

نفث الدم
Nafth al-Dam
Haemoptysis

رمد
Ramad
Conjunctivitis

جذام
Judhām
Leprosy

ذبابيطس
Dhayābīs
Diabetes

وجع معدة
Waja' al-Madda
Gastralgia

STANDARD UNANI MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

أورطي
Awritā
Aorta

إكباب
Inkibāb
Steam inhalation

شقيقة
Shaqīqa
Migraine

دوالي
Dawālī
Varicose veins

اخلاط
Akhlat
Humours

قوى
Quwā
Faculties



CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN UNANI MEDICINE

Standard Unani Medical Terminology



CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN UNANI MEDICINE

**Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)
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PREFACE

Unani Medicine has been one of the most popular systems of medicine throughout the world until the advent of Allopathy. It still enjoys mass support in several countries. The contribution of Unani Medicine in the development of medical sciences is well known. Jābir ibn Ḥayyān [737-815 AD] is the first known pharmacist who invented the method of drug development in its present form. Zakariya Rāzī (Rhazes) [865-925 AD] is the first physician who started the practice of recording Clinical History and establishment of Hospitals. Abū al-Qāsim Zahrāwī al-Andalusī (Albucasis) [936-1036 AD] was the first surgeon who invented many surgical tools. Besides, there were several others who contributed to the development of medical science. Ibn Sīnā (Avicenna) [980-1037 AD] laid down the Standard Medical curriculum for the first time and compiled his well-known treatise *Al-Qānūn fi'l Tibb*. Ibn Bayṭār [1197-1248 AD] was the first Botanist who described the distinct features of medicinal plants in a scientific manner.

In India, Unani Medicine enjoys wider acceptance among the people. Since independence, the Government of India have been extending increasing support and funds for the multifaceted development of Unani Medicine as well as other indigenous systems of medicine. As far as Unani Medicine is concerned, India is the world leader having the widest network of educational, research, healthcare and pharmaceutical institutions of this system.

The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India since its inception in 1978 is engaged in developing scientific research on various applied and fundamental aspects of Unani Medicine. The Council has over the years emerged as the leading research organization for Unani Medicine and has obtained significant strides in its research programmes covering Clinical Research, Drug Standardization, Survey and Cultivation of Medicinal Plants and Literary Research. The progress of the Council has attracted the attention of the scientific community both in the country and abroad. The CCRUM is also busy developing collaborations with leading research institutions of medical and allied sciences to develop and provide safe and satisfactory solutions to health problems.

It is heartening to note that World Health Organization (WHO) since the Declaration of Alma Ata (1978) has been taking great interest in the revival of Traditional Medicine including Unani Medicine. The idea behind this was to make essential healthcare within the reach of larger sections of population worldwide at an affordable cost.

The present work on “Standardization of Unani Medicine Terminology” has been carried out by the CCRUM in collaboration with the WHO. This project aimed at standardizing and defining the various original Arabic, Persian and Urdu terms used in Unani Medicine in English with a view to making them understandable to a wider English-knowing world. This is indeed a commendable initiative. This volume contains both clinical and non-clinical terms along with their explanations. For the correct pronunciation of the terms, standard diacritical marks have been adopted. It goes without saying that the present work will help develop a better understanding of the classical concepts of Unani Medicine.

I wish to express our deep gratitude to the WHO for the support, and to the Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, especially the Secretary and Joint Secretary of the Department, for their patronage. Thanks are also due to Hakim Syed Asad Pasha, Deputy Advisor (Unani) and Hakim Mukhtar Ahmad Qasmi, Assistant Advisor (Unani), both at Department of AYUSH, and all the experts and scholars associated with this project, from different Institutes i.e. AMU, Aligarh, National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bengaluru, A&U Tibbiya College, Karol Bagh, New Delhi and Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi for their respective contributions.

I must also appreciate Hakim Ziauddin Ahmad, Principal Investigator and other officers of the Council who have worked very hard to make the project a reality.

It should be hoped that this present volume would serve a meaningful resource for the researchers, and would be welcomed among the scientific community.

28 March 2012

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Hakim Ziauddin Ahmad

Principal Investigator for UMT Project &
Assistant Director (Unani), CCRUM

Abbreviations

AD	: Anno Domini
AH	: Anno Hegira
AMU	: Aligarh Muslim University
AYUSH	: Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy
b.	: Born
BC	: Before Christ
BUMS	: Bachelor of Unani Medicine & Surgery
CCRUM	: Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine
d.	: Died
Dept.	: Department
DSRU	: Drug Standardization Research Unit
Govt	: Government
GOI	: Government of India
ISM	: Indian System(s) of Medicine
LRIUM	: Literary Research Institute of Unani Medicine
MIJ	: Mohammad Ishaq Jamkhanawala
RRIUM	: Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine
SMP	: Survey of Medicinal Plants
U	: Unani (Medicine)
UM	: Unani Medicine
UMT	: Unani Medicine Terminology
WHO	: World Health Organization

Transliteration Table

The following Arabic letters have been transliterated with diacritical marks as mentioned against each:

ا	<i>a</i>	ر	<i>r</i>	ف	<i>f</i>
ب	<i>b</i>	ز	<i>z</i>	ق	<i>q</i>
ت	<i>t</i>	س	<i>s</i>	ك	<i>k</i>
ث	<i>th</i>	ش	<i>sh</i>	ل	<i>l</i>
ج	<i>j</i>	ص	<i>ṣ</i>	م	<i>m</i>
ح	<i>h</i>	ض	<i>ḍ</i>	ن	<i>n</i>
خ	<i>kh</i>	ط	<i>ṭ</i>	ه	<i>h</i>
د	<i>d</i>	ظ	<i>ẓ</i>	ي	<i>y</i>
ذ	<i>dh</i>	غ	<i>gh</i>		

The following Persian letters have been transliterated with diacritical marks as expressed against each:

پ	<i>p</i>	گ	<i>g</i>	ث	<i><u>th</u></i>
ت	<i><u>t</u></i>	ن	<i><u>n</u></i>	چ	<i><u>ch</u></i>
چ	<i>ch</i>	ب	<i><u>bh</u></i>	د	<i><u>dh</u></i>
د	<i><u>d</u></i>	پ	<i><u>ph</u></i>	ک	<i><u>kh</u></i>
ر	<i><u>r</u></i>	ت	<i>th</i>	گ	<i><u>gh</u></i>

- اُ / ء has been transliterated with elevated coma (') if used in the mid or end of word followed by relevant vowel and this elevated coma is not expressed at the beginning and only related vowel has been used directly.
- Letter ع is transliterated as elevated inverted coma (').

- Letter و as Arabic letter is transliterated as *w* and as Persian/Urdu letter is transliterated as *ū*.
- و and و are not expressed in both pause and construct forms.
- Article ا is transliterated as *al-* (*l-* in construct form) whether followed by a moon or a sun letter.
- و as a Persian/Urdu conjunction is transliterated as *(-o-)* and as an Arabic conjunction is transliterated as *wa*.
- Short vowel (ـِ) in Persian/Urdu passive or in conjunction form is transliterated as *(-i-)*.
- Doubled alphabet has been expressed in the following form:

$$\text{و} = uww$$

$$\text{و} = iyy$$

- Short and long vowels and diphthongs are used in the following form:

Short vowels

$$\text{ـِ} = a$$

$$\text{ـِ} = i$$

$$\text{ـِ} = u$$

Long vowels

$$\text{ـِ} = \bar{a}$$

$$\text{ـِ} = \bar{i}$$

$$\text{ـِ} = \bar{u}$$

$$\text{ـِ} = \bar{i}$$

Diphthongs

$$\text{ـِ} = aw$$

$$\text{ـِ} = ay$$

Introduction

Introduction

Historical Background

Unani Medicine, as its name suggests, owes its origin to Greece. However, it has undergone several transformations and is known at present by different names in different parts of the world, such as Greco-Arab Medicine, Ionian Medicine, Arab Medicine, Islamic Medicine, Traditional Medicine, etc. It was the Greek philosopher physician Hippocrates, regarded as the Father of Medicine who liberated Medicine from the realm of superstition and magic, and gave it the status of a science. It advanced with the wealth of scientific thought and influence of men of learning of that age like Aristotle, Theophrastus, Dioscorides and Galen. The system traveled to Rome, Alexandria, Byzantine, finally arriving at Jundishapur in Iran. In the middle of the Eight Century AD it entered Baghdad under the rule of Abbasid dynasty where it received a warm welcome and the leading luminaries of learning belonging to different religions, Muslims, Christians and others gravitated towards it and focused their energies to translate intellectual heritage of philosophy and Medicine into Arabic language. Within a span of a century [750-850 AD], a large number of important works of different sciences were translated into Arabic, paving way for their further advancement.

A house of wisdom known as Bayt al-Ḥikma flourished during the caliphate of Hārūn Rashīd [786-808 AD] and Māmūn Rashīd [813-833 AD] under the leadership of renowned physician Ḥunayn ibn Ishāq [809-877 AD] which produced great scholars like Ibn Māsawayh [d.857 AD], Qusṭā ibn Lūqā [d. 912 AD] etc. Incidentally, that age also witnessed the emergence of some great scientists, physicians, surgeons and authors like Rabban Ṭabarī [775-890 AD], Jābir ibn Ḥayyān [737-813 AD], Zakariyyā Rāzī [865-925 AD], Abū Sahal Masīhī [d.1010 AD], Ibn Sīnā [980-1037 AD], Ibn Rushd [1126-1198 A.D], Ibn al-Quff [1233-1286 AD], Ibn Zuhri [1092-1162 AD], Ibn Haytham [965-1030 AD], Ibn Bayṭār [1190-1248 AD], Abū al-Ḥasan Ṭabarī [d.985 AD], Abū al-Qāsim Zahrāwī [936-1036 AD] and Al-Majūsī [d.994 AD]. In sum, the Unani Medicine amalgamated the best in contemporary systems of traditional Medicine in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Persia, India, China and other Middle East and Far East Countries.

The system was introduced in India by the Iranians and took firm roots in the soil becoming a native very soon. The Sultans of Delhi, the Khiljīs, the Tughlaqs and the Mughal emperors not only provided state patronage to the system but enrolled some Unani physicians as court physicians. During the 13th and 17th century Unani Medicine had its heyday in India as the system enjoyed popular support throughout the length and breadth of the country. Valuable contributions by Akbar Arzānī [d.1721 AD], Abu Bakr Kāshānī, Badruddīn Dimashqī (Famous physician of Alā'uddīn Khiljī's reign) [1190-1248 AD], Bahwā ibn Khwāṣ [d.1519 AD], 'Alī Gīlānī [1554-1609 AD], and Hāshim 'Alvī Khān [1669-1749 AD] were also made during

this period. The scholars and physicians of Unani Medicine settled in India were not content with the known advantages of the drugs and subjected them to clinical trials and experiments making important additions to the scope of Medicine. The trend continued till the downfall of Mughal empire. However, as Unani Medicine found favour with the public it continued to flourish in India till today.

It would be unfair to ignore the crucial support provided by Sharīfī family of Delhi, 'Azīzī family of Lucknow and the Nizām of Hyderabad that helped the Unani Medicine to survive against all odds during the British rule. History would be incomplete without paying a fitting tribute to Ḥakīm A'zam Khān [1813-1902 AD], a great physician and author of several marvelous books on Medicine e.g. *Iksīr-i A'zam*, *Qarābādīn-i A'zam* and *Muḥīṭ-i A'zam*, etc. which continue to be revered as the most authentic books on Unani Medicine in Persian language, even after about 200 years of their publication. The imprints of the contributions of Ḥakīm Ajmal Khān, an outstanding scholar and physician of Unani Medicine, are visible in the form of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi even today. His firm belief in Unani Medicine which led to discovery of antihypertensive activity of Asrol (*Rauwolfia serpentina*) is a well known saga. The Majīdī Family of Delhi, especially Ḥakīm 'Abdul Ḥamīd who made valuable contribution by modernizing the Unani Drug Industry and setting up an Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research (IHMMR) which now stands merged with Jāmi'a Hamdard, New Delhi. The 'Uthmānī family of Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh) deserves acclaim for the support to the cause of Unani Medicine who dedicated a large college and hospital for education and training in Unani Medicine which is now running under the State control and the Niamath family of Chennai (Tamil Nadu) for their unflinching support of Unani Medicine.

On the other side of spectrum were scholars like Ḥakīm Hādī Ḥusayn Murādābādī [b.19th century AD], Ḥakīm Ghulām Ḥasayn Kintūrī [1829-1918 AD], Ḥakīm Kabīruddīn [1894-1976 AD], Ḥakīm Muḥammad Ilyās [1880-1963 AD], Ḥakīm Khuwāja Riḍwān [1906-1972 AD] who rendered important classics available in Arabic and Persian languages into Urdu thus filling a great void and illuminating the path of learning for the students of Unani Medicine who are not familiar with these languages.

After independence, the Indian systems of Medicine got a boost through a Government initiative when in 1969 the Government of India established Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy (CCRIMH) to promote research in different Indian Systems of Medicine namely Ayurveda, Unani Medicine, Siddha, Yoga & Naturopathy and Homoeopathy. The CCRIMH later spilt into separate Councils for each system. Today, there is a full fledged Department for these Systems of Medicine, known as Department of AYUSH, under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, which has

been entrusted the task of overall development of all these systems. With its large network of educational and research institutions, hospitals and registered practitioners Unani Medicine forms an integral part of National Healthcare delivery system in India.

Theories and Philosophies of Unani Medicine

Unani Medicine is based upon the theory of humours, which presupposes the presence of four humours in the body, namely *blood*, *phlegm*, *yellow bile* and *black bile*. The temperaments of persons are expressed accordingly by the words *sanguine*, *phlegmatic*, *choleric* and *melancholic* according to preponderance of the respective humour. The humours themselves are assigned temperaments. *Blood* is hot and moist; *phlegm*, cold and moist; *yellow bile*, hot and dry; *black bile*, cold and dry. Likewise, the drugs are also considered to have temperaments which are classified on the basis of their potency into grades or degrees.

In Unani Medicine, the human body is considered to comprise of the following seven components, each having a close relation with the state of health of an individual:

1. Arkān: States of matter and the materials entering into and forming a part of everything in the universe
2. Mizāj: Bodily temperament
3. Akhlāt: Body fluids
4. Rūḥ: The vital force or life force
5. A'ḍā': Fully grown organs
6. Quwā: The bodily powers or faculties
7. Af'āl: The corporeal functions

Besides, there is a residual power of self preservation or adjustment endowed by the nature, called *medicatrix naturae*, which strives to restore any disturbance within the limits of the constitutional state of an individual.

States of the Body

According to Unani physicians, states of the body are categorized in three groups as under:

1. Ṣiḥḥat (Health): in which the entire bodily functions are performed normally.
2. Maraḍ (Disease): is opposite of the health in which one or more functions or forms of the body organs are at fault.
3. Lā Ṣiḥḥat Lā Maraḍ (Neither health nor disease): the term is applied for a state of neither complete health nor disease e.g. old people or those convalescing.

Diagnostic Methods

From the very beginning, Unani physicians have laid great emphasis on the investigation of the cause of disease and employed following means to determine the cause and nature of disease for correct diagnosis.

Pulse

- Quantity
- Force
- Duration of movement
- Condition
- Volume
- Duration of rest period
- Palpation of the pulse
- Equality and inequality
- Balance of the pulse
- Rhythm

Physical Examination of Urine

- Colour
- Consistency
- Clearness and Turbidity
- Odour
- Froth
- Precipitates
- Quantity

Physical Examination of Stool

- Quantity
- Colour
- Odour
- Consistency
- Froth

Types of Treatment

Based on the cause and nature of disease, Unani Medicine deals with the problem through various therapeutic regimens e.g.

- ‘Ilāj bi’l Tadbīr (Regimenal Therapy)
- ‘Ilāj bi’l Ghidhā’ (Dieto-therapy)
- ‘Ilāj bi’l Dawā’ (Pharmacotherapy)
- ‘Ilāj bi’l Yad (Surgery)

Other Modes of Diagnosis

In addition to the above, other conventional modes of diagnosis such as Imtiḥān bi’l Naẓr (Inspection), Imtiḥān bi’l Lams (Palpation), Imtiḥān bi’l Qar’ (Percussion) and Imtiḥān bi’l Sam’ (Auscultation) have also been used by the Unani physicians. Besides, modern tools and techniques of diagnosis are also used by Unani physicians these days, e.g. X-ray, Ultrasound, ECG, MRI and Pathological investigations.

Prophylaxis or Prevention of Disease

Critics of Unani Medicine often claim that it does not offer anything by way of prophylaxis but the fact remains that it gives as much importance to prevention as to cure. It recognizes the influence of environment and surrounding on health and lays great emphasis on the maintenance of proper eco balance as well as pure water, food and air. Besides, it prescribes Asbāb Sitta Ḍarūriyya (six essentials) for maintaining good health.

- Hawā’ (Air)
- Ma’kūl-o-Mashrūb (Foods and Drinks)
- Ḥarakat-o-Sukūn Badanī (Bodily movement and Repose)
- Ḥarakat-o-Sukūn Nafsānī (Psychic movement and Repose)
- Nawm-o-Yaqza (Sleep and Wakefulness)
- Istifrāgh wa Iḥtibās (Evacuation and Retention)

A good Unani physician is supposed to consider all factors before reaching a diagnosis.

Unani Medicine Terminology and Unani Physicians

Ancient Unani physicians were fully aware of the importance of Unani Medicine Terminology (UMT) and nomenclature. Buqrāt (Hippocrates) [460 BC-370 BC] lays utmost stress on clear-cut explanations and transmission of correct sense of terms, which is clearly evident in his books, particularly Hippocratic Aphorism (فصول بقراطية). Jālīnūs (Galen) [131-210 AD] compiled two books on terms and nomenclature viz. *Kitāb fī Alfāẓ-i Buqrāt* (كتاب في الفاظ بقراط) and *Kitāb fī’l Asmā’ al-Ṭibbiyya* (كتاب في الاسماء الطبية) consisting of five *Maqālāt*. Physician authors of subsequent periods also compiled

glossaries and mini-dictionaries on the subject. Excellent work was carried out on the subject during Islamic period. Khawārizmī [d. 980 AD] compiled a book titled *Maḥāṣin al-‘Ulūm* (مفاتيح العلوم) to explain the terms used in different arts and sciences. Its 3rd chapter is dedicated to Unani medical terms. Terms of anatomy, ailments, drugs, weights and measures have been elucidated in this chapter. Most of the authors dedicated a part of their books to explain Unani Medical Terms, e.g. a famous but rare book of Muḥammad ibn Zakariyyā Rāzī (محمد بن زکریا رازی) [865-925 AD] titled *Kitāb al-Jāmi‘* (کتاب الجامع) is dedicated to the subject. According to Ibn Abī Uṣaybi‘a [1203-1270 AD], the book comprises of 12 aqṣām (discourses). Nomenclature of drugs, weights and their explanation in Greek, Syrian, Persian, Hindi and Arabic languages bear high significance. Organs and related diseases have also been described. Abū al-Manṣūr ibn Nūḥ al-Qamarī (ابو المنصور بن نوح القمري) [d. 990 AD] authored a book on the topic titled *Al-Tanwīr fī l-Isṭilāḥāt al-Ṭibbiyya* (التنوير في الاصطلاحات الطبية) in which Unani Medical terms and relevant words have been described under different chapters. Abū al-Qāsim Zahrāwī (ابو القاسم زهرأوى) (Albucasis) [936-1036 AD] dedicated 30th chapter of his famous book *Kitāb al-Taṣrīf* (کتاب التصريف) for surgery which comprises surgical terms. Copious matter on this subject is also available in *Al-Rawḍa al-Ṭibbiyya* (الروضة الطبية) of ‘Ubayd Allāh Bakhtīshū (عبيد الله بختيشوع) [11th Century AD]. Likewise, *Maqāla fī Tartīb Awwāl-i Adwiya* (مقالة في ترتيب اوزان ادوية) by ‘Abd al-Laṭīf Baghdādī (عبد اللطيف بغدادی) [1163-1231 AD], *Haqā’iq Asrār al-Ṭibb* (حقائق اسرار الطب) by Mas‘ūd ibn Muḥammad Sijzī (مسعود بن محمد سجزي) [14th Century AD] are also noteworthy. The branch of Lughat Navīsī (writing of Dictionary) grabbed the attention of Indian physician authors. For instance, Rustam Jurjānī [16th Century AD] compiled the famous book *Dhakhīra Niẓām Shāhī* (ذخيرة نظام شاهي) whose twentieth chapter consists of *Awwāl-i Adwiya* (اوزان ادوية) (weights of medicine). Similarly, Mīr Muḥammad Mu‘min Astrābādī [1552-1627 AD] authored a treatise titled *Risāla Miqdāriya* (رساله مقداریه) exclusively on dosage of the drugs. A prominent figure of this field is Muḥammad ibn Yūsuf al-Harwī [16th Century AD], whose book *Baḥr al-Jawāhir* (بحر الجواهر) published from Maṭba‘ Muḥtabā’ī, Delhi in 1321 AH turned the most widely read book in the community of Unani physicians.

Some other important books on the subject include: *Alfāz al-Adwiya Ma‘rūf ba Mīzān al-Adwiya* (الفاظ الادوية معروف به ميزان الادوية), Thamar-i-Hind Press, Lucknow, by Nūr al-Dīn Muḥammad ‘Abd Allāh Ḥakīm, *Farhang-i-Naṣīriyya Ma‘rūf ba Hall-i Makhzan al-Adwiya* (فرهنگ نصیریہ معروف به حل مخزن الادوية) Maṭba‘ Munshī Naval Kishore, Lucknow 1292 AH, by Ḥakīm Muḥammad Naṣīr, the compilation titled *Lughāt-i Quṭbiyya fī Isṭilāḥāt-i Ṭibbiyya* (لغات قطبيه في اصطلاحات طبية), by ‘Abd al-Wahhāb.

Aims and Objectives of the Document

As cultures grow and spread to new territories, they merge with native civilizations, adapting to local norms and languages. However, in this global era, one of the languages which bind the globe is English. Hence, there is a need for standard terms that may be understood universally. In view of this, WHO is organizing such exercises for all traditional systems including Unani Medicine. The responsibility of Standardization of Unani Medicine Terms has been entrusted to Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. In all modesty, the CCRUM has completed the task in a very short period of 10 months. However, the present work is restricted to just Clinical and Non-clinical terms and does not represent Unani Medicine as a whole, nor is it possible to encompass the works of great scholars spread over centuries in a minuscule. Still, an attempt has been made to include as many terms as possible, and in all the present volume carries 4,028 terms.

Nature of Terminology

In this document, two categories of technical terms used in Unani Medicine, are mentioned viz., classical and non-classical. Classical terms are those which were used originally by Unani physicians of medieval period, as well as Indian physicians of early period. Non-classical terms are those which were coined from the middle of the 20th century AD and are included in the literature of Unani Medicine in order to provide the books of the subjects in Urdu language for the students.

Selection of Terms

Needless to say that most of the terms used in the classical literature date back to over one to two thousand years and used even today in original sense. However, many terms have evolved with the language while many new terms devised. Hence, terms selected from ancient literature have been evaluated in the light of recent advancements and incorporated to convey the real sense of Unani Medicine Terms. The terms are taken as they were documented in the books referred to in most of the cases but a few have been modified in order to maintain the uniformity of the document.

Diacritical Marks

Since all the technical terms of Unani Medicine have been selected from classical Arabic, Persian and Urdu literature, transliteration of these terms with correct pronunciation in English was extremely challenging. Therefore, diacritical marks have been incorporated as priority to facilitate its understanding and acceptability at the global level. Transliteration table given in the beginning will make consultation easier for readers.

Unification and Standardization

As English equivalents for a number of Unani Medical Terms, are available often causing confusion, unification and standardization of these terms gain immense importance for better understanding of nuances and concepts.

Principles of Description in English

Accuracy in reflection of original concept of UMT: Possible English equivalents for Unani Medical Terms have been included in this document. These equivalents have been taken from universally recognized English, English-Arabic or vice versa, English-Persian or vice versa dictionaries and glossaries. These equivalents have been given towards the end of description in *italics* to make them distinct. In exceptional cases, the terms have been derived from available English words with slight modification. In unavoidable circumstances, no English equivalent has been given. At such places, a simple description has been made to convey the real sense of UMT.

It may be noted that though the description of UMT is closely related to the appropriate translation, it is not merely simple translation and may not be treated as such.

Methods and approaches

The work of Standardization of Unani Medicine Terminology has been carried out by the researchers of CCRUM and reviewed by external experts, subject experts and peer group respectively. Non-clinical terms have been worked out by Literary Institute of Unani Medicine, New Delhi while Clinical terms have been compiled by Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, New Delhi.

Consultations were held after the preparation of drafts and discussed in detail by subject experts. Changes, wherever necessary, were made according to experts' opinions and the final draft was submitted to WHO after approval by the Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

Contents of Unani Medicine Terminology

The technical terms included in this document have been classified into two groups i.e. non-clinical and clinical, comprising of the following subjects prescribed by Central Council of Indian Medicine in its current syllabus for five and a half years duration degree course *Bachelor of Unani Medicine & Surgery (BUMS)*.

1. Tashrīḥ (Anatomy)
2. Manāfi' al-A'dā' (Physiology)
3. Umūr Ṭabī'iyya (Basic Principles of Unani Medicine)
4. Manṭiq wa Falsafa wa 'Ilm-i Hay'at (Logic, Physiology and Analogy)
5. 'Ilm al-Adwiya (Pharmacology)
6. 'Ilm al-Amrād wa Sarīriyyāt (Pathology and Bed side Medicine)
7. Taḥaffuẓī wa Samāji Ṭibb (Preventive and Social Medicine)
8. Ṭibb al-Qānūn (Medical Jurisprudence)
9. 'Ilm al-Samūm (Toxicology)
10. Mu'ālajāt (Medicine)
11. Jarāḥat (Surgery)
12. Amrād-i Niswān (Gynecology)
13. 'Ilm al-Qabālat (Obstetrics)
14. Amrād-i Aṭfāl (Paediatrics)

The standardization of Unani Medicine Terminology (UMT) has been presented in tabular form according to the WHO format, under the following headings:

1. Code
2. Terms in original languages viz. Arabic, Persian and Urdu in 'Alawī Nasta'liq
3. Transliteration with diacritical marks
4. Description (with possible English equivalents)

'Alawī Nasta'liq will preserve the identity of the Unani Medicine Terminology in the relevant languages in Microsoft Word facilitating net access worldwide while acting as a safeguard for the Arabic, Persian and Urdu language terms. The transliteration with diacritical marks will help in the accurate pronunciation and better identification of the terms described.

Bibliography

The description has been written carefully going through the classical as well as modern literature and due care has been taken, not to deteriorate the sense and essence of the classical literature. Generally, the oldest editions of the classical books referred to have been mentioned in bibliography to avoid any type of

alteration. Periods of publications and authors have been mentioned according to Christian or Islamic calendar e.g. Ibn Sīnā [980-1037 AD] or corresponding Hegira as the case may be.

Indexing is based on the transliterated form of terminologies to facilitate the access to the required term for people who are not familiar with Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages.

Monitoring and Editing of the document

The project has been monitored directly by Principal Investigator (PI) and the progress as well as quality of the work evaluated periodically.

Hakim K.A. Shafqat Azmi

Senior Research Fellow, UMT Project &
Former Assistant Director (Unani), CCRUM

Terminology

CODE	TERM	TRANSLITERATION	DESCRIPTION
UMI-0001	منطقه معتدله	<i>Minṭaqa Mu'tadila</i>	A zone at an equal distance of 23.5° from Capricorn and Cancer is known as <i>Minṭaqa Mu'tadila</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>neutral zone</i> .
UMI-0002	منطقه بارده	<i>Minṭaqa Bārīda</i>	A zone stretching beyond the neutral zone up to north and south poles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ice zone</i> .
UMI-0003	منطقه حاره	<i>Minṭaqa Ḥārā</i>	A zone lying from the equator at 23.5° north and south on both sides. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tropic zone</i> .
UMI-0004	خط	<i>Khaff</i>	<i>Line</i>
UMI-0005	خط استواء	<i>Khaff-i-Istiwa'</i>	An imaginary line passing from east to west dividing the globe into two equal parts, north and south. Its possible English equivalent is <i>equator</i> .
UMI-0006	معدل النهار	<i>Mu'addil al-Nahār</i>	An imaginary straight line from the equator to the ninth sky.
UMI-0007	نصف النهار	<i>Nisf al-Nahār</i>	An imaginary point which divides the day equally into two parts. Its possible English equivalent is <i>noon/mid day</i> .
UMI-0008	خط جدی	<i>Khaff-i-Jadī</i>	An imaginary line situated at 23.5° south from the equator. When the sun reaches this line, the days in north get longer and nights shorter and the winter season get intense. Its possible English equivalent is <i>capricorn</i> .
UMI-0009	خط سرطان	<i>Khaff-i-Saraṭān</i>	An imaginary line situated at 23.5° north from the equator. When the sun reaches this line, it spells the coming of summer while fall of winter towards Capricorn. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cancer</i> .
UMI-0010	منطقة البروج	<i>Minṭaqa al-Burūj</i>	An imaginary ring created by the movement of eighth sky. The ring is divided into twelve parts, collectively known as <i>Burūj</i> (the plural of <i>Burj</i> i.e., castle). Its possible English equivalent is <i>zodiac</i> .
UMI-0011	صورة جسمیه	<i>Ṣūra Jismiyya</i>	The physical outline of a body which gives it a certain shape and form. Its possible English equivalent is <i>physical form</i> .

UMI-0012	منطق	<i>Manṭiq</i>	An Arabic word, derived from <i>Nuṭq</i> , which means to talk or speak. Technically, <i>Manṭiq</i> or logic is a science through which the human mind is saved from making errors of thoughts or judgments. Its possible English equivalent is <i>logic</i> .
UMI-0013	دلالة	<i>Dalāla</i>	The state of an object being in a particular form naturally or otherwise leading to the knowledge of other unknown things is called inference e.g. the presence of smoke indicates the presence of fire. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inference</i> .
UMI-0014	كُلِّي	<i>Kullī</i>	A term which may be used or applied for many things, irrespective of their presence or absence for example, humans e.g. <i>Zayd</i> (name of a person), <i>Bakar</i> (name of a person) etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>absolute</i> .
UMI-0015	جزئي	<i>Juz'ī</i>	A term that refers to a particular person or object (not shared by others) e.g. the name of a person. Its possible English equivalent is <i>partial</i> .
UMI-0016	جنس	<i>Jins</i>	A whole, whose different units bear individual identities e.g. animal. The humans, cattle etc. are different but belong to the same <i>Jins</i> i.e. animal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>race</i> .
UMI-0017	نوع	<i>Naw'</i>	A whole, referred to all individuals or varieties that are basically same for e.g. humans e.g. <i>Zayd</i> , <i>Bakar</i> , all belong to the same specie. Its possible English equivalent is <i>species</i> .
UMI-0018	فصل	<i>Faṣl</i>	A division of the whole, used for classification of persons belonging to the same kind, a fact which sets them apart from others e.g. <i>Nāṭiq</i> (one who speaks) is a distinction of humans.
UMI-0019	خاصه	<i>Khāṣṣa</i>	An exclusive feature or character of a community which distinguishes it from others, for instance laughing which is hallmark of humans. Its possible English equivalent is <i>character</i> .
UMI-0020	عرض عام	<i>'Arḍ 'Ām</i>	A character shared by different entities of the same bearing e.g. walking on foot, a common trait of humans and cattle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>common feature</i> .

UMI-0021	فلسفہ	<i>Falsafa</i>	The study of all worldly objects living or non-living within the reach of human intellect or imagination is called <i>Falsafa</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>philosophy</i> .
UMI-0022	جوہر	<i>Jawhar</i>	An entity which has a permanent existence and is able to retain itself against all odds. Its possible English equivalent is <i>substance</i> .
UMI-0023	جسم	<i>Jism</i>	A substance which may be divided in length, width and depth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>body</i> .
UMI-0024	اجسام	<i>Ajsām</i>	The plural of <i>Jism</i> .
UMI-0025	ہیولی	<i>Hayūlā</i>	The basic substance or matter of a body which is common to all elements and accepts all sorts of divisions and remains intact despite multiple transformations. Its possible English equivalent is <i>primordial matter</i> .
UMI-0026	علم الہیئۃ	<i>‘Ilm al-Hay’a</i>	A science which deals with the study of sun, moon, stars and galaxies and their effects on earth and human life. Its possible English equivalent is <i>astronomy</i> .
UMI-0027	حجت	<i>Hujjat</i>	When two or more established facts are used to ascertain the presence of an unknown reality, the known reality is called a plea. For instance, it is a fact that humans are living creatures and the fact that all living creatures possess a body. Together both facts prove that humans have got a body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>plea</i> .
UMI-0028	قضیہ	<i>Qaḍiyya</i>	A statement which may be confirmed or rejected; for instance, <i>Zayd</i> (name of a person), is standing. Its possible English equivalent is <i>judicial contest</i> .
UMI-0029	استقراء	<i>Istiqrā’</i>	Branding a group by a title on the basis of certain characters despite the fact that some of them may differ for instance to call the people of, Lucknow (a city in India, known for its rich culture and heritage), as civilized, though all of them may not be civilized. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inductive reasoning</i> .
UMI-0030	تمثیل	<i>Tamthīl</i>	Labeling or categorization of something on the basis of the specific trait. Its possible English equivalent is <i>exemplification</i> .

UMI-0031	طب	<i>Ṭibb</i>	The science by which we learn the various states of the human body, in health and when not in health and the means by which health is likely to be lost, and when lost, is likely to be restored. Its possible English equivalent is <i>medicine</i> .
UMI-0032	طبيعت	<i>Ṭabī'at</i>	A power endowed by nature to every individual for self preservation which regulates its normal functions. It is the administrator, protector and healer of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>medicatrix naturae</i> .
UMI-0033	الطبيعة الانسانية	<i>Al-Ṭabī'a al-Insāniyya</i>	Same as <i>Ṭabī'at</i> .
UMI-0034	الطبيعة المدبرة للبدن	<i>Al-Ṭabī'a al-Mudabbira li'l-Badan</i>	Same as <i>Ṭabī'at</i> .
UMI-0035	معالج حقيقى	<i>Mu'ālij Ḥaqīqī</i>	Same as <i>Ṭabī'at</i> .
UMI-0036	امور طبيعية	<i>Umūr Ṭabī'iyya</i>	The essential factors in association with the structure and functions of the body i.e. <i>Arkān</i> , <i>Mizāj</i> , <i>Akhlāt</i> , <i>A'dā'</i> , <i>Arwāḥ</i> , <i>Quwā</i> and <i>Af'āl</i> . Each of them is must to sustain the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>factors of the existence</i> .
UMI-0037	امور مقومه	<i>Umūr Muqawwima</i>	Same as <i>Umūr Ṭabī'iyya</i> .
UMI-0038	اسباب وجود	<i>Asbāb-i-Wujūd</i>	The four basic causes of a being to come into existence. Its possible English equivalent is <i>factors of existence</i> .
UMI-0039	اسباب تقويم	<i>Asbāb-i-Taqwīm</i>	Same as <i>Asbāb-i-Wujūd</i> .
UMI-0040	اسباب مادية	<i>Asbāb Māddiyya</i>	The first cause to create a being. In the human beings it includes elements, humours, spirits. Its possible English equivalent is <i>material causes</i> .
UMI-0041	اسباب صورية	<i>Asbāb Ṣūriyya</i>	The causes which include the constitutions and compositions of the matter. Its possible English equivalent is <i>formal causes</i> .
UMI-0042	اسباب فاعله	<i>Asbāb Fā'ila</i>	The essential and non-essential factors which bring about a change or maintain the states of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>efficient causes</i> .
UMI-0043	اسباب تمامية	<i>Asbāb Tamāmiyya</i>	The causes that are responsible for the actions and functions of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>final causes</i> .

UMI-0044	حالات بدنيه	<i>Hālāt Badaniyya</i>	Various states of the body. According to Galen it includes, states of health, sickness and an intermediate state. Its possible English equivalent is <i>states of the body</i> .
UMI-0045	احوال بدن	<i>Aḥwāl-i-Badan</i>	Same as <i>Hālāt Badaniyya</i> .
UMI-0046	حالت صحت	<i>Hālat-i-Şihḥat</i>	The state of health in which the structure and functions of the body are in normal state. Its possible English equivalent is <i>state of the health</i> .
UMI-0047	حالت طبيعیه	<i>Hālat Ṭabī‘iyya</i>	Same as <i>Hālat-i-Şihḥat</i> .
UMI-0048	حالت مرض	<i>Hālat-i-Maraḍ</i>	An abnormal state of the body which directly or indirectly causes disturbance in its normal functioning. Its possible English equivalent is <i>state of the disease/ abnormal state</i> .
UMI-0049	حالت غیر طبيعیه	<i>Hālat Ghayr Ṭabī‘iyya</i>	Same as <i>Hālat-i-Maraḍ</i> .
UMI-0050	لاصحت لا مرض	<i>Lā Şihḥat Lā Maraḍ</i>	The intermediate state of the body, in between, the state of health and the state of disease. It is a state of neither health nor disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tertiary state/ intermediate state</i> .
UMI-0051	حالت ثالثه	<i>Hālat Thālitha</i>	Same as <i>Lā Şihḥat Lā Maraḍ</i> .
UMI-0052	حالت متوسطه	<i>Hālat Mutawassīṭa</i>	Same as <i>Lā Şihḥat Lā Maraḍ</i> .
UMI-0053	کيفيات طبيعیه	<i>Kayfiyāt Ṭabī‘iyya</i>	The four natural properties or qualities associated with matter. These are hot, cold, moist and dry. Its possible English equivalent is <i>physical properties</i> .
UMI-0054	کيفيات اربعه	<i>Kayfiyāt Arba‘a</i>	Same as <i>Kayfiyāt Ṭabī‘iyya</i> .
UMI-0055	کيفيات فاعله	<i>Kayfiyāt Fā‘ila</i>	The two active properties i.e. hot and cold.
UMI-0056	کيفيات منفعله	<i>Kayfiyāt Munfa‘ila</i>	The two passive physical properties i.e. moist and dry.
UMI-0057	حرارت	<i>Ḥarārat</i>	One of the four physical properties naturally associated with matter. Its possible English equivalent is <i>heat</i> .
UMI-0058	برودت	<i>Burūdat</i>	One of the four physical properties naturally associated with matter. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cold</i> .
UMI-0059	رطوبت	<i>Ruṭūbat</i>	One of the four physical properties naturally associated with matter. Its possible English equivalent is <i>moisture/wetness</i> .

UMI-0060	یُبُوسَت	<i>Yubūsāt</i>	One of the four physical properties naturally associated with matter. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dryness</i> .
UMI-0061	اَرکَان	<i>Arkān</i>	Simple bodies which are primary substances of human and non-human bodies. They can not be subdivided into bodies which have different forms. Their intermixture results in different forms in nature. Its possible English equivalent is <i>elements/primary components/primary ingredients</i> .
UMI-0062	اجسام بسیطه	<i>Ajsām Basīṭa</i>	Same as <i>Arkān</i> .
UMI-0063	اجسام مفردہ	<i>Ajsām Mufrada</i>	Same as <i>Arkān</i> .
UMI-0064	اجزاء اولیہ	<i>Ajzā' Awwaliyya</i>	Same as <i>Arkān</i> .
UMI-0065	اسطقات	<i>Uṣṭuqussāt</i>	Same as <i>Arkān</i> .
UMI-0066	عناصر	<i>'Anāṣir</i>	Same as <i>Arkān</i> .
UMI-0067	عنصر وحید	<i>'Unṣur Waḥīd</i>	A group of ancient philosophers held the view that all the things in this world were made of only one element. Some called it water and some named it earth, fire, air etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>the single element</i> .
UMI-0068	ارکان اربعہ	<i>Arkān Arba'a</i>	The four primary substances found in nature i.e. fire, air, water and earth. Each of them is ever lasting but could be mixed in different proportions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>four elements</i> .
UMI-0069	نار	<i>Nār</i>	One of the four primary substances found in nature, bearing the natural properties of heat and dryness. The role it plays in the construction of things is to mature, refine and intermingle with all things. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fire</i> .
UMI-0070	آتش	<i>Ātish</i>	Same as <i>Nār</i> .
UMI-0071	آگ	<i>Āg</i>	Same as <i>Nār</i> .
UMI-0072	رِیح	<i>Rīḥ</i>	One of the four primary substances found in nature, bearing the natural properties of heat and moisture. Its effect and value in (the world of) creation is to rarefy and render things finer, lighter, more delicate, softer and better able to move to the lighter spheres. Sometimes, this term is also used for the gases arising from different organs in their pathological state. Its possible English equivalent is <i>air</i> .

UMI-0073	باد	<i>Bād</i>	Same as <i>Rīḥ</i> .
UMI-0074	ماء	<i>Mā'</i>	One of the four primary substances found in nature, bearing the natural properties of cold and moistness. Its purpose in (the world of) creation lies in the fact that it lends itself readily to dispersion and consequently assumes any non-permanent shape. Its possible English equivalent is <i>water</i> .
UMI-0075	آب	<i>Āb</i>	Same as <i>Mā'</i> .
UMI-0076	پانی	<i>Pānī</i>	Same as <i>Mā'</i> .
UMI-0077	ارض	<i>Arḍ</i>	One of the four primary substances found in nature bearing the natural properties of cold and dryness. Its purpose in the (world of) creation is to fix and hold the being together into a compacted form. Its possible English equivalent is <i>earth</i> .
UMI-0078	خاک	<i>Khāk</i>	Same as <i>Arḍ</i> .
UMI-0079	مٹی	<i>Mitti</i>	Same as <i>Arḍ</i> .
UMI-0080	عناصر ناریہ	<i>'Anāṣir Nāriyya</i>	The substances bearing the natural properties of heat and dryness that perform the activities like fire. Its possible English equivalent is <i>firy elements</i> .
UMI-0081	عناصر مائے	<i>'Anāṣir Mā'iyya</i>	The substances bearing the natural properties of cold and moistness that perform the activities like water. Its possible English equivalent is <i>watery elements</i> .
UMI-0082	عناصر ریحیہ	<i>'Anāṣir Rīḥiyya</i>	These are the substances bearing the natural properties of heat and moistness that perform the activities like air. Its possible English equivalent is <i>airy elements</i> .
UMI-0083	عناصر ارضیہ	<i>'Anāṣir Arḍiyya</i>	The substances bearing the natural properties of cold and dryness that perform the activities like earth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>earthy elements</i> .
UMI-0084	عناصر کثیرہ	<i>'Anāṣir Kathīra</i>	A group of philosophers headed by Anaxagoras of Ionia (460 BC) put forth the concept of unlimited number of elements. According to them primary elements are plenty and may not be counted. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abundant elements</i> .

UMI-0085	موالید ثلاثه	<i>Mawālīd Thalātha</i>	The three primary matters found in nature i.e., solids, liquids and gases.
UMI-0086	مزاج	<i>Mizāj</i>	A quality that is produced by action and reaction of opposite qualities of elements which are broken up in small particles in order to facilitate their mixing. When these components interact among themselves, a condition is produced, which is found in equal proportion in all the particles of the compound. This new formation is known as <i>Mizāj</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>temperament/constitution</i> .
UMI-0087	الفت کیمیاویہ	<i>Ulfat Kīmiyāwiyya</i>	The property of having chemical attraction in some elements or compounds which enables them to combine with certain other elements or compounds. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chemical affinity</i> .
UMI-0088	نفرت کیمیاویہ	<i>Nafrat Kīmiyāwiyya</i>	The property of having chemical repulsion in some elements or compounds which enables them to repel from combining with other elements or compounds. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chemical repulsion</i> .
UMI-0089	امتزاج	<i>Imtizāj</i>	<i>Admixture/Intermixture</i>
UMI-0090	امتزاج سازج	<i>Imtizāj Sādhij</i>	A type of intermixture in which two or more elements or components are mixed in a manner that their previous properties remain unchanged. Its possible English equivalent is <i>simple intermixture</i> .
UMI-0091	امتزاج حقیقی	<i>Imtizāj Ḥaqīqī</i>	A type of intermixture in which two or more elements or components are mixed in a manner that their previous qualities change. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound</i> .
UMI-0092	مزاج معتدل حقیقی	<i>Mizāj Mu'tadil Ḥaqīqī</i>	The temperament wherein the contrary qualities and quantities of all the participating elements in a compound are equal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>real equable</i> .
UMI-0093	تعادل	<i>Ta'ādul</i>	Same as <i>Mizāj Mu'tadil Ḥaqīqī</i> .
UMI-0094	مزاج معتدل طبّی	<i>Mizāj Mu'tadil Ṭibbī</i>	The temperament wherein the qualities and quantities of all the participating elements in a compound are in accordance with what that compound is made for. Its possible English equivalent is <i>moderate temperament</i> .

UMI-0095	عدل في القسمة	<i>‘Adl fi’l Qisma</i>	Same as <i>Mizāj Mu‘tadil Ṭibbī</i> .
UMI-0096	مزاج متوسط	<i>Mizāj Mutawassit</i>	Same as <i>Mizāj Mu‘tadil Ṭibbī</i> .
UMI-0097	مزاج حار يابس	<i>Mizāj Ḥārr Yābis</i>	The temperament in which the hot and dry physical properties dominate the other two physical properties i.e. cold and moist. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hot and dry temperament</i> .
UMI-0098	مزاج حار رطب	<i>Mizāj Ḥārr Raṭb</i>	The temperament in which the hot and moist physical properties dominate the other two physical properties i.e. cold and dry. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hot and moist temperament</i> .
UMI-0099	مزاج بارد يابس	<i>Mizāj Bārid Yābis</i>	The temperament in which the cold and dry physical properties dominate the other two physical properties i.e. hot and moist. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cold and dry temperament</i> .
UMI-0100	مزاج بارد رطب	<i>Mizāj Bārid Raṭb</i>	The temperament in which the cold and moist properties dominate on the other two physical properties i.e. hot and dry. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cold and moist temperament</i> .
UMI-0101	مزاج غير معتدل	<i>Mizāj Ghayr Mu‘tadil</i>	The temperament wherein the qualities and quantities of all the participating elements in a compound are not in accordance with what that compound is made for. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dyscrasia/immoderate temperament/impaired temperament</i> .
UMI-0102	سوء مزاج	<i>Sū’-i-Mizāj</i>	Same as <i>Mizāj Ghayr Mu‘tadil</i> .
UMI-0103	مزاج مرضي	<i>Mizāj Maraḍī</i>	Same as <i>Mizāj Ghayr Mu‘tadil</i> .
UMI-0104	مزاج غير معتدل مفرد	<i>Mizāj Ghayr Mu‘tadil Mufrad</i>	The temperament which comes into being when any one of the four physical properties i.e. hot, cold, dry and moist dominates abnormally on the other three. Its possible English equivalent is <i>simple abnormal temperament</i> .
UMI-0105	سوء مزاج مفرد	<i>Sū’-i-Mizāj Mufrad</i>	Same as <i>Mizāj Ghayr Mu‘tadil Mufrad</i> .
UMI-0106	مزاج غير معتدل مركب	<i>Mizāj Ghayr Mu‘tadil Murakkab</i>	The temperament which comes into being when any two of the four physical properties i.e. hot, cold, dry and moist dominates abnormally on the other. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound abnormal temperament</i> .

UMI-0107	سوء مزاج مركب	<i>Sū'-i-Mizāj Murakkab</i>	Same as <i>Mizāj Ghayr Mu'tadil Murakkab</i> .
UMI-0108	مزاج معتدل نوعي بالقياس الى الخارج	<i>Mizāj Mu'tadil Naw'ī bi'l Qiyās ila'l Khārij</i>	The temperament which a species has in comparison with other species and this particular temperament is the best for it in all respects.
UMI-0109	مزاج معتدل نوعي بالقياس الى الداخل	<i>Mizāj Mu'tadil Naw'ī bi'l Qiyās ila'l Dākhil</i>	The temperament which an individual of a species has in comparison with other individuals of the same species and this particular temperament is the best for that individual in all respects.
UMI-0110	مزاج معتدل صنفى بالقياس الى الخارج	<i>Mizāj Mu'tadil Şinfi bi'l Qiyās ila'l Khārij</i>	The temperament which a race has in comparison with other races and this particular temperament is the best for that race in all respects.
UMI-0111	مزاج معتدل صنفى بالقياس الى الداخل	<i>Mizāj Mu'tadil Şinfi bi'l Qiyās ila'l Dākhil</i>	This is the temperament which a race has in comparison with other races and this particular temperament is the best for that race in all respects.
UMI-0112	مزاج معتدل شخصي بالقياس الى الخارج	<i>Mizāj Mu'tadil Shakhşī bi'l Qiyās ila'l Khārij</i>	The temperament which an individual has in comparison with other individuals and this particular temperament is the best for him in all respects.
UMI-0113	مزاج معتدل شخصي بالقياس الى الداخل	<i>Mizāj Mu'tadil Shakhşī bi'l Qiyās ila'l Dākhil</i>	This is the temperament which an individual has in different phases of life and this particular temperament is the best for him in all respects.
UMI-0114	مزاج معتدل عضوى بالقياس الى الخارج	<i>Mizāj Mu'tadil 'Uḍwī bi'l Qiyās ila'l Khārij</i>	The temperament which an organ has in comparison with other organs and that particular temperament is the best for it in all respects.
UMI-0115	مزاج معتدل عضوى بالقياس الى الداخل	<i>Mizāj Mu'tadil 'Uḍwī bi'l Qiyās ila'l Dākhil</i>	The temperament which an organ has in different phases of life and that particular temperament is the best for it in all respects.
UMI-0116	سوء مزاج مادي	<i>Sū'-i-Mizāj Māddī</i>	An abnormal temperament which is associated with the substance or matter. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abnormal substantial temperament</i> .
UMI-0117	سوء مزاج سادى	<i>Sū'-i-Mizāj Sāda</i>	An abnormal temperament which is not associated with the substance or matter.
UMI-0118	سوء مزاج غير مادي	<i>Sū'-i-Mizāj Ghayr Māddī</i>	Same as <i>Sū'-i-Mizāj Sāda</i> .
UMI-0119	سوء مزاج مستوي	<i>Sū'-i-Mizāj Mustawī</i>	An abnormal temperament which continues in a steady mode. Its possible English equivalent is <i>steady intemperament</i> .
UMI-0120	سوء مزاج مختلف	<i>Sū'-i-Mizāj Mukhtalif</i>	An abnormal temperament which occurs abruptly and in contrast to the normal temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abrupt intemperament</i> .

UMI-0121	سوء مزاج متحکم	<i>Sū'-i-Mizāj Mustahkam</i>	An abnormal temperament which persists in an everlasting manner. Its possible English equivalent is <i>persistent intemperament</i> .
UMI-0122	حرارت غریزیه	<i>Harārat Gharīziyya</i>	The innate heat of the body regulated by medicatrix naturae for the normal functioning of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>innate heat/natural heat</i> .
UMI-0123	حرارت طبیعی	<i>Harārat Ṭabī'iyya</i>	Same as <i>Harārat Gharīziyya</i> .
UMI-0124	حرارت غریبه	<i>Harārat Gharība</i>	When the innate heat exceeds the normal limit disturbing all the body functions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>morbid heat</i> .
UMI-0125	حرارت مقصره	<i>Harārat Muqasṣira</i>	The abnormal deficit of the heat of body which disturbs its normal functioning. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hypothermia</i> .
UMI-0126	مزاج اقلیم	<i>Mizāj-i-Aqālīm</i>	The temperament based on climatic conditions of a region and recognized fit or unfit for the inhabitants. Its possible English equivalent is <i>regional temperament/ habitable temperament</i> .
UMI-0127	ربع مسکون	<i>Rub' Maskūn</i>	The philosophers maintained that only one quadrant of the earth was inhabited and that quadrant is known as <i>Rub' Maskūn</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>inhabited quadrant</i> .
UMI-0128	اقلیم سبعة	<i>Aqālīm Sab'a</i>	The seven equal belts in which the earth has been divided from the equator to the north pole. Each of these belts has its own temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>seven regions/seven zones</i> .
UMI-0129	هفت اقلیم	<i>Haft Iqlīm</i>	Same as <i>Aqālīm Sab'a</i> .
UMI-0130	اقلیم معتدل	<i>Iqlīm Mu'tadil</i>	The region or belt of the earth which is considered to be the most suitable habitat for human beings. Avicenna considered the first belt or the tropical zone to be the moderate one while Rhazes considered the fourth belt to be the moderate one. Its possible English equivalent is <i>moderate zone</i> .
UMI-0131	ممالک معتدله	<i>Mamālik Mu'tadila</i>	Same as <i>Iqlīm Mu'tadil</i> .
UMI-0132	بلدان معتدله	<i>Buldān Mu'tadila</i>	Same as <i>Iqlīm Mu'tadil</i> .

UMI-0133	مزاج اعمار	<i>Mizāj-i-A‘mār</i>	The temperament of an individual in different phases of life. Its possible English equivalent is <i>temperament according to age</i> .
UMI-0134	مزاج اسنان	<i>Mizāj-i-Asnān</i>	Same as <i>Mizāj-i-A‘mār</i> .
UMI-0135	سن نمو	<i>Sinn-i-Numū</i>	The growth age that extends from the birth upto thirty years. In this period, the body continues to grow and has hot and moist temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>growing age</i> .
UMI-0136	سن حداشت	<i>Sinn-i-Ḥadāthat</i>	Same as <i>Sinn-i-Numū</i> .
UMI-0137	سن طفولت	<i>Sinn-i-Ṭufūlat</i>	The age which comes under <i>Sinn-i-Numū</i> and extends from birth to four years of age. Its possible English equivalent is <i>infancy</i> .
UMI-0138	سن صبی	<i>Sinn-i-Ṣabā</i>	The age which comes under <i>Sinn-i-Numū</i> and extends from four years of age till nine years i.e. onset of the permanent teeth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>childhood</i> .
UMI-0139	سن ترعرع	<i>Sinn-i-Tara‘ru‘</i>	The age which comes under <i>Sinn-i-Numū</i> and extends from nine to fourteen years of age. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adolescence</i> .
UMI-0140	سن بلوغ	<i>Sinn-i-Bulūgh</i>	The age which comes under <i>Sinn-i-Numū</i> and extends from fifteen to twenty five years of age. Its possible English equivalent is <i>puberty</i> .
UMI-0141	سن رهاق	<i>Sinn-i-Rihāq</i>	Same as <i>Sinn-i-Bulūgh</i> .
UMI-0142	سن فتی	<i>Sinn-i-Fatā</i>	The final stage of <i>Sinn-i-Numū</i> that extends from twenty five to thirty five years of age. After this no growth of the body is possible. Its possible English equivalent is <i>last stage of growth</i> .
UMI-0143	سن شباب	<i>Sinn-i-Shabāb</i>	The age which extends from thirty to forty years. In this age body becomes fully mature and stable and has the best temperament i.e. moderate hot and moist temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adulthood</i> .
UMI-0144	سن وقوف	<i>Sinn-i-Wuqūf</i>	Same as <i>Sinn-i-Shabāb</i> .

UMI-0145	سن كهولت	<i>Sinn-i-Kuhūlat</i>	The age that extends from forty to sixty years. In this age the body loses its stability and deterioration starts. Innate heat of the body gradually decreases and the body develops cold and dry temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>age of decline</i> .
UMI-0146	سن انحطاط	<i>Sinn-i-Inḥiṭāt</i>	Same as <i>Sinn-i-Kuhūlat</i> .
UMI-0147	سن شيخوخه	<i>Sinn-i-Shaykhūkhat</i>	The last phase of life that extends from the age of sixty years till death. In this age body heat decreases and the temperament becomes cold and dry. Its possible English equivalent is <i>age of superannuation</i> .
UMI-0148	انسان اربعه	<i>Asnān Arba‘a</i>	The four phases of life of man i.e <i>Sinn-i-Numū</i> , <i>Sinn-i-Shabāb</i> , <i>Sinn-i-Kuhūlat</i> , <i>Sinn-i-Shaykhūkhat</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>four ages</i> .
UMI-0149	اعمار اربعه	<i>A‘mār Arba‘a</i>	Same as <i>Asnān Arba‘a</i> .
UMI-0150	مزاج اجناس	<i>Mizāj-i-Ajnās</i>	The term used to explain the difference between masculine and feminine genders. Its possible English equivalent is <i>temperament of sexes</i> .
UMI-0151	مزاج انوثه	<i>Mizāj Unūthī</i>	The temperament of females i.e. cold and moist in comparison with males. Its possible English equivalent is <i>feminine temperament</i> .
UMI-0152	مزاج ذكوري	<i>Mizāj Dhukūrī</i>	The temperament of males i.e. hot and less moist in comparison with females. Its possible English equivalent is <i>masculine temperament</i> .
UMI-0153	مزاج اول	<i>Mizāj Awwal</i>	The temperament inherited by the progeny which prevails throughout the life as identity and is not likely to change. Its possible English equivalent is <i>basic temperament</i> .
UMI-0154	مزاج خلقي	<i>Mizāj Khilqī</i>	Same as <i>Mizāj Awwal</i> .
UMI-0155	مزاج ثانى	<i>Mizāj Thānī</i>	The temperament which is developed in an individual under the influence of efficient causes like climate, food and drinks etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>secondary temperament/ acquired temperament</i> .
UMI-0156	مزاج اكتسابى	<i>Mizāj Iktisābī</i>	Same as <i>Mizāj Thānī</i> .

UMI-0157	مزاج انسانی	<i>Mizāj Insānī</i>	The temperament of human beings which is considered to be the most perfect and noble in comparison with all other species. This temperament is inclined towards heat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>human temperament</i> .
UMI-0158	دموی المزاج	<i>Damwī al-Mizāj</i>	A type of temperament caused by the predominance of <i>Dam</i> (sanguine) in the body. It is hot and moist. The individuals with this type of temperament have strong built, full pulse, pinkish colour of skin etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sanguineous temperament</i> .
UMI-0159	بلغمی المزاج	<i>Balghamī al-Mizāj</i>	A type of temperament caused by the predominance of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm) in the body. It is cold and moist. The individuals with this type of temperament have fatty body, excessive sleep and whitish colour of skin etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phlegmatic temperament</i> .
UMI-0160	صفراوی المزاج	<i>Ṣafrāwī al-Mizāj</i>	A type of temperament caused by the predominance of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile) in the body. It is hot and dry. The individuals with this type of temperament have thin built, yellowish colour of the skin, rapid pulse etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bilious temperament</i> .
UMI-0161	سوداوی المزاج	<i>Sawdāwī al-Mizāj</i>	A type of temperament caused by the predominance of <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile) in the body. It is cold and dry. The individuals with this type of temperament have thin built with prominent veins, blackish color of the skin etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>melancholic temperament</i> .
UMI-0162	اجناس عشره	<i>Ajnās 'Ashara</i>	The ten features used to identify the temperament of an individual. These are; complexion of the body, built, texture of the skin, condition of hair, movement of body, diet, quantum of sleep, suitable season, character of the pulse and emotions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ten features/indicators of temperament</i> .
UMI-0163	ادله مزاج	<i>Adilla-i-Mizāj</i>	Same as <i>Ajnās 'Ashara</i> .
UMI-0164	فصول اربعه	<i>Fuṣūl Arba'a</i>	The four seasons i.e. <i>Faṣl-i-Rabī'</i> , <i>Faṣl-i-Kharīf</i> , <i>Faṣl-i-Ṣayf</i> , <i>Faṣl-i-Shitā'</i> of a year and all of these have their own temperament which influences the human health. Its possible English equivalent is <i>four seasons</i> .

UMI-0165	فصل ربيع	<i>Faṣl-i-Rabī'</i>	One of the four seasons of a year with cold and wet climatic temperament. This is suitable for human health. In India it usually spans from January to March period. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spring season</i> .
UMI-0166	فصل خريف	<i>Faṣl-i-Kharīf</i>	One of the four seasons of a year with hot and wet climatic temperament. This is not suitable for human health. In India it usually spans from July to September period. Its possible English equivalent is <i>autumn season</i> .
UMI-0167	فصل صيف	<i>Faṣl-i-Ṣayf</i>	One of the four seasons of a year with hot and dry climatic temperament. This is not suitable for human health in extreme conditions. In India it usually spans from April to June period. Its possible English equivalent is <i>summer season</i> .
UMI-0168	فصل شتاء	<i>Faṣl-i-Shitā'</i>	One of the four seasons of a year with cold and dry climatic temperament. This is not suitable for human health in extreme conditions. In India it usually spans from October to December period. Its possible English equivalent is <i>winter season</i> .
UMI-0169	اعضاء معتدله	<i>A'ḍā' Mu'tadila</i>	The organs with moderate temperament in respect of heat, cold, moistness and dryness. The philosophers have declared the skin of the tip of the index finger as the most moderate organ because its touching sense is ideal to feel the surface qualities of the articles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>moderate organs</i> .
UMI-0170	اعضاء حارة	<i>A'ḍā' Hārira</i>	The organs which are hot in nature. They are very active with high rate of metabolism and rich in blood supply. Heart is the hottest of all organs followed by liver, muscles, kidneys etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hot organs</i> .
UMI-0171	اعضاء بارده	<i>A'ḍā' Bārīda</i>	The organs which are cold in nature. They are less active with low rate of metabolism and least blood supply. Bone is the coldest of all organs followed by cartilage, tendons, ligaments etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cold organs</i> .
UMI-0172	اعضاء رطبه	<i>A'ḍā' Raṭba</i>	The organs which are moist in nature. They are very soft with relatively high amount of water. The most wet organs are membranes, glands, nerves etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>moist organs</i> .

UMI-0173	اعضاء يابسه	<i>A 'dā' Yābisa</i>	The organs which are dry in nature. They are very hard with least amount of water. The most dry organ is hair followed by teeth, tendon, bones, cartilage etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dry organs</i> .
UMI-0174	اخلاط	<i>Akhlāt</i>	The fluids of the body that serve the functions of nutrition, growth and repair of the organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>humours</i> .
UMI-0175	خلط	<i>Khilṭ</i>	The singular of <i>Akhlāt</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>humour</i> .
UMI-0176	نظريه اخلاط	<i>Naẓariyya-i-Akhlāt</i>	A view postulated by the father of Medicine-Hippocrates. According to him, the body contains four humours, <i>Dam</i> (sanguine), <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm), <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile), <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile). For the maintenance of health it is essential that overall effect or combined qualities of the humours are in accordance with the temperament of the individual. Its possible English equivalent is <i>humoral theory</i> .
UMI-0177	رطوبت اسطقسى	<i>Ruṭūbat Uṣṭuqussiyya</i>	The moist part of an organ, essential to bind it together. When this moisture is lost, the particles of the organs are disintegrated. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intercellular fluid/protoplasm</i> .
UMI-0178	رطوبت اصلى	<i>Ruṭūbat Aṣlī</i>	The fluid which is transferred by the parents to the new born through their germ cells or the fluid that exists in the tissue elements since birth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>primitive fluid</i> .
UMI-0179	رطوبت اصلية	<i>Ruṭūbat Aṣliyya</i>	Same as <i>Ruṭūbat Aṣlī</i> .
UMI-0180	رطوبت منويه	<i>Ruṭūbat Manwiyya</i>	Same as <i>Ruṭūbat Aṣlī</i> .
UMI-0181	هضم	<i>Haḍm</i>	Literal meaning of <i>Haḍm</i> is to break down. It is actually the breaking down of the food particles with the help of innate heat of the body followed by its assimilation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>digestion</i> .
UMI-0182	هضوم اربعة	<i>Huḍūm Arba'a</i>	The four different types of digestion i.e. <i>Haḍm Mi'dī</i> , <i>Haḍm Kabidī</i> , <i>Haḍm 'Urūqī</i> , <i>Haḍm 'Uḍwī</i> which the food particles have to go through for the purpose of assimilation in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>four digestions</i> .

UMI-0183	هضم و استحالہ	<i>Haḍm-o-Istihāla</i>	The term used for the process of digestion and transformation of the food particles to become the parts of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>digestion and metabolism</i> .
UMI-0184	هضم معدی	<i>Haḍm Mi‘dī</i>	The first stage of food digestion which occurs inside the alimentary canal to form chyme. Its possible English equivalent is <i>first digestion/ alimentary digestion/chyme formation</i> .
UMI-0185	هضم اول	<i>Haḍm Awwal</i>	Same as <i>Haḍm Mi‘dī</i> .
UMI-0186	تغیر معدی	<i>Taghayyur Mi‘dī</i>	Same as <i>Haḍm Mi‘dī</i> .
UMI-0187	هضم کیموسی	<i>Haḍm Kaymūsī</i>	Same as <i>Haḍm Mi‘dī</i> .
UMI-0188	هضم کبدی	<i>Haḍm Kabidī</i>	The second stage of food digestion which takes place at the site of liver to form chyle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatic digestion/chyle formation</i> .
UMI-0189	هضم دوم	<i>Haḍm Dom</i>	Same as <i>Haḍm Kabidī</i> .
UMI-0190	تغیر کبدی	<i>Taghayyur Kabidī</i>	Same as <i>Haḍm Kabidī</i> .
UMI-0191	هضم کیلوسی	<i>Haḍm Kaylūsī</i>	Same as <i>Haḍm Kabidī</i> .
UMI-0192	هضم عروقی	<i>Haḍm ‘Urūqī</i>	The third stage of digestion which takes place inside the vessels. This helps in the assimilation of food so that it becomes the part of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tertiary digestion/vascular digestion</i> .
UMI-0193	هضم سوم	<i>Haḍm Som</i>	Same as <i>Haḍm ‘Urūqī</i> .
UMI-0194	هضم عضوی	<i>Haḍm ‘Uḍwī</i>	The fourth stage of digestion which takes place in the organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fourth digestion/organic digestion</i> .
UMI-0195	هضم چهارم	<i>Haḍm Chahārum</i>	Same as <i>Haḍm ‘Uḍwī</i> .
UMI-0196	تغیر عضوی	<i>Taghayyur ‘Uḍwī</i>	Same as <i>Haḍm ‘Uḍwī</i> .
UMI-0197	مساکن اخلاط	<i>Masākin-i-Akhlāṭ</i>	The places where the humours reside or stay in the body chiefly blood vessels. Its possible English equivalent is <i>humoral residencies</i> .
UMI-0198	اخلاط اربعہ	<i>Akhlāṭ Arba‘a</i>	The four humours of the body i.e. <i>Dam</i> (sanguine), <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm), <i>Ṣafrā’</i> (yellow bile), <i>Sawdā’</i> (black bile).

UMI-0199	خون	<i>Khūn</i>	The admixture of all the four humours for which the word <i>Akhlāṭ</i> is best suited. It is red in colour as the red coloured humour i.e. <i>Dam</i> dominates the other three. It is enclosed in blood vessels. Its possible English equivalent is <i>blood</i> .
UMI-0200	بدل ما يتحلل	<i>Badl Mā Yataḥallal</i>	The process of replacement of the fluids and energy that are consumed in the functioning and growth of the body with the new ones. Its possible English equivalent is <i>catabolism&anabolism</i> .
UMI-0201	دم	<i>Dam</i>	One of the four basic humours, red in color bearing hot and wet temperament. It is excellent among all the humours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sanguine/red humour/sanguineous humour/blood</i> .
UMI-0202	خلط احمر	<i>Khilṭ Aḥmar</i>	Same as <i>Dam</i> .
UMI-0203	رطوبت دمويه	<i>Ruṭūbat Damwiyya</i>	Same as <i>Dam</i> .
UMI-0204	دم طبيعي	<i>Dam Ṭabī'ī</i>	The normal sanguine humour with qualities such as red colour, sweet taste, moderate viscosity and odourless. Its possible English equivalent is <i>normal sanguine</i> .
UMI-0205	دم محمود	<i>Dam Maḥmūd</i>	Same as <i>Dam Ṭabī'ī</i> .
UMI-0206	دم غير طبيعي	<i>Dam Ghayr Ṭabī'ī</i>	The morbid sanguine humour which has deviated from its normal qualities. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abnormal sanguine</i> .
UMI-0207	دم غير محمود	<i>Dam Ghayr Maḥmūd</i>	Same as <i>Dam Ghayr Ṭabī'ī</i> .
UMI-0208	دم فاسد	<i>Dam Fāsīd</i>	The putrid sanguine.
UMI-0209	مائية الدم	<i>Mā'iya al-Dam</i>	The liquid part of sanguine humour which keeps it in flow. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sanguineous fluid</i> .
UMI-0210	آب خون	<i>Āb-i-Khūn</i>	Same as <i>Mā'iya al-Dam</i> .
UMI-0211	سائل دموي	<i>Sā'il Damwī</i>	Same as <i>Mā'iya al-Dam</i> .
UMI-0212	انجماد	<i>Injimād</i>	<i>Coagulation/Clotting</i>
UMI-0213	انجماد الدم	<i>Injimād al-Dam</i>	Coagulation of sanguine humour in a jelly like substance. Its possible English equivalent is <i>blood clotting</i> .
UMI-0214	بلغم	<i>Balgham</i>	One of the four basic humours which is white in colour and bears cold and wet temperament. It is next to sanguine humour in excellence. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phlegm</i> .

UMI-0215	خلاط ابيض	<i>Khilṭ Abyaḍ</i>	Same as <i>Balgham</i> .
UMI-0216	رطوبت بلغميه	<i>Ruṭūbat Balghamiyya</i>	Same as <i>Balgham</i> .
UMI-0217	بلغم طبيعي	<i>Balgham Ṭabī'ī</i>	The normal phlegm which can transform into sanguine humour when needed. Its possible English equivalent is <i>normal phlegm</i> .
UMI-0218	بلغم محمود	<i>Balgham Maḥmūd</i>	Same as <i>Balgham Ṭabī'ī</i>
UMI-0219	بلغم غير طبيعي	<i>Balgham Ghayr Ṭabī'ī</i>	The abnormal phlegm with altered qualities due to the mixture of abnormal humours in it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abnormal phlegm</i> .
UMI-0220	بلغم غير محمود	<i>Balgham Ghayr Maḥmūd</i>	Same as <i>Balgham Ghayr Ṭabī'ī</i>
UMI-0221	بلغم متغير	<i>Balgham Mutaghayyir</i>	Same as <i>Balgham Ghayr Ṭabī'ī</i> .
UMI-0222	بلغم مالح	<i>Balgham Māliḥ</i>	One of the abnormal types of phlegm which is saline or alkaline in taste. It is more inclined towards heat and dryness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>saline phlegm</i> .
UMI-0223	بلغم شور	<i>Balgham Shor</i>	Same as <i>Balgham Māliḥ</i> .
UMI-0224	بلغم حامض	<i>Balgham Ḥāmiḍ</i>	One of the abnormal types of phlegm which is sour in taste. It is more inclined towards cold and dryness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sour phlegm</i> .
UMI-0225	بلغم ترش	<i>Balgham Tursh</i>	Same as <i>Balgham Ḥāmiḍ</i> .
UMI-0226	بلغم مسيخ	<i>Balgham Masīkh</i>	One of the abnormal types of phlegm which is tasteless. It is immature and quite cold. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tasteless phlegm</i> .
UMI-0227	بلغم تنه	<i>Balgham Tafih</i>	Same as <i>Balgham Masīkh</i> .
UMI-0228	بلغم عفص	<i>Balgham 'Afiṣ</i>	One of the abnormal types of phlegm which is gallic in taste. It is more inclined towards heat and dryness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gallic phlegm</i> .
UMI-0229	بلغم حلو	<i>Balgham Ḥulw</i>	One of the abnormal types of phlegm which is sweet in taste. It is more inclined towards heat and moistness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sweet phlegm</i> .
UMI-0230	بلغم مائي	<i>Balgham Mā'ī</i>	An abnormal type of phlegm which has watery consistency and contains more fluid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>serous phlegm</i> .

UMI-0231	بلغم جصّی	<i>Balgham Jaṣṣī</i>	An abnormal type of phlegm which has extremely thick consistency. Its possible English equivalent is <i>limy phlegm</i> .
UMI-0232	بلغم مخاطی	<i>Balgham Mukhāṭī</i>	An abnormal type of phlegm which has mucoid consistency. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mucoid phlegm/raw phlegm</i> .
UMI-0233	بلغم خام	<i>Balgham Khām</i>	Same as <i>Balgham Mukhāṭī</i> .
UMI-0234	بلغم زجاجی	<i>Balgham Zujājī</i>	An abnormal type of phlegm which has vitreous consistency. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vitreous phlegm</i> .
UMI-0235	بلغم لزج	<i>Balgham Lazij</i>	Same as <i>Balgham Zujājī</i> .
UMI-0236	بلغم منتن	<i>Balgham Muntin</i>	Abnormal phlegm which is foul smelling and produced due to putrefaction. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mephitic phlegm</i> .
UMI-0237	بلغم متعفن	<i>Balgham Muta‘affin</i>	Same as <i>Balgham Muntin</i> .
UMI-0238	اجسام خبیثه	<i>Ajsām Khabītha</i>	The bodies (usually micro organisms) abnormally found in the body and responsible for infection. These organisms grow better in phlegm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pathogenic organisms</i> .
UMI-0239	صفراء	<i>Ṣafrā’</i>	One of the four basic humours. It is yellow in colour and has hot and dry temperament. It is next to phlegm in excellency. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bile/yellow humour/bilious humour</i> .
UMI-0240	خلط صفراء	<i>Khilṭ-i-Ṣafrā’</i>	Same as <i>Ṣafrā’</i> .
UMI-0241	خلط مراری	<i>Khilṭ Marārī</i>	Same as <i>Ṣafrā’</i> .
UMI-0242	رطوبت صفراویہ	<i>Ruṭūbat Ṣafrāwiyya</i>	Same as <i>Ṣafrā’</i> .
UMI-0243	صفراء طبیعیہ	<i>Ṣafrā’ Ṭabī‘iyya</i>	A normal type of yellow bile which is also known as the froth of the blood. It is yellowish red in colour and pungent in taste. Its possible English equivalent is <i>normal bile</i> .
UMI-0244	صفراء محمودہ	<i>Ṣafrā’ Maḥmūda</i>	Same as <i>Ṣafrā’ Ṭabī‘iyya</i> .
UMI-0245	صفراء غیر طبیعیہ	<i>Ṣafrā’ Ghayr Ṭabī‘iyya</i>	An abnormal type of bile with altered qualities due to the mixing of phlegm in it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abnormal bile</i> .
UMI-0246	صفراء غیر محمودہ	<i>Ṣafrā’ Ghayr Maḥmūda</i>	Same as <i>Ṣafrā’ Ghayr Ṭabī‘iyya</i> .

UMI-0247	صفراء محييه	<i>Şafrā' Muḥḥiyya</i>	An abnormal type of bile which occurs due to the mixing of thick phlegm in it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vitelline bile</i> .
UMI-0248	مره صفراء	<i>Mirra-i-Şafrā'</i>	An abnormal type of bile which occurs due to the mixing of thin phlegm in it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>serous bile</i> .
UMI-0249	محترق صفراء	<i>Muḥṭariq Şafrā'</i>	An abnormal type of bile which is produced either by the mixing of burnt melancholic humour in it or due to its own burning. Its possible English equivalent is <i>burnt bile</i> .
UMI-0250	صفراء كراشيه	<i>Şafrā' Kurrāthiyya</i>	An abnormal type of bile which is produced by the oxidation of bile itself and its colour changes to green or shallot coloured. Its possible English equivalent is <i>shallot bile/oxidized bile</i> .
UMI-0251	صفراء زنجاريه	<i>Şafrā' Zanjāriyya</i>	An abnormal type of bile which is produced by the extreme oxidation of bile itself and its colour changes to bluish green. Its possible English equivalent is <i>erogenous bile</i> .
UMI-0252	سوداء	<i>Sawdā'</i>	One of the four basic humours. It is black coloured and has cold and dry temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>black bile/black humour/melancholic humour</i> .
UMI-0253	خلط سوداء	<i>Khilṭ-i-Sawdā'</i>	Same as <i>Sawdā'</i> .
UMI-0254	رطوبت سوداويه	<i>Ruṭūbat Sawdāwiyya</i>	Same as <i>Sawdā'</i> .
UMI-0255	سوداء طبيعیه	<i>Sawdā' Ṭabī'iyya</i>	The normal melancholic humour which is also known as sediment of blood. It is the heaviest of all humours and according to taste it is in between sweetness and bitterness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>normal black bile</i> .
UMI-0256	سوداء محموده	<i>Sawdā' Maḥmūda</i>	Same as <i>Sawdā' Ṭabī'iyya</i> .
UMI-0257	سوداء غير طبيعیه	<i>Sawdā' Ghayr Ṭabī'iyya</i>	The abnormal black bile which is produced either by the combustion of melancholic humours itself or combustion of any other humour like sanguine, phlegm or bile. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abnormal black bile/abnormal melancholic humour</i> .
UMI-0258	سوداء غير محموده	<i>Sawdā' Ghayr Maḥmūda</i>	Same as <i>Sawdā' Ghayr Ṭabī'iyya</i> .

UMI-0259	سوداء دمويه	<i>Sawdā' Damwiyya</i>	A type of abnormal black bile which is formed by the burning of sanguine humour. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sanguineous melanchole</i> .
UMI-0260	محترق دم	<i>Muhtariq Dam</i>	Same as <i>Sawdā' Damwiyya</i> .
UMI-0261	سوداء صفراويه	<i>Sawdā' Şafrāwiyya</i>	A type of abnormal black bile which is formed by the burning of yellow bile. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bilious melanchole</i> .
UMI-0262	مره سوداء	<i>Mirra-i-Sawdā'</i>	Same as <i>Sawdā' Şafrāwiyya</i> .
UMI-0263	سوداء بلغميه	<i>Sawdā' Balghamiyya</i>	A type of abnormal black bile which is formed by the burning of phlegmatic humour. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phlegmatic melanchole</i> .
UMI-0264	محترق بلغم	<i>Muhtariq Balgham</i>	Same as <i>Sawdā' Balghamiyya</i> .
UMI-0265	سوداء سوداويه	<i>Sawdā' Sawdāwiyya</i>	A type of abnormal black bile which is formed by the burning of melancholic humour. Its possible English equivalent is <i>melancholic melanchole</i> .
UMI-0266	محترق سوداء	<i>Muhtariq Sawdā'</i>	Same as <i>Sawdā' Sawdāwiyya</i> .
UMI-0267	خلط صالح	<i>Khilṭ Şāliḥ</i>	The best kind of humour which has the capacity of becoming a part of the nourished organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>normal humour/healthy humour</i> .
UMI-0268	خلط محمود	<i>Khilṭ Maḥmūd</i>	Same as <i>Khilṭ Şāliḥ</i> .
UMI-0269	خلط جيّد	<i>Khilṭ Jayyid</i>	Same as <i>Khilṭ Şāliḥ</i> .
UMI-0270	حسن الكيموس	<i>Ḥasan al-Kaymūs</i>	Same as <i>Khilṭ Şāliḥ</i> .
UMI-0271	خلط ردى	<i>Khilṭ Radī</i>	The kind of humour which does not have the capacity of becoming a part of the nourished organs. They have no or low capacity to provide nourishment to an organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abnormal humour/morbid humour</i> .
UMI-0272	خلط فاسد	<i>Khilṭ Fāsid</i>	Same as <i>Khilṭ Radī</i> .
UMI-0273	خلط غير محمود	<i>Khilṭ Ghayr Maḥmūd</i>	Same as <i>Khilṭ Radī</i> .
UMI-0274	خلط خام	<i>Khilṭ Khām</i>	A type of humour which is immature and not yet ready to become a part of the nourished organ, which means it is not fully metabolized. Its possible English equivalent is <i>raw humour/ immature humour</i> .

UMI-0275	ردى الكيموس	<i>Radī al-Kaymūs</i>	Same as <i>Khilṭ Khām</i> .
UMI-0276	خلط فنج	<i>Khilṭ Fijj</i>	Same as <i>Khilṭ Khām</i> .
UMI-0277	خلط غروي	<i>Khilṭ Gharawī</i>	A kind of abnormal humour in which the consistency of the matter is not constant throughout. It shows imperfection of the metabolism. Its possible English equivalent is <i>colloidal humour</i> .
UMI-0278	خلط فاضل	<i>Khilṭ Fāḍil</i>	The humour which is produced in excess. Its possible English equivalent is <i>superfluous humour</i> .
UMI-0279	خلط منصب	<i>Khilṭ Munṣabb</i>	A type of humour which flows from its producing organ to the other organ for its action. Its possible English equivalent is <i>effused humour</i> .
UMI-0280	رطوبت اولی	<i>Ruṭūbat Ūlā</i>	The fluids found inside the blood vessels containing all four humours: sanguineous, bilious, phlegmatic and melancholic humours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>primary fluid</i> .
UMI-0281	رطوبت ثانیه	<i>Ruṭūbat Thāniya</i>	The fluids which are derived from primary fluids but found outside the blood vessels and have not become the part of organs. These are of four kinds: <i>Ruṭūbat Maḥṣūra</i> , <i>Ruṭūbat Ṭalliyya</i> , <i>Ruṭūbat Qarība ba In'iqād</i> , <i>Ruṭūbat Manwiyya</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>secondary fluid</i> .
UMI-0282	رطوبت محصوره	<i>Ruṭūbat Maḥṣūra</i>	A type of secondary fluid, located at the orifices of the minute channels near the tissues thus irrigating them. Its possible English equivalent is <i>enclosed fluid</i> .
UMI-0283	رطوبت طلیه	<i>Ruṭūbat Ṭalliyya</i>	A type of secondary fluid permeating in the tissues like dewdrops and capable of being transformed into nutrient as required. Its possible English equivalent is <i>interstitial fluid</i> .
UMI-0284	رطوبت قریبه به انعقاد	<i>Ruṭūbat Qarība ba In'iqād</i>	A type of secondary fluid which is about to congealed and become a part of tissue.
UMI-0285	رطوبت غریزیه	<i>Ruṭūbat Gharīziyya</i>	The moistness of an organ which remains in equilibrium, qualitatively and quantitatively, in accordance to the temperament of that organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>innate humour</i> .
UMI-0286	رطوبت غریبه	<i>Ruṭūbat Gharība</i>	The moistness of an organ which does not remain in equilibrium, qualitatively and quantitatively, in accordance to the temperament of that organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>foreign humour</i> .

UMI-0287	رطوبت عفنه	<i>Ruṭūbat ‘Afina</i>	An abnormal humour which is prone to putrefy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>putrid humour/septic humour</i> .
UMI-0288	امراض دمويه	<i>Amrāḍ Damwiyya</i>	The ailments which arise due to the abnormal quantity or quality of the sanguine humour. These ailments are considered to be of hot and moist temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sanguineous ailments</i> .
UMI-0289	امراض بلغميه	<i>Amrāḍ Balghamiyya</i>	The ailments which arise due to the abnormal quantity or quality of the phlegmatic humour. These ailments are considered to be of cold and moist temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phlegmatic ailments</i> .
UMI-0290	امراض صفراويه	<i>Amrāḍ Ṣafrāwiyya</i>	The ailments which arise due to the abnormal quantity or quality of the bilious humour. These ailments are considered to be of hot and dry temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bilious ailments</i> .
UMI-0291	امراض سوداويه	<i>Amrāḍ Sawdāwiyya</i>	The ailments which arise due to the abnormal quantity or quality of the melancholic humour. These ailments are considered to be of cold and moist temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>melancholic ailments</i> .
UMI-0292	اعضاء	<i>A ‘dā’</i>	The solid parts of the body which are derived primarily from the coarse humours. These are the essential tools to accomplish vivid functions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>organs</i> .
UMI-0293	اخلاط كشيئه	<i>Akhlāt Kathīfa</i>	The humours that perform <i>Takwīn</i> (anabolic functions) and become part of the organs. They replenish the loss (wear and tear) and promote growth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>coarse humours</i> .
UMI-0294	اجزاء مكوّنه	<i>Ajzā’ Mukawwina</i>	Same as <i>Akhlāt Kathīfa</i> .
UMI-0295	اعضاء مفردة	<i>A ‘dā’ Mufrada</i>	The organs in which the visible and perceptible parts carry the same name and definitions as the whole organ e.g. flesh, nerve etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>simple organ/ homogeneous organs</i> .
UMI-0296	اعضاء بسيطه	<i>A ‘dā’ Basīṭa</i>	Same as <i>A ‘dā’ Mufrada</i> .
UMI-0297	اعضاء متشابهة الاجزاء	<i>A ‘dā’ Mutashābiha al-Ajzā’</i>	Same as <i>A ‘dā’ Mufrada</i> .

UMI-0298	اعضاء مركبة	<i>A 'dā' Murakkaba</i>	The organs in which the comprising parts irrespective of size differ in nature as well as name for the whole organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound organs</i> .
UMI-0299	اعضاء مركبة به ترکیب اول	<i>A 'dā' Murakkaba ba Tarkīb Awwal</i>	The organs which are composed of two or more simple organs e.g. muscle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound organ type I</i> .
UMI-0300	اعضاء مركبة به ترکیب دوم	<i>A 'dā' Murakkaba ba Tarkīb Dom</i>	The organs which are composed of simple organs and other matter linked to air for the function e.g. ear has air in its middle part, necessary for its function. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound organ type II</i> .
UMI-0301	اعضاء مركبة به ترکیب سوم	<i>A 'dā' Murakkaba ba Tarkīb Som</i>	The organs which are composed of simple organs and other matter linked to water for the function e.g. eye has fluids, necessary for its function. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound organ type III</i> .
UMI-0302	اعضاء مركبة به ترکیب چهارم	<i>A 'dā' Murakkaba ba Tarkīb Chahārum</i>	The organs which are composed of two or more compound organs e.g. the head which is composed of many compound organs i.e. ear, eyes, nose etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound organ type IV</i> .
UMI-0303	اعضاء مركبة به ترکیب پنجم	<i>A 'dā' Murakkaba ba Tarkīb Panjum</i>	The organs which are composed of all types of organs. In fact, this composition applies on the human body as a system, based on different systems and organs, and each one responsible for the maintenance of health. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound organ type V</i> .
UMI-0304	عظم	<i>'Aẓm</i>	The first of all simple organs. It has cold and dry temperament It has been made hard because it forms the skeleton of body and responsible for movements and posture. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bone</i> .
UMI-0305	عظام	<i>'Iẓām</i>	The plural of <i>'Aẓm</i> .
UMI-0306	غضروف	<i>Ghudrūf</i>	One of the simple organs of cold and dry temperament. It is not as hard as bone. It can be bent easily and used as cushion between hard and soft tissues. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cartilage</i> .
UMI-0307	غضاريف	<i>Ghaḍārīf</i>	The plural of <i>Ghudrūf</i>

UMI-0308	رباط	<i>Ribāṭ</i>	One of the simple organs having cold and dry temperament, next to cartilage in degree. It can be bent but not torn easily. They help in connecting bones or cartilages, serving to support and strengthen joint. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ligament</i> .
UMI-0309	رباطات	<i>Ribāṭāt</i>	The plural of <i>Ribāṭ</i> .
UMI-0310	وتر	<i>Watr</i>	One of the simple organs having cold and dry temperament similar to ligament. They help in the attachment of muscles to bones and membranes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tendon</i> .
UMI-0311	اوتار	<i>Awtār</i>	The plural of <i>Watr</i> .
UMI-0312	لحم	<i>Laḥm</i>	One of the simple organs having hot and moist temperament. It forms bulk of the body and has many varieties. The most refined variety are the muscles and the most prominent function is body movements. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flesh</i> .
UMI-0313	شحم	<i>Shaḥm</i>	One of the simple organs having cold and wet temperament. After metabolism its temperament becomes hot and dry. It preserves the heat of the body and generates energy when needed. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fat</i> .
UMI-0314	غشاء	<i>Ghishā'</i>	One of the simple organs having cold and wet temperament. It covers the surface of other bodies and surrounds them for the purpose of preserving the form and shape of all that they enclose and to suspend the enclosed organs from other organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>membrane</i> .
UMI-0315	اغشية	<i>Aghshiya</i>	The plural of <i>Ghishā'</i> .
UMI-0316	عصب	<i>'Aṣab</i>	One of the simple organs having cold and wet temperament. It is responsible for the motor and sensory functions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nerve</i> .
UMI-0317	اعصاب	<i>A'ṣāb</i>	The plural of <i>'Aṣab</i> .
UMI-0318	شريان	<i>Shiryān</i>	One of the simple organs as listed by Avicenna. Its possible English equivalent is <i>artery</i> .
UMI-0319	شريين	<i>Sharāyīn</i>	The plural of <i>Shiryān</i> .

UMI-0320	ورید	<i>Warīd</i>	One of the simple organs as listed by Avicenna. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vein</i> .
UMI-0321	اورده	<i>Awrida</i>	The plural of <i>Warīd</i> .
UMI-0322	شعر	<i>Sha‘r</i>	A cylindrical filament growing from the skin. It is considered to be one of the simple organs having cold and dry temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hair</i> .
UMI-0323	ظفر	<i>Zufr</i>	It is considered to be one of the simple organs having cold and dry temperament. It is a horny appendage on the fingers and toes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nail</i> .
UMI-0324	اظفار	<i>Azḡār</i>	The plural of <i>Zufr</i> .
UMI-0325	جلد	<i>Jild</i>	It is considered to be one of the simple organs having moderate temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>skin</i> .
UMI-0326	اعضاء اصلیه	<i>A‘dā‘ Aṣliyya</i>	Organs which come into existence by the contents of semen. Once they are damaged, cannot be regenerated. Its possible English equivalent is <i>essential organs</i> .
UMI-0327	اعضاء منویہ	<i>A‘dā‘ Manwiyya</i>	Same as <i>A‘dā‘ Aṣliyya</i> .
UMI-0328	اعضاء اؤلیہ	<i>A‘dā‘ Awwaliyya</i>	Same as <i>A‘dā‘ Aṣliyya</i> .
UMI-0329	اعضاء دمویہ	<i>A‘dā‘ Damwiyya</i>	The organs which come into existence by the humours. They can be regenerated. Its possible English equivalent is <i>secondary organs/haematogenic organs</i> .
UMI-0330	عضو	<i>‘Uḏw</i>	<i>Organ</i>
UMI-0331	عضو معطی	<i>‘Uḏw Mu‘ī</i>	The organ that provides power to other organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>donor organ</i> .
UMI-0332	عضو قابل	<i>‘Uḏw Qābil</i>	The organ that receives power from other organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>recipient organ</i> .
UMI-0333	عضو مہی	<i>‘Uḏw Muhayyī</i>	The helping organ which acts prior to the action of the principal organ for the completion of a particular function. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pre serving organ</i> .
UMI-0334	عضو مودی	<i>‘Uḏw Mu‘addī</i>	The organ which serves after the act of the principal organ for fulfilling the needs of the function. Its possible English equivalent is <i>post serving organ</i> .

UMI-0335	اعضاء رئيسه	<i>A 'dā' Ra'īsa</i>	The principal or vital organs from which the primary faculties i.e. the faculties necessary for the maintenance of life arise e.g. heart, brain, liver, gonads. Its possible English equivalent is <i>principal organs/vital organs</i> .
UMI-0336	اعضاء آليه	<i>A 'dā' Āliya</i>	Same as <i>A 'dā' Ra'īsa</i> .
UMI-0337	سيد الاعضاء	<i>Sayyid al-A 'dā'</i>	The prime organ responsible to sustain the most supreme faculty. According to Hippocrates, brain is the prime organ which governs all other faculties. Its possible English equivalent is <i>supreme organ</i> .
UMI-0338	عضوا عظم	<i>'Uḍw A 'ẓam</i>	Same as <i>Sayyid al-A 'dā'</i> .
UMI-0339	اعضاء مخدومه	<i>A 'dā' Makhdūma</i>	The superior organs which are served by other organs for their functioning. Its possible English equivalent is <i>principal organs</i> .
UMI-0340	اعضاء خادمه	<i>A 'dā' Khādima</i>	The inferior organs which play secondary role in the functioning of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>subservient organs</i> .
UMI-0341	قلب	<i>Qalb</i>	One of the vital organs. It is the seat of vital faculty or innate heat. It has hot and moist temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>heart</i> .
UMI-0342	دماغ	<i>Dimāgh</i>	One of the vital organs. It is the seat of mental faculties, sensation and movement. It has cold and moist temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>brain</i> .
UMI-0343	جگر	<i>Jigar</i>	One of the vital organs. It is the seat of nutritive and vegetative faculties. It has hot and wet temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>liver</i> .
UMI-0344	کبد	<i>Kabid</i>	Same as <i>Jigar</i> .
UMI-0345	اثينين	<i>Unthayayn</i>	One of the vital organs. It is the seat of reproductive or generating faculties. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gonads</i> .
UMI-0346	اعضاء حيوانيه	<i>A 'dā' Haywāniyya</i>	The organs which execute the functions of the vital faculties. Heart is the chief organ while other organs e.g. arteries, veins, capillaries etc come under this heading. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vital organs</i> .

UMI-0347	اعضاء نفسانيه	<i>A 'dā' Nafsāniyya</i>	The organs which execute the functions of the mental faculties. Brain is the chief organ while other organs e.g. spinal cord, cranial nerves, spinal nerves etc come under this heading. Its possible English equivalent is <i>organs of nervous system</i> .
UMI-0348	اعضاء طبيعیه	<i>A 'dā' Tabī'iyya</i>	The organs which execute the functions of the nutritive faculties. Liver is the chief organ while other organs e.g. oesophagus, stomach, gall bladder etc come under this heading. Its possible English equivalent is <i>digestive organs</i> .
UMI-0349	اعضاء تناسلیه	<i>A 'dā' Tanāsuliyya</i>	The organs which execute the functions of the reproductive faculties. Testis is the chief organ in males and other organs e.g. ejaculatory duct, prostate etc come under this heading. Ovary is the chief organ in females and other organs e.g. uterus, vagina etc comes under this heading. Its possible English equivalent is <i>reproductive organs</i> .
UMI-0350	اعضاء تولیدیه	<i>A 'dā' Tawlīdiyya</i>	Same as <i>A 'dā' Tanāsuliyya</i> .
UMI-0351	عضو غازی	<i>'Uḍw Ghādhī</i>	The organ which prepares the nutrient for other organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nutritive organ</i> .
UMI-0352	عضو مغتذی	<i>'Uḍw Mughtadhī</i>	The organ which consumes the nutrient for its function and growth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nourished organ</i> .
UMI-0353	طحال	<i>Ṭihāl</i>	An organ having cold and dry temperament and is specific with <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile) as its centre.
UMI-0354	اعضاء شریفه	<i>A 'dā' Sharīfa</i>	The organs which serve as a donor for other organs.
UMI-0355	اعضاء کریمه	<i>A 'dā' Karīma</i>	Same as <i>A 'dā' Sharīfa</i> .
UMI-0356	عضو ضعیف	<i>'Uḍw Ḍa'īf</i>	An organ that becomes weak due to unhealthy causes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>weak organ</i> .
UMI-0357	عضو مآوف	<i>'Uḍw Māwuf</i>	Organ affected by disease.
UMI-0358	اعضاء غدیه	<i>A 'dā' Ghuddiyya</i>	The organs with a special character of secretion. They release their secretions in two ways i.e., exocrine and endocrine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glandular organs</i> .
UMI-0359	اعضاء صلبه	<i>A 'dā' Ṣulba</i>	The organs having cold and dry temperament and hard texture. The hardest one is the tooth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hard organs</i> .

UMI-0360	اعضاء ليّنة	<i>A‘dā’ Layyina</i>	The organs having cold and moist temperament and soft texture. The softest one is the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>soft organs</i> .
UMI-0361	آله طبعیت	<i>Āla-i-Ṭabī‘at</i>	The factors that comprise the structure and temperament of an organ or the whole body and are necessary for the maintenance of <i>medicatrix naturae</i> .
UMI-0362	روح	<i>Rūḥ</i>	A light gaseous substance found in organs and fluids of the body and performs various important functions. It is obtained from the interaction of inspired air with <i>Akhlāṭ Laṭīfa</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>pneuma</i> .
UMI-0363	ارواح	<i>Arwāḥ</i>	The plural of <i>Rūḥ</i> .
UMI-0364	اخلاط لطیفه	<i>Akhlāṭ Laṭīfa</i>	The humours that diffuse in the organs easily.
UMI-0365	جوهر روح	<i>Jawhar-i-Rūḥ</i>	It is found in the atmospheric air. When the air is inhaled through inspiration, this essence is separated in the lungs. When this essence comes into contact with blood, the <i>Jawhar-i-Rūḥ</i> comes into existence.
UMI-0366	جوهر نسیم	<i>Jawhar-i-Nasīm</i>	Same as <i>Jawhar-i-Rūḥ</i>
UMI-0367	مادّة روح	<i>Mādda-i-Rūḥ</i>	The component of the inhaled air which is taken up by the lungs and carried forward to the humours.
UMI-0368	هواء محیط	<i>Hawā’ Muḥīṭ</i>	<i>Atmospheric air</i>
UMI-0369	هواء خارجی	<i>Hawā’ Khārijī</i>	Same as <i>Hawā’ Muḥīṭ</i> .
UMI-0370	هواء مستنشق	<i>Hawā’ Mustanshaq</i>	Same as <i>Mādda-i-Rūḥ</i> .
UMI-0371	تولید حرارت	<i>Tawlīd-i-Ḥarārat</i>	The generation of heat to maintain the innate heat of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>heat generation</i> .
UMI-0372	ضیاع حرارت	<i>Ḍī‘ān-i-Ḥarārat</i>	The loss of body heat to maintain its normal scale. Its possible English equivalent is <i>heat loss</i> .
UMI-0373	حامل روح	<i>Ḥāmil-i-Rūḥ</i>	The agent which carries the essence of inspired air to all the parts of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>carrier of breath</i> .
UMI-0374	مساکن روح	<i>Masākin-i-Rūḥ</i>	The places where <i>Rūḥ</i> (pneuma) resides in the body.
UMI-0375	مسالك روح	<i>Masālik-i-Rūḥ</i>	The routes traversed by the <i>Rūḥ</i> in the body.
UMI-0376	انتقال	<i>Intiqāl</i>	Change of locality/place.

UMI-0377	انتقال روح	<i>Intiqāl-i-Rūḥ</i>	The movement of <i>Rūḥ</i> (pneuma) from one place to another in the body along with the humours.
UMI-0378	روح نفساني	<i>Rūḥ Nafsānī</i>	The <i>Rūḥ</i> (pneuma) which is found in the organs of psychic faculty and its centre is brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>psychic pneuma</i> .
UMI-0379	روح حيواني	<i>Rūḥ Ḥaywānī</i>	The <i>Rūḥ</i> (pneuma) which is found in the organs of vital faculty and its centre is heart. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vital pneuma</i> .
UMI-0380	روح طبيعي	<i>Rūḥ Ṭabīʿī</i>	The <i>Rūḥ</i> (pneuma) which is found in the organs of natural faculty and its centre is liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>natural pneuma</i> .
UMI-0381	قوت	<i>Quwwat</i>	A natural and specialized ability of the body for the performance of its specific function. Its possible English equivalent is <i>power/faculty</i> .
UMI-0382	قوى	<i>Quwā</i>	The plural of <i>Quwwat</i> .
UMI-0383	تأثير في الغير	<i>Taʿthīr fī'l Ghayr</i>	Same as <i>Quwwat</i> .
UMI-0384	قوى شخصية	<i>Quwā Shakhṣiyya</i>	The natural and specialized powers which are furnished in an individual for survival.
UMI-0385	قوى تناسلية	<i>Quwā Tanāsuliyya</i>	The natural and specialized powers which are furnished in an individual for preservation of its species. Its possible English equivalent is <i>reproductive faculties</i> .
UMI-0386	قوى نوعية	<i>Quwā Nawʿiyya</i>	Same as <i>Quwā Tanāsuliyya</i> .
UMI-0387	قوى طبيعية	<i>Quwā Ṭabīʿiyya</i>	The natural and specialized power which is furnished in an individual for digestion and assimilation of food and evacuation of waste from the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>natural faculties</i> .
UMI-0388	قوى نفسانية	<i>Quwā Nafsāniyya</i>	The power which is furnished in an individual for the intellectual, sensory and motor function of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>psychic power/mental faculties</i> .
UMI-0389	قوى حيوانية	<i>Quwā Ḥaywāniyya</i>	The power which is furnished in an individual to receive other powers essential for the survival. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vital power</i> .
UMI-0390	قوت غذائية	<i>Quwwat Ghādhiya</i>	The power which is specific for the digestion of food. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nutritive faculty</i> .

UMI-0391	قوت نامیہ	<i>Quwwat Nāmiya</i>	The power which is specific for the growth of the body. This power provides dimensions and shape to the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>power of growth</i> .
UMI-0392	قوت مربیہ	<i>Quwwat Murabbiya</i>	Same as <i>Quwwat Nāmiya</i> .
UMI-0393	قوت محصلہ	<i>Quwwat Muḥaṣṣila</i>	The power or faculty of the body which selects and collects the matter for digestion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>collective faculty</i> .
UMI-0394	قوت ملحقہ	<i>Quwwat Mulaṣṣiqā</i>	The power or faculty of the body which attaches the digested matter to the organs for their nutrition.
UMI-0395	قوت مشبہ	<i>Quwwat Mushabbiha</i>	One of the main powers of <i>Quwwat Ghādhiya</i> which transforms the matter attached by <i>Quwwat Mulaṣṣiqā</i> with the organ in such a way that it resembles the nourished organ in all respects and becomes a part of that organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>power of resemblance</i> .
UMI-0396	قویٰ طبیعیہ خادمہ	<i>Quwā Ṭabī'īyya Khādima</i>	The powers which serve for the actions of <i>Quwwat Ghādhiya</i> . These are four in number i.e. power of ingestion, power of retention, power of digestion and power of evacuation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sub serving powers of nutritive faculty</i> .
UMI-0397	قوت جاذبہ	<i>Quwwat Jādhiba</i>	One of the sub serving powers of <i>Quwwat Ghādhiya</i> . Its function is the absorption of food. Its possible English equivalent is <i>absorptive faculty</i> .
UMI-0398	قوت ماسکہ	<i>Quwwat Māsika</i>	One of the sub serving powers of <i>Quwwat Ghādhiya</i> . Its function is the retention of matter in the organs for their digestion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>retentive faculty</i> .
UMI-0399	قوت ہاضمہ	<i>Quwwat Hāḍima</i>	One of the sub serving powers of <i>Quwwat Ghādhiya</i> . Its function is the digestion of food so that it becomes the part of an organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>digestive faculty</i> .
UMI-0400	قوت مغیرہ	<i>Quwwat Mughayyira</i>	<i>Transformative faculty</i>
UMI-0401	قوت دافعہ	<i>Quwwat Dāfi'a</i>	One of the sub serving powers of <i>Quwwat Ghādhiya</i> which excretes wastes formed after the process of digestion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>expulsive faculty</i> .

UMI-0402	تغذیه و تنمیه	<i>Taghdhiya-o-Tanmiya</i>	A term used to explain the nourishment and growth of the body.
UMI-0403	غذاء مطلق	<i>Ghidhā' Muṭlaq</i>	The food material that has the capacity to digest as a whole.
UMI-0404	غذاء حقیقی	<i>Ghidhā' Ḥaqīqī</i>	The food material that has the capability of becoming a part of the organs.
UMI-0405	قوت میخیره اولی	<i>Quwwat Mughayyira Ūlā</i>	One of the reproductive powers which help in transforming the reproductive matter into different types of organs.
UMI-0406	قوت میخیره ثانیه	<i>Quwwat Mughayyira Thāniya</i>	The power which helps in transforming the blood into different types of organs.
UMI-0407	شرائط تغذیه	<i>Sharā'it-i-Taghdhiya</i>	Certain conditions regarding the quality and quantity of food which have to be fulfilled for the proper nutrition of the body.
UMI-0408	شرائط نمو	<i>Sharā'it-i-Numū</i>	Certain conditions regarding temperament of an individual and the organs which have to be fulfilled for the proper growth and development of organs.
UMI-0409	قوت مولده	<i>Quwwat Muwallida</i>	One of the reproductive faculties which isolate the generative matter from the basic substance of the body and transforms it into the reproductive matter i.e. sperm and ovum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>generative faculty</i> .
UMI-0410	قوت مصوره	<i>Quwwat Muṣawwira</i>	One of the reproductive faculties which give images to each organ of the body in resemblance to the species or race. Its possible English equivalent is <i>formative faculty</i> .
UMI-0411	قوت باه	<i>Quwwat-i-Bāh</i>	The power which creates attraction between male and female followed by sexual urge thus enabling them to perform sexual act.
UMI-0412	امشاج بدن	<i>Amshāj-i-Badan</i>	The basic compounds of the body which carry all the characters of the species as well as the race.
UMI-0413	جوهر منی	<i>Jawhar-i-Manī</i>	A term which represents the presence of germ cells in the semen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>male and female germ cells</i> .
UMI-0414	منی الرجل	<i>Manī al-Rajul</i>	The male germ cell or sperm.
UMI-0415	منی المرأة	<i>Manī al-Mar'a</i>	The female germ cell or ovum.
UMI-0416	نطفه	<i>Nutfa</i>	A word common for male and female germ cells.

UMI-0417	مشابهة الا متراج	<i>Mushābiha al-Imtizāj</i>	A term that applies on compounds which physically appear as homologous but consist of different ingredients. Hippocrates has used this term for the semen: Apparently it is uniform but contains different particles to form different organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>homologous compound</i> .
UMI-0418	استقرار حمل	<i>Istiqrār-i-Ḥaml</i>	It is the process of implantation of fertilized material in the uterus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>implantation</i> .
UMI-0419	تكوين جنين	<i>Takwīn-i-Janīn</i>	The process of transformation of conceived material into foetus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>foetus formation</i> .
UMI-0420	قوى محرکه	<i>Quwā Muḥarrika</i>	One of the psychic and mental faculties which perform motor activities in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>motor faculties</i> .
UMI-0421	قوى حركية	<i>Quwā Ḥarakiyya</i>	Same as <i>Quwā Muḥarrika</i> .
UMI-0422	قوى مدرکه	<i>Quwā Mudrika</i>	One of the psychic and mental faculties which perform sensory activities in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>receptive faculties</i> .
UMI-0423	قوى احسیه	<i>Quwā Hissiyya</i>	<i>Sensory faculties</i>
UMI-0424	قوى ادراک	<i>Quwā-i-Idrāk</i>	Same as <i>Quwā Mudrika</i> .
UMI-0425	قوت شوقیه	<i>Quwwat Shawqiyya</i>	One of the motor faculties. It prepares the mind to do something either in favour or against the will. Its action is psychological.
UMI-0426	قوت نزوعیه	<i>Quwwat Nuzū'iyya</i>	Same as <i>Quwwat Shawqiyya</i> .
UMI-0427	قوت استعدادیه	<i>Quwwat Isti'dādiyya</i>	Same as <i>Quwwat Shawqiyya</i> .
UMI-0428	قوت شهوانیه	<i>Quwwat Shahwāniyya</i>	A sub serving power of <i>Quwwat Shawqiyya</i> . It directs the mind to perform functions which are in favour of its will.
UMI-0429	قوت غضبیه	<i>Quwwat Ghaḍabiyya</i>	A sub serving power of <i>Quwwat Shawqiyya</i> . It directs the mind to perform functions which are against its will.
UMI-0430	قوت فاعله	<i>Quwwat Fā'ila</i>	One of the motor faculties which help in directing the organs for action.
UMI-0431	قوى تدبیر	<i>Quwā-i-Tadbīr</i>	The main powers of the brain which analyze the information perceived by sensory powers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intellectual faculties</i> .

UMI-0432	قوی فاعله خادمه	<i>Quwā Fā'ila Khādima</i>	The psychic powers which serve under <i>Quwwat Shawqiyya</i> . These are two in number i.e. <i>Quwwat Shahwāniyya</i> and <i>Quwwat Ghadabiyya</i> .
UMI-0433	حرکات ارادیہ	<i>Ḥarakāt Irādiyya</i>	Voluntary movements of the body.
UMI-0434	حرکات طبیعیہ	<i>Ḥarakāt Ṭabī'iyā</i>	Same as <i>Ḥarakāt Ghayr Irādiyya</i> .
UMI-0435	حرکات غیر ارادیہ	<i>Ḥarakāt Ghayr Irādiyya</i>	Involuntary movements of the body.
UMI-0436	قوی مدرکہ بیرونی	<i>Quwā Mudrika Bayrūnī</i>	The faculties which help to decipher the outer sensations of the body. These are five in number: <i>Quwwat Bāṣira</i> , <i>Quwwat Sāmi'a</i> , <i>Quwwat Shāmma</i> , <i>Quwwat Dhā'iqā</i> , and <i>Quwwat Lāmisa</i> .
UMI-0437	قوی مدرکہ اندرونی	<i>Quwā Mudrika Andarūnī</i>	The internal perceptive powers, whose centers are situated inside the brain. These centers receive and collect the sensations forwarded by external senses.
UMI-0438	حواس خمسہ ظاہرہ	<i>Ḥawās Khamsa Zahira</i>	The five organs which execute the functions of external senses. These are eye, ear, nose, tongue and skin.
UMI-0439	قوی مدرکہ خادمہ	<i>Quwā Mudrika Khādima</i>	The powers which serve under motor faculties.
UMI-0440	قوت باصرہ	<i>Quwwat Bāṣira</i>	One of the sub serving powers of motor faculty. Its function is the perception of light and image. Its possible English equivalent is <i>power of vision</i> .
UMI-0441	قوت سامعہ	<i>Quwwat Sāmi'a</i>	One of the sub serving powers of motor faculty. Its function is the perception of sounds. Its possible English equivalent is <i>power of hearing</i> .
UMI-0442	قوت شائہ	<i>Quwwat Shāmma</i>	One of the sub serving powers of motor faculty. Its function is the perception of smell. Its possible English equivalent is <i>power of smell</i> .
UMI-0443	قوت ذائقہ	<i>Quwwat Dhā'iqā</i>	One of the sub serving powers of motor faculty. Its function is the perception of taste. Its possible English equivalent is <i>power of taste</i> .
UMI-0444	قوت لامسہ	<i>Quwwat Lāmisa</i>	One of the sub serving powers of motor faculty. Its function is the perception of touch. Its possible English equivalent is <i>power of touch</i> .
UMI-0445	عین	<i>'Ayn</i>	The organ which perceives light and images. It works for one of the sensory powers i.e. power of vision. Its possible English equivalent is <i>eye</i> .

UMI-0446	اذن	<i>Udhun</i>	The organ which perceives sounds. It works for one of the sensory powers i.e. power of hearing. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ear</i> .
UMI-0447	انف	<i>Anf</i>	The organ which perceives smell. It works for one of the sensory powers i.e. power of smell. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nose</i> .
UMI-0448	لسان	<i>Lisān</i>	The organ which perceives taste. It works for one of the sensory powers i.e. power of taste. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tongue</i> .
UMI-0449	زبان	<i>Zabān</i>	Same as <i>Lisān</i> .
UMI-0450	بشره	<i>Bashara</i>	The outer covering of the body mostly in association with skin. It works for one of the sensory powers i.e. power of taste. Its possible English equivalent is <i>skin</i> .
UMI-0451	حسّ مشترک	<i>Hiss Mushtarak</i>	Perception power which receives all sensations, composes them into percepts and enables proper sensory appreciations. Its possible English equivalent is <i>composite sense/common sense</i> .
UMI-0452	قوت خیال	<i>Quwwat-i-Khayāl</i>	One of the intellectual faculties which preserve the knowledge perceived by <i>Hiss Mushtarak</i> . It is that sense with which new sensory experiences of same or similar types can be compared. Its possible English equivalent is <i>faculty of awareness</i> .
UMI-0453	قوت واهمه	<i>Quwwat Wāhima</i>	One of the intellectual faculties which decodes the meanings of those particular forms perceived by <i>Hiss Mushtarak</i> . It decides what is in favour of the individual and what is against. Its possible English equivalent is <i>faculty of apprehension</i> .
UMI-0454	قوت حافظہ	<i>Quwwat Ḥafiẓa</i>	One of the intellectual faculties which preserves the meanings derived by <i>Quwwat Wāhima</i> . This memory may be instantaneous, short term or long term. Its possible English equivalent is <i>faculty of memory</i> .
UMI-0455	قوت ذاکرہ	<i>Quwwat Dhākira</i>	Same as <i>Quwwat Ḥafiẓa</i> .
UMI-0456	قوت متصرفہ	<i>Quwwat Mutaṣarrifa</i>	One of the intellectual faculties which modify various sensory information in various ways and gives new dimensions to the preserved knowledge. Its possible English equivalent is <i>faculty of modification</i> .

UMI-0457	نفس ناطقه	<i>Nafs Nāṭiqā</i>	The unique power which has been endowed only in the human beings by nature. This power of expression makes the humans superior over other species to be <i>Ashraful Makhluqāt</i> (the superior creation). Its possible English equivalent is <i>power of speech</i> .
UMI-0458	قوت عاقله انسانيه	<i>Quwwat 'Āqila Insāniyya</i>	The power of thinking or intellect which is exclusively found in human beings. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cognitive faculty</i> .
UMI-0459	قوت منكره	<i>Quwwat Mufakkira</i>	A serving faculty of <i>Quwwat Wāhima</i> . This faculty helps in justifying the perceptions of <i>Hiss Mushtarak</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>power of justification</i> .
UMI-0460	قوت نافذه	<i>Quwwat Nāfidha</i>	The faculty which, helps in implementing the thoughts established by <i>Quwwat Mufakkira</i> .
UMI-0461	قوت اراديه	<i>Quwwat Irādiyya</i>	Same as <i>Quwwat Nāfidha</i> .
UMI-0462	انفعالات نفسانيه	<i>Infi 'ālāt Nafsāniyya</i>	The factors which bear an influence on the psychic faculty e.g. intemperate happiness, deep and long lasting sorrow, extreme anger, needless fear, too much humiliation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>factors affecting psychic faculty</i> .
UMI-0463	فعل	<i>Fi'l</i>	The bodily activity essential for fulfilling the objectives of the body. It is performed by the organs and also testimony to the presence of powers in them. Its possible English equivalent is <i>function</i> .
UMI-0464	افعال	<i>Af'āl</i>	The plural of <i>Fi'l</i> .
UMI-0465	افعال حيوانيه	<i>Af'āl Ḥaywāniyya</i>	The functions which are vital for the survival. These are performed by <i>Quwā Ḥaywāniyya</i> and executed by <i>A'ḍā' Ḥaywāniyya</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>vital functions</i> .
UMI-0466	افعال نفسيه	<i>Af'āl Nafsāniyya</i>	The functions that are performed by the psychic faculty of the body. These are performed by <i>Quwā Nafsāniyya</i> and executed by <i>A'ḍā' Nafsāniyya</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>psychic functions</i> .
UMI-0467	افعال طبيعيه	<i>Af'āl Ṭabī'iyya</i>	The functions which are essential to energize all the powers and develop the organs. These are performed by <i>Quwā Ṭabī'iyya</i> and executed by <i>A'ḍā' Ṭabī'iyya</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>natural functions</i> .

UMI-0468	فعل تدبّر	<i>Fi'l-i-Tadabbur</i>	The function which is performed by the intellectual faculty and works according to intellect level and differs from person to person. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intellect function</i> .
UMI-0469	فعل حس	<i>Fi'l-i-Hiss</i>	The function which is performed by sensory power and is executed by the sensory nerves and the associated organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sensory function</i> .
UMI-0470	فعل حرکت	<i>Fi'l-i-Harakat</i>	The function which is performed by motor power and is executed by motor nerves and their associated organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>motor function</i> .
UMI-0471	فعل تخیل	<i>Fi'l-i-Takhayyul</i>	The function which is performed when intellectual powers like <i>Quwwat Mutaṣarrifa</i> gives new dimensions to the perceived sensations. Its possible English equivalent is <i>act of imagination</i> .
UMI-0472	فعل فکر	<i>Fi'l-i-Fikr</i>	When intellectual powers like <i>Quwwat Wāhima</i> and <i>Quwwat Mufakkira</i> establish the meaning of the perceived sensations, that exercise is known as <i>Fi'l-i-Fikr</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>act of thinking</i> .
UMI-0473	فعل حفظ	<i>Fi'l-i-Hifẓ</i>	When intellectual powers like <i>Quwwat Ḥafiẓa</i> preserves the knowledge forwarded by <i>Quwwat Wāhima</i> , this act of preservation is termed as <i>Fi'l-i-Hifẓ</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>act of preservation</i> .
UMI-0474	فعل اغتذاء	<i>Fi'l-i-Ightidhā'</i>	The function which is performed by the digestive faculty which digests and transforms the food to become a part of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>act of assimilation</i> .
UMI-0475	فعل نمو	<i>Fi'l-i-Numū</i>	The function of nourishment and growth of the body performed by <i>Quwā Ṭabī'īyya</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>act of growth</i> .
UMI-0476	فعل تولید	<i>Fi'l-i-Tawlīd</i>	The function of reproduction performed by <i>Quwā Tanāsuliyya</i> , for the continuation of the species. Its possible English equivalent is <i>act of reproduction</i> .
UMI-0477	فعل شهوت	<i>Fi'l-i-Shahwat</i>	The function of mind awakening to fulfill the needs of the body under the influence of <i>Quwwat Shahwāniyya</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>act of desire</i> .

UMI-0478	فعل انجذاب	<i>Fi'l-i-Injidhāb</i>	The process of absorption of food controlled by <i>Quwwat Jādhiba</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>act of absorption</i> .
UMI-0479	فعل امساک	<i>Fi'l-i-Imsāk</i>	The function of retaining the food at all sites of digestion controlled by <i>Quwwat Māsika</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>act of retention</i> .
UMI-0480	فعل انهضام	<i>Fi'l-i-Inhiḍām</i>	The function of digestion and transformation of food controlled by <i>Quwwat Hāḍima</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>act of digestion</i> .
UMI-0481	فعل اندفاع	<i>Fi'l-i-Indifā'</i>	The function or act of expulsion of undigested and waste matter from the body controlled by <i>Quwwat Dāfi'a</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>act of expulsion</i> .
UMI-0482	فعل مفرد	<i>Fi'l Mufrad</i>	A simple function or act which is performed by only one power under any of the faculties e.g. acts of vision, act of olfaction etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>simple function</i> .
UMI-0483	فعل مرکب	<i>Fi'l Murakkab</i>	A compound function or act which is performed by more than one power or faculty e.g. digestion, respiration etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound function</i> .
UMI-0484	سدّه	<i>Sudda</i>	Any cause inside or outside the channel which blocks the passage partially or absolutely. Its possible English equivalent is <i>obstacle</i> .
UMI-0485	سدود	<i>Sudad</i>	The plural of <i>Sudda</i> .
UMI-0486	بخارات	<i>Bukhārāt</i>	The gaseous substances usually formed due to extra retention of the matter leading to abnormal state. Their impact may be on organs to cause disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vapours</i> .
UMI-0487	مادّه	<i>Mādda</i>	The matter which has a potentiality to transform from one form to another. Its possible English equivalent is <i>Potential matter or active substance</i> .
UMI-0488	روح باصره	<i>Rūḥ Bāṣira</i>	A kind of <i>Rūḥ Nafsāniyya</i> which makes the organ able to perceive, perceptions of light and images. Its possible English equivalent is <i>optic pneuma</i> .

UMI-0489	رياح	<i>Riyāḥ</i>	The gaseous substances usually formed due to over retention of the food in the alimentary canal leading to abnormal state. Their impact may be on organs to cause disease. This term is also used as a plural of <i>Rīḥ</i> and also refers to the English word air/wind. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flatus</i> .
UMI-0490	مسمار	<i>Mismār</i>	<i>Colostrum</i>
UMI-0491	عرق	<i>‘Araq</i>	The secretion of sweat glands. Watery in nature and regulates the body temperature, water balance and acid base balance of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sweat</i> .
UMI-0492	پسينه	<i>Pasīna</i>	Same as <i>‘Araq</i> .
UMI-0493	خليه	<i>Khaliyya</i>	<i>Cell</i>
UMI-0494	خلايا	<i>Khalāyā</i>	The plural of <i>Khaliyya</i> .
UMI-0495	رطوبت لبن	<i>Ruṭūbat-i-Laban</i>	<i>Milk</i>
UMI-0496	خامره	<i>Khāmira</i>	A protein or organic catalyst found in living cells that expedites a biological reaction without itself being affected by the reaction. Its possible English equivalent is <i>enzyme</i> .
UMI-0497	کریه	<i>Kurayya</i>	<i>Globule</i>
UMI-0498	کریات	<i>Kurayyāt</i>	The plural of <i>Kurayyāt</i> .
UMI-0499	کریات حمراء	<i>Kurayyāt Ḥamrā’</i>	Non nucleated red cells of the circulating blood containing the pigment haemoglobin. These are biconcave in shape and main function is transport of oxygen, carbon dioxide, maintenance of ionic balance and blood viscosity. Its possible English equivalent is <i>red blood corpuscles</i> .
UMI-0500	عمل الصاق	<i>‘Amal-i-Ilṣāq</i>	<i>Agglutination</i>
UMI-0501	رسيله	<i>Rasīla</i>	<i>Hormone</i>
UMI-0502	رسیلات غده درقيه	<i>Rasīlāt-i-Ghudda Darqiyya</i>	The hormones secreted by thyroid gland, essential for normal metabolic processes, mental and physical developments. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thyroid hormones</i> .

UMI-0503	رسيلات تيموسيه	<i>Rasīlāt Taymūsiyya</i>	Thymus Gland lying behind the breast bone, above and in front of the heart, secretes the hormone responsible for development of lymphoid tissue and immune response to microbes and foreign proteins. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hormones secreted by thymus gland</i> .
UMI-0504	رسيلات خصيه	<i>Rasīlāt-i-Khuṣya</i>	Hormones secreted by testis and adrenal cortex regulate the male secondary sexual activities. Its possible English equivalent is <i>testosterone</i> .
UMI-0505	رسيلات كلاه كليه	<i>Rasīlāt-i-Kulāh-i-Kulya</i>	The hormones secreted from Adrenal Cortex are called Adrenal hormones. Adrenaline and Non-adrenaline are released from Medulla. These hormones are essential for metabolism of Carbohydrates, Fats and Proteins and also for normal response to stress. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hormones secreted from adrenal cortex and medulla</i> .
UMI-0506	رسيلات فوق الكليه	<i>Rasīlāt-i-Fawq al-Kulya</i>	Same as <i>Rasīlāt-i-Kulāh-i-Kulya</i> .
UMI-0507	رطوبات بدن	<i>Ruṭūbāt-i-Badan</i>	The fluids in the body which are found in tissues, intracellular spaces, cavities, lymphatic and blood vessels. Its possible English equivalent is <i>body fluids</i> .
UMI-0508	لحميات نورينه	<i>Laḥmiyyāt-i-Nawrīna</i>	A variety of conjugate proteins having protein molecules with phosphoric acid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phosphoproteins</i> .
UMI-0509	لحميات نشائيه	<i>Laḥmiyyāt Nashā'iyya</i>	A group of compounds consisting of a protein combined with a carbohydrate (in quantity $\leq 4\%$). Its possible English equivalent is <i>glycoproteins</i> .
UMI-0510	لحميات زوجيه	<i>Laḥmiyyāt Zawjiyya</i>	A group of proteins whose molecules are combined with non proteinous matter. Its possible English equivalent is <i>conjugate proteins</i> .
UMI-0511	هلام ساز	<i>Hulām Sāz</i>	A variety of <i>Laḥmiyyāt Ṣulbiyya</i> (Scleroprotein) found in bones and cartilages etc. Its possible English equivalent is collagen.
UMI-0512	قرنين	<i>Qarnīn</i>	A variety of <i>Laḥmiyyāt Ṣulbiyya</i> (Scleroprotein) found in hair, nails, claws and horns. Its possible English equivalent is <i>keratin</i> .

UMI-0513	لحمیات صلبیه	<i>Laḥmiyyāt Şulbiyya</i>	A group of proteins noted for their insolubility. It is found in skeletal tissue, cartilage, hair, nails, claws and horns. Its possible English equivalent is <i>scleroproteins</i> .
UMI-0514	لحمیات مخاطیه	<i>Laḥmiyyāt Mukhāṭiyya</i>	A variety of conjugate proteins in which globulins are combined with carbohydrate group. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mucoproteins</i> .
UMI-0515	لحمیان	<i>Laḥmiyyān</i>	Proteins consisted of globulins but are insoluble in light salty medium. Its possible English equivalent is <i>protean</i> .
UMI-0516	لحمیات فلزیه	<i>Laḥmiyyāt Filizziyya</i>	A variety of proteins containing metals like Iron, copper, magnesium and cobalt etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>metalloproteins</i> .
UMI-0517	شبیہ المخاطین	<i>Shabīh al-Mukhāṭīn</i>	A variety of glycoproteins, obtained from tendons, bones, cartilages and egg albumin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mucoid</i> .
UMI-0518	مخاطین	<i>Mukhāṭīn</i>	A mixture of glycoproteins found in or secreted by mucous membrane and mucus glands. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mucin</i> .
UMI-0519	لحمیات شحمیه	<i>Laḥmiyyāt Shaḥmiyya</i>	A group of proteins found in blood plasma, lymph, cell membrane and egg yolk are combined with fats and other lipids. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lipoproteins</i> .
UMI-0520	رطوبت مذی	<i>Ruṭūbat-i-Madhī</i>	An alkaline fluid secreted from prostate gland that forms part of the semen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>prostatic fluid</i> .
UMI-0521	لحمیات محصله	<i>Laḥmiyyāt Muḥaṣṣila</i>	A variety of proteins not found in natural form but derived by their hydrolysis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>derived proteins</i> .
UMI-0522	رطوبت معویہ	<i>Ruṭūbat Mi'wiyya</i>	The mild acid or alkaline fluid of the glands of small intestines which contains digestive enzymes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>succus entericus</i> .
UMI-0523	شرح استحالہ اساسی	<i>Sharḥ-i-Istihāla Asāsī</i>	The amount of energy required by an individual during physical, emotional and digestive process and rest per unit of body surface area per hour. Its possible English equivalent is <i>basal metabolic rate</i> .
UMI-0524	شرح استحالہ قاعدی	<i>Sharḥ-i-Istihāla Qā'idī</i>	Same as <i>Sharḥ-i-Istihāla Asāsī</i> .

UMI-0525	رطوبت معديّة	<i>Ruṭūbat Mi'diyya</i>	The liquid, secreted by the gastric glands of the stomach, containing several enzymes and hydrochloric acid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastric juice</i> .
UMI-0526	افرازات غده صنوبرية	<i>Ifrāzāt-i-Ghudda Ṣanūbariyya</i>	Secretions from the pineal gland which is found as a small mass of tissue attached to midbrain, concerned with growth and lightening of the skin colour. Its possible English equivalent is <i>secretions from pineal gland</i> .
UMI-0527	رطوبت بين الخلايا	<i>Ruṭūbat Bayn al-Khaliyyāt</i>	The fluid which is found in between cells i.e. intercellular spaces. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intercellular fluid</i> .
UMI-0528	رطوبت زلالية	<i>Ruṭūbat Zulāliyya</i>	The thick lubricating fluid that surrounds a joint, secreted by synovial membrane. Its possible English equivalent is <i>synovial fluid</i> .
UMI-0529	رسيلات غده نخامية	<i>Rasīlāt-i-Ghudda Nukhāmiyya</i>	Secretions from a small endocrine gland attached to hypothalamus. These include several hormones like ACTH, Thyroid stimulating hormone, lactogenic hormones, melanocyte stimulating hormones etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pituitary hormones</i> .
UMI-0530	جمعية الدم	<i>Jam'iyya al-Dam</i>	Inherited antigens are found in RBCs. On this basis the blood is classified into four groups A, B, AB and O. The group O Cells contain neither antigen A or B. Other groups contain the corresponding antigens A, B and AB both. Blood Group is important for blood transfusion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>blood groups</i> .
UMI-0531	ريزس مثبت	<i>Rhezus Mathbat</i>	If the Rh factor is present in blood, it is called Rhesus Positive. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rhesus positive</i> .
UMI-0532	ريزس منفى	<i>Rhezus Manfī</i>	People who lack the Rh factor are termed as Rhesus Negative. Incompatibility between Rhesus Positive and Rhesus Negative blood causes blood transfusion reactions leading to agglutination. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rhesus negative</i> .
UMI-0533	ريزس عامل	<i>Rhezus 'Āmil</i>	The antigens that may or may not be present in blood (R.B.Cs), form the basis of Rhesus blood group. These antigens produce the corresponding antibody in the serum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rhesus factor</i> .

UMI-0534	حمرة الصفراء	<i>Ḥumra al-Ṣafrā'</i>	A pigment largely derived from the breakdown of haemoglobin from red blood cells. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bilirubin</i> .
UMI-0535	رطوبة بانقراس	<i>Ruṭūbat-i-Bānqarās</i>	The secretions from pancreas which contain enzymes involved in digestion of carbohydrates, fats and proteins. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pancreatic juice</i> .
UMI-0536	نیشکر	<i>Nīshakar</i>	A disaccharide present in many plants like cane, beet etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sucrose</i> .
UMI-0537	مواد نشائیہ	<i>Mawād Nashā'iyā</i>	A compound that contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, particularly present in plants and also in animals. Its possible English equivalent is <i>carbohydrates</i> .
UMI-0538	کثیر السكریات مخاطیہ	<i>Kathīr al-Sukkariyyāt Mukhāṭiyya</i>	A group of carbohydrates generally found with proteins. It contains many important compounds like Heparin, Hyaluronic Acid etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mucopolysaccharides</i> .
UMI-0539	کثیر السكرین	<i>Kathīr al-Sukkarīn</i>	A soluble polysaccharide formed during the hydrolysis of starch. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dextrin</i> .
UMI-0540	نشاء حیوانی	<i>Nashā' Ḥaywānī</i>	Animal starch that is stored in liver and muscles and is soluble in water. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glycogen</i> .
UMI-0541	نشاستہ	<i>Nashāsta</i>	The carbohydrate present in plants like potatoes, rice and maize etc. insoluble in water and converts into glucose after digestion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>starch</i> .
UMI-0542	نشاء	<i>Nashā'</i>	Same as <i>Nashāsta</i> .
UMI-0543	شحمیات نشائیہ	<i>Shahmiyyāt Nashā'iyā</i>	A lipid containing glucose, especially present in the brain. In Gaucher's disease, this lipid is found to occur in liver and spleen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glycolipids</i> .
UMI-0544	شحمیات نورینہ	<i>Shahmiyyāt-i-Nawrīna</i>	The lipids which contain Phosphoric Acid and nitrogenous base in the molecule. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phospholipids</i> .
UMI-0545	عقدین	<i>'Aqdīn</i>	A type of <i>Shahmiyyat Murakkaba</i> (compound lipids). These are present in nerve cells, spleen and red blood cells. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gangliosides</i> .

UMI-0546	شحمیات کبریّتیہ	<i>Shahmiyyāt Kibrītiyya</i>	Types of compound lipids, found in white matter of brain and to a lesser extent in liver, kidney, salivary glands and testes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sulphurolipids</i> .
UMI-0547	رطوبت عروق	<i>Ruṭūbat-i-‘Urūq</i>	The fluids which are present in vessels blood or lymph. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vascular fluids</i> .
UMI-0548	لازمی حامضات لحمیہ	<i>Lāzimī Hāmiḍāt Lahmiyya</i>	The amino acids that are not synthesized in the body but obtained from diet and essential for normal physiological functions and growth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>essential amino acids</i> .
UMI-0549	شحم نما مواد	<i>Shahm Numā Mawād</i>	A group of naturally occurring compounds, insoluble in water, but soluble in chloroform or alcohol. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lipids</i> .
UMI-0550	کثیر السكریات	<i>Kathīr al-Sukkariyyāt</i>	Carbohydrates containing a large number of monosaccharides, soluble in water but generally not sweet in taste. Its possible English equivalent is <i>polysaccharides</i> .
UMI-0551	صفر تین	<i>Ṣufratīn</i>	A group of phospholipids which is present in egg-yolk. It is an important constituent of cell membrane and is involved in fat metabolism. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lecithin</i> .
UMI-0552	رطوبت منویہ	<i>Ruṭūbat Manwiyya</i>	In the context of physiology, it is the fluid ejaculated from penis containing the secretions from prostate gland, epididymis, Seminal vesicles and mucous gland. Its possible English equivalent is <i>seminal fluid</i> .
UMI-0553	رطوبت غشاء الریہ	<i>Ruṭūbat Ghishā’ al-Ri’a</i>	The fluid secreted by pleura in small amount which makes its surface smooth and shiny. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pleural fluid</i> .
UMI-0554	رسیلات بانقراس	<i>Rasīlāt-i-Bānqarās</i>	Secretions from pancreas.
UMI-0555	شحمیات مرکبہ	<i>Shahmiyyāt Murakkaba</i>	Lipids which are combined with other non-fatty substance. It includes lecithin, Cephalin, sphingomyelin and Plasmogen etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound lipids</i> .
UMI-0556	حلوین ثلاثی	<i>Ḥalwīn Thulāthī</i>	A lipid or neutral fat consisting of glycerol combined with three or five different fatty acid molecules. These are synthesized from the product of digestion of dietary fat. They are the form in which fat is stored in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>triglycerides</i> .

UMI-0557	شحمیات بسیطہ	<i>Shahmiyyāt Basīṭa</i>	Simple lipids are compound of true fats and wax. These are esters of fatty acids and glycerol. Its possible English equivalent is <i>simple lipids</i> .
UMI-0558	لحمیات بسیطہ	<i>Lahmiyyāt Basīṭa</i>	Simple proteins are pure proteins, uncombined with anything else. These are classified into many types and are found in milk, muscles, eggs, maize, barley, bone and cartilage etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>simple proteins</i> .
UMI-0559	لحمین	<i>Lahmīn</i>	Highly complex nitrogenous compounds found in all animal/ vegetable tissues. They are built up of amino acids and are essential for growth and repair of body tissues. They are equally important to regulate functions as enzymes and hormones. Its possible English equivalent is <i>proteins</i> .
UMI-0560	عمل تنفس	<i>‘Amal-i-Tanaffus</i>	The process of gaseous exchange between a living organism and its environment by which oxygen and carbohydrates are assimilated into the system and the oxidation products, carbon dioxide and water are given off. Its possible English equivalent is <i>respiration</i> .
UMI-0561	ارغوان بصارت	<i>Arghuwān-i-Baṣārat</i>	The visual purple contained in retinal rods. Its colour is preserved in darkness, bleached by day light. Its possible English equivalent is <i>visual purple/ rhodopsin</i> .
UMI-0562	رطوبت خلیہ	<i>Ruṭūbat-i-Khaliyya</i>	The jelly like substance that surrounds the nucleus of a cell. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cytoplasm</i> .
UMI-0563	مولد لون بولی	<i>Muwallid-i-Lawn Bawlī</i>	A pigment formed from bilirubin in intestine by action of bacteria. It may be reabsorbed and returned to the liver or excreted in the urine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>urobilinogen</i> .
UMI-0564	لون برازی	<i>Lawn Barāzī</i>	A brown pigment formed during the metabolism of bile pigments, which are derived from hemoglobin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stercobilin</i> .
UMI-0565	خضرة الصفراء	<i>Khudra al-Ṣafrā’</i>	The green pigment of bile formed by oxidation of bilirubin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>biliverdin</i> .
UMI-0566	لون بولی	<i>Lawn Bawlī</i>	A pigment present normally in a minute amount in the urine, derived from the oxidation of <i>Muwallid-i-Lawn Bawlī</i> (urobilinogen). Its possible English equivalent is <i>urobilin</i> .

UMI-0567	دمین	<i>Damīn</i>	A pigment present in RBCs comprising 4% of haemoglobin and gives red color to the blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>haem</i> .
UMI-0568	حمرة الدم	<i>Ḥumra al-Dam</i>	A substance contained within the RBCs and responsible for their colour, composed of pigment <i>Damīn</i> (haem) linked to a protein globin . Its main function is to carry Oxygen/Carbon dioxide in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>haemoglobin</i> .
UMI-0569	قلویتی دم	<i>Qalwiyyat-i-Dam</i>	It is due to vomiting, excessive use of alkalis and asphyxia. Its possible English equivalent is <i>alkalinity of blood</i> .
UMI-0570	ماده حیات	<i>Mādda-i-Ḥayāt</i>	Same as <i>Ruṭūbat Gharīziyya</i> .
UMI-0571	حموضت دم	<i>Ḥumūdat-i-Dam</i>	The condition in which blood pH is low due to excessive loss of alkalis or retention of acids. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acidosis</i> .
UMI-0572	ضغط رخنکی	<i>Ḍaghṭa Rakhnakī</i>	The pressure relating to spaces or interstices in any structure. It also influences regulation of rate of lymph flow. Its possible English equivalent is <i>interstitial pressure</i> .
UMI-0573	قلّت روح	<i>Qillat-i-Rūḥ</i>	The decreased amount of oxygen in organs and tissues. This may result from hemorrhage or anemia of various types. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anoxia</i> .
UMI-0574	ماح بیضی	<i>Māḥḥ Bayḍī</i>	A variety of protein found in egg which coagulates on heating. Its possible English equivalent is <i>albumin</i> .
UMI-0575	کرین	<i>Kurayyīn</i>	A variety of simple protein, coagulates on heating and insoluble in distilled water. Its possible English equivalent is <i>globulin</i> .
UMI-0576	کرین بیضی	<i>Kurayyīn Bayḍī</i>	A kind of globulin found in egg yolk. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ovo globulin</i> .
UMI-0577	لون شحمی	<i>Lawn Shahmī</i>	A fat soluble pigment which gives colour to fatty material. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lipochrome</i> .
UMI-0578	فعل تعدیل	<i>Fi'l-i-Ta'dīl</i>	A solution whose hydrogen ion concentration (pH) remains unchanged by dilution or by addition of acid or alkali. Its possible English equivalent is <i>buffer</i> .
UMI-0579	بولینا	<i>Bawlīnā</i>	The main breakdown product of protein metabolism. It is excreted in the urine as the main constituent. Its possible English equivalent is <i>urea</i> .

UMI-0580	حمض	<i>Ḥamḍ</i>	<i>Acid</i>
UMI-0581	حمض بولی	<i>Ḥamḍ Bawlī</i>	An acid formed in the breakdown of nucleoproteins in the tissues and excreted in the urine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uric acid</i> .
UMI-0582	دمع	<i>Dam‘</i>	In the context of physiology it is a watery secretion from lachrymal apparatus consists of water and minute quantity of solid substances i.e protein, salt, uric acid and minerals). Its possible English equivalent is <i>lacrimal secretion</i> .
UMI-0583	امتصاص	<i>Imtiṣāṣ</i>	Loss of substance through physiological or pathological means. Its possible English equivalent is <i>resorption</i> .
UMI-0584	درون غلاف الریه دباؤ	<i>Darūn-i-Ghilāf al-Ri’a Dabāo</i>	The pressure in pleural cavity, that is negative normally and amounts to 2.5 mm Hg. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intra pleural pressure</i> .
UMI-0585	لحمیات نوویہ	<i>Laḥmiyyāt Nawwiyya</i>	A compound consisting of nucleic acid and protein tightly bound together. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nucleoproteins</i> .
UMI-0586	صفیحات دمویہ	<i>Ṣaḥīḥāt Damwiyya</i>	A circular or oval disk shaped structure, present in the blood. It plays a role in blood coagulation, contraction of clot, thereby in homeostasis and thrombosis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thrombocytes /blood platelets</i> .
UMI-0587	کریات بیضاء	<i>Kurayyāt Bayḍā’</i>	The blood cells, containing nucleus are involved in protecting the body against foreign substances. Its possible English equivalent is <i>leucocytes/ white blood corpuscles</i> .
UMI-0588	نمائیوس	<i>Khumāsiyūs</i>	A monosaccharide containing five carbon molecules. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pentose</i> .
UMI-0589	تخلل شحمی	<i>Taḥallul Shaḥmī</i>	The process by which lipids particularly triglycerides are broken down into fatty acids and cholesterol in the body by enzyme lipase. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lipolysis</i> .
UMI-0590	غلی صفرین	<i>Khallī Ṣafrīn</i>	A chemical substance released at nerve endings and acts as neurotransmitter. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acetylcholine</i> .
UMI-0591	خملی محرکین	<i>Khamlī Muḥarrikīn</i>	A hormone present in mucous membrane of small intestine stimulates the movements of villi. Its possible English equivalent is <i>villikinin</i> .

UMI-0592	مذینین	<i>Madhī'in</i>	A group of hormone like substances present in body fluids and tissues. It has many physiological functions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>prostaglandins</i> .
UMI-0593	معوی معدون	<i>Mi'wī Mi'dūn</i>	A hormone from small intestine that inhibits the secretion of gastric juice at the time of passing the stomach contents into intestine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>enterogastrone</i> .
UMI-0594	سکر	<i>Sukkar</i>	<i>Sugar</i>
UMI-0595	سکرین	<i>Sukkarīn</i>	A hormone mainly secreted from endocrine pancreas raises blood sugar level. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glucagon</i> .
UMI-0596	مرارین	<i>Marārīn</i>	A hormone from small intestine that causes contraction of gall bladder and expulsion of bile into intestine and thus helps in digestion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cholecystokinin</i> .
UMI-0597	مولد ہضمین	<i>Muwallid-i-Haḍmīn</i>	A proenzyme in the peptic cells of stomach. It is converted into pepsin by the action of hydrochloric acid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pepsinogen</i> .
UMI-0598	کثرة سکر العنب فی الدم	<i>Kathra Sukkar al-Inab Fi'l Dam</i>	An excess of glucose in blood stream. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hyperglycaemia</i> .
UMI-0599	علامہ کظریہ تناسلیہ	<i>'Alā'imiyya Kuḏriyya Tanāsuliyya</i>	The precocious sexual development and apparent masculinisation in girls, caused by overproduction of hormones by adrenal cortex in infancy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adrenogenital syndrome</i> .
UMI-0600	علامہ کشتنگ	<i>'Alā'imiyya-i-Kushing</i>	A disorder caused due to excess amount of corticosteroid hormones in the body resulting into weight gain, red face, excess growth of body and hair etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>Cushing's syndrome</i> .
UMI-0601	رسیلہ معین الحمل	<i>Rasīla Mu'in al-Ḥaml</i>	A steroid hormone secreted by corpus luteum of ovary, placenta and in small amount by adrenal cortex. It prepares uterus for pregnancy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>progesterone</i> .
UMI-0602	رسیلہ مولد بیضہ	<i>Rasīla Muwallid-i-Bayḍa</i>	The hormone that controls female sexual development and female secondary sex characters, synthesized in ovary and in small amount by adrenal cortex. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oestrogen</i> .

UMI-0603	انبساط	<i>Inbisāt</i>	In the context of physiology, it is the diminution of tension in a muscle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>relaxation</i> .
UMI-0604	انقباض	<i>Inqibād</i>	In the context of physiology, it is the shortening of muscle in response to stimulus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>contraction</i> .
UMI-0605	رسيلات قشر الكظر معدنية	<i>Rasīlāt-i-Qishr al-Kuẓr Ma'daniyya</i>	The hormones released by adrenal cortex and necessary for regulation of salt and water balance. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mineralocorticoids</i> .
UMI-0606	رسيلات قشر الكظر سكريه	<i>Rasīlāt-i-Qishr al-Kuẓr Sukkariyya</i>	The steroid hormones synthesized by adrenal cortex. These hormones are essential for metabolism of carbohydrates, fats and proteins having anti inflammatory effects also. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glucocorticoids</i> .
UMI-0607	معدن	<i>Mi'dīn</i>	A hormone produced in the mucous membrane of stomach. It stimulates the gastric juice secretion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastrin</i> .
UMI-0608	افرازين	<i>Ifrāzīn</i>	A hormone secreted from small intestine stimulates the secretion from pancreas. Its possible English equivalent is <i>secretin</i> .
UMI-0609	حويينات منويه	<i>Huwaynāt Manwiyya</i>	A mature male reproductive cell consisting of head, neck, body and tail. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sperm</i> .
UMI-0610	بيضه انثى	<i>Bayḍa-i-Unthā</i>	The mature female cell released from ovary having half of the chromosomes. It is fertilized by sperm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ovum</i> .
UMI-0611	درقین	<i>Darqīn</i>	A hormone synthesized and secreted by thyroid gland, essential for normal metabolic processes, mental and physical development. It contains four iodine atoms in its molecule. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thyroxine</i> .
UMI-0612	ثلاثی بنفسجین	<i>Thalāthī Banafsajīn</i>	One of the thyroid hormones which is essential for protein & fat metabolism and production of heat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tri-Iodothyronine</i> .
UMI-0613	درقینین	<i>Darqīnīn</i>	Same as <i>Thalāthī Banafsajīn</i> .
UMI-0614	فرط الطول	<i>Farṭ al-Ṭūl</i>	The excessive secretion of growth hormones by adenohypophysis of pituitary gland causes excessive height in childhood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gigantism</i> .
UMI-0615	عفريتيت	<i>'Ifritiyat</i>	Same as <i>Farṭ al-Ṭūl</i> .

UMI-0616	مادة البیضة	<i>Mādda al-Bayḍa</i>	The fluid inside the unfertilized ovum. The nucleus and germinal vesicle are found in it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ovoplasm</i> .
UMI-0617	غده نخامیه	<i>Ghudda Nukhāmiyya</i>	A small oval endocrine gland attached beneath the hypothalamus in body cavity at the base of skull. It secretes several hormones having an effect upon other endocrine glands. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pituitary gland</i> .
UMI-0618	جسم اصفر	<i>Jism Aṣḡar</i>	The yellow endocrine body formed in the ovary at the site of a ruptured ovarian follicle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>corpus luteum</i> .
UMI-0619	جنسی رسیلات	<i>Jinsī Rasīlāt</i>	The hormones produced by testis or ovaries are responsible for development of sex organs and their functions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sex hormones</i> .
UMI-0620	مشیمه	<i>Mashīma</i>	A vascular structure developed in uterus during the third month of pregnancy by means of which the embryo is attached to the wall of uterus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>placenta</i> .
UMI-0621	رسیلات نمو	<i>Rasīlāt-i-Numū</i>	The hormone secreted by anterior lobe of Pituitary gland which stimulates body growth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>growth hormone/somatotrophic hormone (STH)</i> .
UMI-0622	شرح ترسیب کریات حمراء	<i>Sharḥ-i-Tarsīb-i-Kurayyat Ḥamrā'</i>	The rate at which erythrocytes settle out of suspension in blood plasma. Its possible English equivalent is <i>erythrocyte sedimentation rate</i> .
UMI-0623	کریات بیضاء ندبیه	<i>Kurayyāt Bayḍā' Nadbiyya</i>	A group of white blood cells that contain granules in their cytoplasm. These cells can be classified into neutrophils, eosinophils and basophils. Its possible English equivalent is <i>granulocytes</i> .
UMI-0624	کریات حمضیه	<i>Kurayyāt Ḥamḍiyya</i>	A variety of white blood cells that contain coarse granules in its cytoplasm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>eosinophils</i> .
UMI-0625	قزم	<i>Qazam</i>	The abnormally short stature due to deficiency of thyroid hormone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dwarfism</i> .
UMI-0626	محللین الدم	<i>Muḥallilīn al-Dam</i>	A substance that may be antibody or bacterial toxin, capable of bringing about destruction of Red Blood Cells. Its possible English equivalent is <i>haemolysin</i> .

UMI-0627	رسيله معجل ولادت	<i>Rasīla Mu‘ajjal-i-Wilādat</i>	A hormone, secreted by neurohypophysis, causes contraction of uterus during labour and stimulates milk secretion from breasts. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oxytocin hormone</i> .
UMI-0628	مشمي رسيله معدي منسل	<i>Mashīmī Rasīla Mughadhdhi-i-Minsal</i>	A hormone produced by placenta during pregnancy and it maintains the secretion of progesterone by corpus luteum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>placental gonadotrophins</i> .
UMI-0629	خليات خلليه	<i>Khaliyyāt Khalaliyya</i>	The cells interspersed between the seminiferous tubules of testis. These cells secrete androgens. Its possible English equivalent is <i>interstitial cells</i> .
UMI-0630	خصيتون	<i>Khusyatūn</i>	The hormone derived from testis and responsible for the development of secondary male characters. Its possible English equivalent is <i>testosterone</i> .
UMI-0631	رسيله مؤلّد لبن	<i>Rasīla Muwallid-i-Laban</i>	A hormone released by adenohypophysis of pituitary gland acts on breasts in pregnancy, preparing them for milk production. Its possible English equivalent is <i>prolactin/ lactogenic hormone</i> .
UMI-0632	منوين	<i>Manwīn</i>	A nitrogenous base found in seminal fluid, secreted by prostate gland. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spermine</i> .
UMI-0633	غشاء مصلي	<i>Ghishā’ Maṣlī</i>	A smooth transparent membrane that lines peritoneum, pleura and pericardium. Its inner surface is moistened by a fluid that allows frictionless movement of organs within their cavities. Its possible English equivalent is <i>serous membrane</i> .
UMI-0634	غشاء مخاطي	<i>Ghishā’ Mukhāṭī</i>	The moist membrane that lines the respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, biliary and pancreatic systems. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mucous membrane</i> .
UMI-0635	بشره غدديه	<i>Bashara Ghuddiyya</i>	A type of simple epithelium found in alveoli and ducts of glands. Its function is manufacturing new substances and passing them out into their respective secretions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glandular epithelium</i> .
UMI-0636	بشره اهدابيه	<i>Bashara Ahdābiyya</i>	The type of epithelial tissue that has hair like processes on cells. It is found in respiratory passages, fallopian tubes and testes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ciliated epithelium</i> .

UMI-0637	بشره اسطوانیه	<i>Bashara Uṣṭuwāniyya</i>	The type of epithelial tissue that has elongated cells found in stomach, intestine, alveoli and ducts of many glands. Its possible English equivalent is <i>columnar epithelium</i> .
UMI-0638	بشره مکعبه	<i>Bashara Muka‘‘aba</i>	The type of epithelial tissue that is composed of cubical cells found in small terminal, respiratory bronchioles, salivary glands, thyroid and covering of ovary. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cubical epithelium</i> .
UMI-0639	بشره مبطنه	<i>Bashara Mubattana</i>	The type of simple epithelium composed of flat cells placed on a thin membrane. It is found in lungs, serous membranes, kidneys, heart and lymphatics. Its possible English equivalent is <i>squamous epithelium</i> .
UMI-0640	بشره مرکبه	<i>Bashara Murakkaba</i>	The type of epithelial tissue which has more than one layer of cells. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound epithelium</i> .
UMI-0641	بشره مفرده	<i>Bashara Mufrada</i>	The kind of epithelial tissue which has only single layer of cells and may be classified into pavement, cubical, columnar, ciliated and glandular epithelium. Its possible English equivalent is <i>simple epithelium</i> .
UMI-0642	نسیج	<i>Nasīj</i>	<i>Tissue</i>
UMI-0643	نسیج عضلی	<i>Nasīj ‘Aḍalī</i>	The tissue which has the ability to produce movement by its force of contraction and relaxation. It also maintains the position of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>muscular tissue</i> .
UMI-0644	نسیج الحاقی	<i>Nasīj Ilḥāqī</i>	The tissue that supports binds or separates specialized tissues and organs and functions as packing of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>connective tissue</i> .
UMI-0645	نسیج بشری	<i>Nasīj Basharī</i>	The tissue that forms a limiting and a lining membrane, and covers the free surfaces. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epithelial tissue</i> .
UMI-0646	خلیات شحمیه	<i>Khaliyyāt Shaḥmiyya</i>	The fibrous connective tissue packed with fat cells. It forms a thick layer under the skin around the kidneys and serves as an insulating layer and an energy store. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adipose tissue</i> .

UMI-0647	اجسام ضدیه	<i>Ajsām Diddiyya</i>	A special kind of blood protein produced as a reaction to an antigen. It is synthesized in lymphoid tissue and circulates in plasma to attack antigen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>antibodies</i> .
UMI-0648	نفوذ	<i>Nufūdh</i>	The process whereby gases and liquids of different densities intermingle when brought into contact until the density becomes equal throughout. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diffusion</i> .
UMI-0649	نسیج الیاف بیضاء	<i>Nasīj-i-Alyāf Baydā'</i>	They are thin and non branching tissues. This tissue is present in tendon, ligament, articular capsule and deep fasciae of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>white fibrous tissue</i> .
UMI-0650	نسیج خلوی	<i>Nasīj Khalwī</i>	The loose connective tissue consisting of a meshwork of elastic tissue, collagen and reticular fibres. It binds the skin to the muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>alveolar tissue</i> .
UMI-0651	نسیج مخی	<i>Nasīj Mukhkhī</i>	A tissue in the bone marrow that produces various blood cells erythrocytes, granular leucocytes and platelets. It has also phagocytic action. Its possible English equivalent is <i>myeloid tissue</i> .
UMI-0652	غدد انبویه مفردة	<i>Ghudad Unbūbiyya Mufrada</i>	The glands found in mucous membrane of small intestine. These glands secrete intestinal juice through the openings between villi. Its possible English equivalent is <i>simple tubular gland</i> .
UMI-0653	غدد تیموسیه	<i>Ghudad Taymūsiyya</i>	A bilobed organ in the root of the neck behind the sternum enclosed in a capsule and divided into many lobules. These lobules are filled with lymphocytes and are associated with antibody production. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thymus gland</i> .
UMI-0654	غدد صنوبریه	<i>Ghudad Şanūbariyya</i>	A small reddish grey conical structure on the dorsal surface of midbrains. It secretes a hormone like substance melatonin. It becomes calcified as age advances. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pineal gland</i> .
UMI-0655	معوی سکرین	<i>Mi 'wī Sukkarīn</i>	A hormone produced in small intestine as a result of digestion of glucose. It stimulates islets of Langerhans in pancreas to secrete insulin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gut glucagon</i> .
UMI-0656	املاح صفراویہ	<i>Amlāḥ Şafrāwiyya</i>	The salts present in bile which are necessary for emulsification of fats. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bile salts</i> .

UMI-0657	حمض شحمی	<i>Ḥamd Shaḥmī</i>	Fatty acids are fundamental constituents of many lipids including triglycerides. Some of them are synthesized in the body and some are obtained from diet. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fatty acid</i> .
UMI-0658	محللین	<i>Muḥallilīn</i>	An enzyme found in tears and egg white. It catalyzes the destruction of cell wall of bacteria. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lysozyme</i> .
UMI-0659	باسطین	<i>Bāsiṭīn</i>	A hormone, secreted by ovaries in earlier stage of pregnancy that dilates the cervix and prepares the uterus for the action of oxytocin during labour. Its possible English equivalent is <i>relaxin</i> .
UMI-0660	رطوبت امینوسیہ	<i>Ruṭūbat Amīnūsiyya</i>	The fluid, contained within the amniotic cavity that surrounds the foetus and protects it from external pressure. Its possible English equivalent is <i>amniotic fluid</i> .
UMI-0661	خون حیض	<i>Khūn-i-Ḥayḍ</i>	The discharge of blood and fragments from uterus at regular intervals of about one month in women during child bearing age. It consists of unfertilized ovum, degenerated follicles of ovary and blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>menstrual blood</i> .
UMI-0662	دم طمث	<i>Dam-i-Ṭamth</i>	Same as <i>Khūn-i-Ḥayḍ</i> .
UMI-0663	رسیدہ سوی نظریں	<i>Rasīla Siwā Kuẓrīn</i>	A hormone secreted by adrenal medulla causes an increase in blood pressure, increases blood flow through coronary arteries, slows heart rate and relaxes intestinal muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nor adrenaline</i> .
UMI-0664	صفراء کبدی	<i>Ṣafrā' Kabidī</i>	A thick yellowish brown or green fluid secreted by liver and stored in gall bladder. It helps in fat digestion and stimulates the peristalsis in duodenum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bile</i> .
UMI-0665	خلیات سوداویہ	<i>Khaliyyāt Sawdāwiyya</i>	The cells within the epidermis of skin that produce the dark brown pigment. Its possible English equivalent is <i>melanocytes</i> .
UMI-0666	آلہ قوت	<i>Āla-i-Quwwat</i>	A structure occurring in cytoplasm of cell and the site of cell's energy production. It contains enzymes involved in metabolic activities. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mitochondrion</i> .

UMI-0667	آله گالگی	<i>Āla-i-Gālgī</i>	A collection of vesicles and folded membranes in a cell which control the synthetic process of cell i.e., secretions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>Golgi apparatus</i> .
UMI-0668	تاگل	<i>Ta'akkul</i>	In the context of physiology it refers to the engulfment and digestion of bacteria and foreign particles by phagocytes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phagocytosis</i> .
UMI-0669	خلیات بشریہ	<i>Khaliyyāt Bashariyya</i>	The cells forming the epithelial tissue cover the external surface of the body and line hollow structures. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epithelial cells</i> .
UMI-0670	خلیات سائلہ	<i>Khaliyyāt Sā'ila</i>	The large oval cells with non granular basophilic cytoplasm. These cells have abundant granular endoplasmic reticulum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>plasma cells</i> .
UMI-0671	مولدین ضدین	<i>Muwallidīn Ḍiddīn</i>	Any substance that is regarded as foreign particle by the body and the body produces antibody against it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>antigens</i> .
UMI-0672	کریات دمویہ	<i>Kurayyāt Damwiyya</i>	The cells of blood may be classified into Red cells and white cells and blood platelets. White cells include granulocytes, lymphocytes, monocytes and blood platelets. Its possible English equivalent is <i>blood corpuscles</i> .
UMI-0673	کبدین	<i>Kabidīn</i>	An anticoagulant produced in liver cells and white blood cells, which acts by inhibiting the action of thrombin during blood coagulation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>heparin</i> .
UMI-0674	کریات معتدلہ	<i>Kurayyāt Mu'tadila</i>	A variety of white blood cells which have bilobed nucleus and their main function is to provide defence against infection. Its possible English equivalent is <i>neutrophils</i> .
UMI-0675	کریات اساسیہ	<i>Kurayyāt Asāsiyya</i>	A variety of white blood cells having coarse granules in its cytoplasm stained with basophilic dyes. Their main function is ingestion of foreign particles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>basophils</i> .
UMI-0676	کریات واحدۃ النواة	<i>Kurayyāt Wāhida al-Nawāt</i>	A variety of white blood cells whose main function is ingestion of foreign particles, such as bacteria and tissue debris. Its possible English equivalent is <i>monocytes</i> .

UMI-0677	کریات لمفاویہ	<i>Kurayyāt Limfāwiyya</i>	A variety of white blood cells also found in spleen, lymph nodes and bone marrow, and involved in immunity. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lymphocytes</i> .
UMI-0678	انجمادین	<i>Injimādīn</i>	A substance that is not usually present in blood plasma and is derived from prothrombin. It acts as an enzyme, converting the soluble protein fibrinogen into insoluble protein fibrin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thrombin</i> .
UMI-0679	کثرت خلیات بیضاء	<i>Kathrat-i-Khaliyyāt Bayḍā'</i>	Increased number of leucocytes in the blood, often in response to infection. Its possible English equivalent is <i>leucocytosis</i> .
UMI-0680	جرثومه عظمیہ	<i>Jurthūma 'Aẓmiyya</i>	A type of cells originating in the mesoderm of embryo and is responsible for formation of bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>osteoblast</i> .
UMI-0681	خلیات عظمیہ	<i>Khaliyyāt 'Aẓmiyya</i>	It is called as bone cell. The osteoblast that has ceased activity and embedded in bone matrix. Its possible English equivalent is <i>osteocytes</i> .
UMI-0682	خلیات آکلۃ العظم	<i>Khaliyyāt Ākila al-'Aẓm</i>	The large multinucleated cell that breaks down, dissolves or removes the calcified bone matrix. These cells are found on the bone surface. Its possible English equivalent is <i>osteoclast</i> .
UMI-0683	غشاء العصب	<i>Ghishā' al-'Aṣab</i>	The Schwann cells which form the lamellae of myelin around the axon of nerve fibres or enfolds a number of non-myelinated axons in the peripheral nervous system. Its possible English equivalent is <i>neurolemma</i>
UMI-0684	سریش عصبی	<i>Sarīsh 'Aṣabī</i>	The supportive structure of nervous tissue composed of different cells. It has various supportive and nutritive functions and makes up a greater portion of total volume of brain and spinal cord. Its possible English equivalent is <i>neuroglia</i> .
UMI-0685	عضلہ قلب	<i>'Aḍala-i-Qalb</i>	The specialized muscle that compose the heart wall. It is involuntary in nature and innervated by autonomic nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cardiac muscle</i> .
UMI-0686	عصبانیہ	<i>'Aṣabāniyya</i>	The morphological unit of nervous system. It is the cell specialized to transmit the nerve impulses, so in this way it carries the information from one part to another. Its possible English equivalent is <i>neuron</i> .

UMI-0687	اتصال	<i>Ittiṣāl</i>	The place where a nerve impulse is transmitted from one neuron to another at the end of nerve fibre. Its possible English equivalent is <i>synapse</i> .
UMI-0688	اطراف عصب	<i>Aṭrāf-i- 'Aṣab</i>	The terminal part of one of the branches of a nerve fibre where a neuron contacts either with another neuron or with a muscle or gland cell. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nerve endings</i> .
UMI-0689	لقافه نخاعیه	<i>Lifāfa Nukhā 'iyya</i>	The white covering of a nerve fibre, composed of layers of mixed lipids and neurokeratogenic protein. This sheath insulates the nerve fibre. Its possible English equivalent is <i>medullary sheath</i> .
UMI-0690	عظمانيه	<i>'Aẓmāniyya</i>	The structural and functional unit of the bone. The longitudinal canals are found in it, forming a central tube. Its possible English equivalent is <i>osteon/ haversian system</i> .
UMI-0691	غشاء العظم	<i>Ghishā' al- 'Aẓm</i>	The outer membranous covering of bone except the articular surfaces, made up of connective tissue fibres. It serves as a tough fibrous covering and checks excessive bony growth. Its possible english equivalent is <i>periosteum</i> .
UMI-0692	ضریح باطن	<i>Ḍarī' Bāṭin</i>	The lining membrane of marrow cavity that extends into the canal system of the compact bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>endosteum</i> .
UMI-0693	مخ العظم	<i>Mukhkh al- 'Aẓm</i>	The tissue present within the internal cavities of the bone. It has osteogenic and haemopoietic functions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bone marrow</i> .
UMI-0694	اقلیم نامی	<i>Iqlīm Nāmī</i>	The growing portion of the long bone lying between the ends and shaft. Its possible English equivalent is <i>metaphysis</i> .
UMI-0695	اعصاب لبیه	<i>A 'ṣāb Lubbiyya</i>	The nerve fibre that has a sheath of myelin surrounding and insulating its axon. Its possible English equivalent is <i>medullated nerve fibres</i> .
UMI-0696	اعصاب غیر لبیه	<i>A 'ṣāb Ghayr Lubbiyya</i>	Any nerve fibre that does not have the myelin sheath, has directly invested with neurolemma. Its possible English equivalent is <i>non medullated nerve fibre</i> .
UMI-0697	صدمه عصبی	<i>Ṣadma 'Aṣabī</i>	The electrical activity in the membrane of a neurone, that spreads from one region to another. It is the means by which information is transmitted within the nervous system. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nerve impulse</i> .

UMI-0698	امّ المخاطين	<i>Umm al-Mukhāṭīn</i>	A glycoprotein that produces mucin. These granules are found in mucous cells of salivary glands. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mucinogen</i> .
UMI-0699	عامل داخلي	<i>‘Āmil Dākhlī</i>	A protein secreted by gastric glands, essential for absorption of extrinsic factor vitamin B12. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intrinsic factor</i> .
UMI-0700	خامرات محلّه جراثيم	<i>Khāmirāt Muḥallila-i-Jarāthīm</i>	The enzymes that catalyze the cell wall of certain bacteria. It is found in saliva and lacrimal secretion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bacteriolytic enzymes</i> .
UMI-0701	اعضاء دقيقة	<i>A ‘dā’ Daqīqa</i>	The membranous structures within the cell are cytoplasmic organelles such as plasma membrane, endoplasmic reticulum, golgi apparatus and lysosomes etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>organelles</i> .
UMI-0702	جزرين	<i>Jazrīn</i>	A yellow pigment present in leaves, carrot, potato, egg yolk, milk and other food stuffs capable of conversion by animal organisms into vitamin A. Its possible English equivalent is <i>carotene</i> .
UMI-0703	لحمين صفري	<i>Laḥmīn Ṣafarī</i>	A group of conjugated proteins. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flavoprotein</i> .
UMI-0704	هضمين	<i>Haḍmīn</i>	An enzyme found in gastric juice which initiates the digestion of proteins by splitting them into peptones. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pepsin</i> .
UMI-0705	اصفرائين	<i>Aṣṣarā’īn</i>	A crystalline substance of fatty nature found in brain, nervous tissues, bile, and blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cholesterol</i> .
UMI-0706	لون خلوي	<i>Lawn Khalwī</i>	A compound consisting of a protein linked with haem. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cytochrome</i> .
UMI-0707	ماح	<i>Māḥḥ</i>	A variety of simple proteins found in animal and vegetable matter. It is soluble in water and coagulates on heating. Its possible English equivalent is <i>albumin</i> .
UMI-0708	ماح مصلي	<i>Māḥḥ Maṣlī</i>	A kind of albumin found in serum and also in tissue fluid and lymph. It is coagulated on heating at 75° C.
UMI-0709	ماح عضلي	<i>Māḥḥ ‘Aḍalī</i>	A variety of simple protein found in muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>myoalbumin</i> .
UMI-0710	مصلی کرّيين	<i>Maṣlī Kurayyīn</i>	A variety of simple proteins found in serum and blood plasma. Its possible English equivalent is <i>serum globulin</i> .

UMI-0711	معوى خامره لحمينه	<i>Mi'wī Khāmira Laḥmīna</i>	An enzyme secreted by the glands of intestine that converts trypsinogen into trypsin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>enteropeptidase</i> .
UMI-0712	خامرا لشحم	<i>Khāmīr al-Shaḥm</i>	An enzyme produced by pancreas, also known as fat splitting enzyme, breaks down fats into glycerol and fatty acid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lipase</i> .
UMI-0713	غدد صماء	<i>Ghudad Ṣammā'</i>	The glands which furnish the internal secretions (hormones) directly into the blood stream without any duct. These secretions influence general metabolic processes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>endocrine gland</i> .
UMI-0714	غدد لانتاني	<i>Ghudad Lā Qanātī</i>	Same as <i>Ghudad Ṣammā'</i> .
UMI-0715	غشاء مح البيض	<i>Ghishā'-i-Muḥḥ al-Bayḍ</i>	A thick membrane surrounding the ovum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vitelline membrane</i> .
UMI-0716	خامرة النشاء	<i>Khāmira al-Nashā'</i>	An enzyme that is found in saliva and pancreatic juice which converts starch into sugar. Its possible English equivalent is <i>amylase</i> .
UMI-0717	خامرة السكر	<i>Khāmira al-Sukkar</i>	Same as <i>Khāmira al-Nashā'</i> .
UMI-0718	خامرات نوويه	<i>Khāmīrāt Nawwiyya</i>	The enzymes present in small intestine such as nuclease, nucleotidase, and nucleosidase, digest the different fractions of nucleic acid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nuclease/nucleotidase/nucleosidase</i> .
UMI-0719	خامر ذوا اللحميتين	<i>Khāmīr Dhul-Laḥmatayn</i>	An enzyme present in digestive juices that converts product of protein digestion into their constituent amino acid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dipeptidase</i> .
UMI-0720	خامر سكر اللبن	<i>Khāmīr Sukkar al-Laban</i>	The enzyme occurring in small intestine that converts lactose into glucose and galactose. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lactase</i> .
UMI-0721	خامر سكر نبات	<i>Khāmīr Sukkar-i-Nabāt</i>	An enzyme secreted by glands in small intestine and digests cane sugar. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sucrose invertase</i> .
UMI-0722	اجسام ملونه	<i>Ajsām Mulawwina</i>	One of the thread like structures in cell nucleus that carry hereditary characters from parent cells to daughter cells. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chromosomes</i> .
UMI-0723	مضومه	<i>Mahḍūma</i>	A substance produced by the action of enzyme pepsin on proteins in the first stage of protein digestion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>peptone</i> .

UMI-0724	خامر اللبن	<i>Khāmir al-Laban</i>	An enzyme in gastric juice which curdles milk. It converts caseinogens into casein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rennin</i> .
UMI-0725	شبه القلويات	<i>Shibh al-Qalwiyyāt</i>	Organic substances possessing alkaline properties capable of combining with acids to form salts. Its possible English equivalent is <i>alkaloids</i> .
UMI-0726	قلويدات	<i>Qalwīdāt</i>	Same as <i>Shibh al-Qalwiyyāt</i> .
UMI-0727	حمض ملح	<i>Ḥamḍ-i- Milḥ</i>	It acts as antiseptic and causes hydrolysis of all food stuffs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hydrochloric acid</i> .
UMI-0728	رطوبة مخيئة نخاعية	<i>Ruṭūbat Mukhkhiyya Nukhā'iyya</i>	The clear fluid filling the ventricles of brain and central canal of spinal cord, containing the glucose, salts, enzymes and few leucocytes. It acts as mechanical buffer for brain and nourishes it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cerebrospinal fluid</i> .
UMI-0729	ماح اللبن	<i>Māḥḥ al-Laban</i>	A milk protein, present in milk synthesised in mammary gland from amino acids of blood plasma. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lactalbumin, lactoglobulin</i> .
UMI-0730	كريمين اللبن	<i>Kurayyīn al-Laban</i>	Same as <i>Māḥḥ al-Laban</i> .
UMI-0731	حديد	<i>Ḥadīd</i>	An element essential to life. It is contained in haemoglobin in red blood cells. Its deficiency may lead to anaemia. Its possible English equivalent is <i>Iron</i> .
UMI-0732	دهن جلدي	<i>Duhn Jildī</i>	A secretion from sebaceous glands, oily in nature, consists of fatty acids, cholesterol esters and triglycerides. It acts as antiseptic, protects the skin from warmth and cold and makes skin glossy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sebum</i> .
UMI-0733	لعاين	<i>Lu'ābīn</i>	An enzyme present in saliva digests the starch and converts it into maltose. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ptyaline</i> .
UMI-0734	لعاين خامرة النشاء	<i>Lu'ābī Khāmira al-Nashā'</i>	Same as <i>Lu'ābīn</i> .
UMI-0735	سوداين	<i>Sawdā'in</i>	Black pigment occurring in iris and choroid layer of eye, skin and hair, and synthesized in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>melanin</i> .
UMI-0736	انتقال الدم	<i>Intiqāl al-Dam</i>	Injecting blood from a healthy source into the circulation of an individual whose blood is deficient in quantity or quality. Its possible English equivalent is <i>blood transfusion</i> .

UMI-0737	مولد سائل	<i>Muwallid Sā'il</i>	A kind of phospholipid which is present in brain, liver and muscle tissues. Its possible English equivalent is <i>plasmogen</i> .
UMI-0738	ثلاثيوز	<i>Thulāthiyūz</i>	The monosaccharide that contains three carbon molecules. Out of these, two molecules, Glyceric Aldehyde and Dihydroxy Acetone are more important. It plays a role in sugar metabolism. Its possible English equivalent is <i>triose</i> .
UMI-0739	سكر الثمر	<i>Sukkar al-Thamar</i>	A simple sugar found in honey and sweet fruits. In human body it is not found in free state and rapidly converted into glucose in liver and intestine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fructose</i> .
UMI-0740	سكر العنب	<i>Sukkar al-'Inab</i>	The form of monosaccharide that contains six carbon atoms. This form is an important source of energy in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glucose</i> .
UMI-0741	سكر اللبن	<i>Sukkar al-Laban</i>	A compound of one molecule of glucose and one of galactose, found in mammal's milk. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lactose</i> .
UMI-0742	سداسيوز	<i>Sudāsiyūz</i>	A simple sugar with six carbon atoms. Hexose sugars are the sugars most frequently found in the food. Glucose, fructose, Galactose and mannose are hexoses. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hexose</i> .
UMI-0743	سكر الشعير	<i>Sukkar al-Sha'ir</i>	Maltose is composed of two glucose molecules. It is formed from the digestion of starch and found in germinating cereal seeds. Its possible English equivalent is <i>maltose</i> .
UMI-0744	استحالة اساسي	<i>Istihāla Asāsī</i>	The minimum amount of energy required by the body to maintain vital processes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>basal metabolism</i> .
UMI-0745	استحالة قاعدی	<i>Istihāla Qā'idī</i>	Same as <i>Istihāla Asāsī</i> .
UMI-0746	خلوین	<i>Khalwīn</i>	Simple proteins found in thymus gland and haemoglobin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>histones</i> .
UMI-0747	لعاب دهن	<i>Lu'āb-i-Dahan</i>	A secretion of the salivary gland consists of water, mucus and enzymes, ptyalin, lipase, phosphate. It lubricates the food and helps in digestion of starch. Its possible English equivalent is <i>saliva</i> .
UMI-0748	ريق	<i>Rīq</i>	Same as <i>Lu'āb-i-Dahan</i> .

UMI-0749	رسایات	<i>Rasīlāt</i>	Specific chemical substances secreted by endocrine glands which pass into blood stream and are carried to target organs to regulate their functions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hormones</i> .
UMI-0750	نشائی مخین	<i>Nashā'ī Mukhkhīn</i>	Glycolipids that are especially found in brain. They contain galactose. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glycosphingosides</i> .
UMI-0751	رطوبت غلاف القلب	<i>Ruṭūbat Ghilāf al-Qalb</i>	The fluid in pericardial cavity which prevents friction as two layers slide over one another. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pericardial fluid</i> .
UMI-0752	ملصقین	<i>Mulaṣṣiqīn</i>	Antibodies that cause the sticking of bacteria or blood cells, are called agglutinins. Its possible English equivalent is <i>agglutinins</i> .
UMI-0753	مفتح عروق	<i>Mufattiḥ-i-'Urūq</i>	A drug that causes relaxation or widening of blood vessels and, thus, increases the blood flow. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vasodilator</i> .
UMI-0754	مولد لیفین	<i>Muwallid-i-Līfīn</i>	A protein present in blood plasma that is converted into insoluble protein fibrin with the help of thrombin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fibrinogen</i> .
UMI-0755	نسبیه	<i>Nasabiyya</i>	The basic unit of genetic material and inheritance occupies a certain location on chromosome. Its possible English equivalent is <i>genes</i> .
UMI-0756	تغیر نسبیه	<i>Taghayyur-i-Nasabiyya</i>	A change in genetic material of a cell which alters characteristics of an individual. This change is not a normal genetic process but may occur spontaneously or caused by external agents. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mutation</i> .
UMI-0757	نسیجی مکون انجماد	<i>Nasījī Makawwin-i-Injimād</i>	A substance, found in tissues in most parts of the body as an intracellular substance, accelerates the clotting of blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tissue thromboplastin</i> .
UMI-0758	عصبی مرسلات	<i>'Aṣābī Mursalāt</i>	The chemical substance released from nerve endings to transmit the impulses to other nerves and across the minute gaps between nerves that supply to the muscles and glands etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>neurotransmitter</i> .

UMI-0759	رسيله محرک درقيه	<i>Rasīla Muḥarrik-i-Darqiyya</i>	A hormone synthesised and secreted by Adenohypophysis of pituitary gland under the control of thyrotropin releasing factor that stimulates the activity of thyroid gland. Its possible English equivalent is <i>Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH)</i> .
UMI-0760	قوت مدافعت	<i>Quwwat-i-Mudāfa'at</i>	The ability of the body to resist diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>immunity</i> .
UMI-0761	براز	<i>Barāz</i>	The waste material formed after digestion and absorption of food that is eliminated through the anus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>faeces/stool</i> .
UMI-0762	غده نظريه	<i>Ghudda Kuẓriyya</i>	Two triangular structures situated at the superior surface of kidneys, produce the epinephrine, nor-epinephrine and corticoid hormones. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adrenal gland</i> .
UMI-0763	رسيله نظرين	<i>Rasīla Kuẓrīn</i>	A hormone, secreted by adrenal gland that prepares the body for fighting and has effect on circulation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adrenaline/epinephrine</i> .
UMI-0764	بانقراسي سكرين	<i>Bānqarāsī Sukkarīn</i>	A hormone produced by Islets of pancreas, which causes an increase in blood sugar level. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glucagon</i> .
UMI-0765	بانقراسين	<i>Bānqarāsīn</i>	A hormone, produced in the pancreas by islets of Langerhans, important for regulating the amount of sugar. Its possible English equivalent is <i>insulin</i> .
UMI-0766	غده جار درقيه	<i>Ghudda Jār-i-Darqiyya</i>	Four small endocrine glands lying close to or embedded in the posterior surface of thyroid gland. Its possible English equivalent is <i>parathyroid gland</i> .
UMI-0767	قلّت درقيت	<i>Qillat-i-Darqiyyat</i>	The subnormal activity of thyroid gland. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hypothyroidism</i> .
UMI-0768	قلّت جار درقيت	<i>Qillat-i-Jār-i-Darqiyyat</i>	A condition due to diminution or absence of secretion of parathyroid gland causing muscular spasm due to fall in calcium level in blood circulation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hypoparathyroidism</i> .
UMI-0769	رسيله جار درقين	<i>Rasīla-i-Jār-i-Darqīn</i>	A hormone synthesized and released by parathyroid gland, that controls the distribution of calcium and phosphate in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>parathormone</i> .
UMI-0770	ضمور	<i>Ḍumūr</i>	The shrinking of uterus to its normal size after childbirth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>involution</i> .

UMI-0771	ضغط الدم	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam</i>	The lateral pressure of blood on the walls of arteries during contraction and relaxation of ventricles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>blood pressure</i> .
UMI-0772	قلبي ما حصل	<i>Qalbī Mā Haṣal</i>	A certain amount of blood pumped out by each ventricle into the circulation at each beat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cardiac output</i> .
UMI-0773	بول	<i>Bawl</i>	<i>Urine</i>
UMI-0774	مصل الدم	<i>Maṣl al-Dam</i>	The fluid that separates from clotted blood. Its composition is similar to plasma but lacks fibrinogen and other coagulating substances. Its possible English equivalent is <i>serum</i> .
UMI-0775	تسمم درقي	<i>Tasammum Darqī</i>	A condition caused by excessive production of thyroid hormones, resulting into anxiety, tremor and prominence of eyes etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thyrotoxicosis</i> .
UMI-0776	تكوّن	<i>Takawwun</i>	The synthesis of complex molecules from simpler ones by living things. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anabolism</i> .
UMI-0777	فساد	<i>Fasād</i>	The breakdown in the body of chemical compounds into simpler ones. Its possible English equivalent is <i>catabolism</i> .
UMI-0778	انحلال بالملازمة	<i>Inḥilāl Bi'l Mulāmasa</i>	An increase in rate of chemical action through the medium of catalyst. Its possible English equivalent is <i>catalysis</i> .
UMI-0779	كريمين درقي	<i>Kurayyīn Darqī</i>	A protein in the thyroid gland, from which thyroid hormones are synthesized. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thyroglobulin</i> .
UMI-0780	خلايا عضلية بشرية	<i>Khaliyyāt 'Aḍaliyya Bashariyya</i>	The cells of epithelial tissue having a contractile cytoplasm. These cells play a role to encourage the secretions of substances into ducts. Its possible English equivalent is <i>myoepithelial cells</i> .
UMI-0781	رسيلة مانع ادرار	<i>Rasīla Māni '-i- Idrār</i>	A hormone, released by neurohypophysis of pituitary gland, increases the reabsorption of water by kidney and causes constriction of blood vessels. Its possible English equivalent is <i>Anti-diuretic hormone (ADH)/ vasopressin</i> .
UMI-0782	رسيلة ضغط العروق	<i>Rasīla Ḍaghṭ al- 'Urūq</i>	Same as <i>Rasīla Māni '-i- Idrār</i> .
UMI-0783	كثير اللحمينة	<i>Kathīr al-Laḥmīna</i>	A molecule containing the amino acids linked together by peptide bonds. Its possible English equivalent is <i>polypeptide</i> .

UMI-0784	قشر الكظر	<i>Qishr al-Kuẓr</i>	The outer part of adrenal gland that is stimulated by ACTH to produce cortico-steroid hormones. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adrenal cortex</i> .
UMI-0785	عامل محرّك رسيه معدّي درقيه	<i>‘Āmil Muḥarrrik-i-Rasīla Mughadhdhi-i-Darqiyya</i>	A factor released from hypothalamus controlling adenohypophysis for secretion of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH). Its possible English equivalent is <i>thyrotrophin releasing factor (TRF)</i> .
UMI-0786	عوامل انجماد الدم	<i>‘Awāmil Injimād al-Dam</i>	A variety of substances that play a role in blood coagulation process. The enzyme thromboplastin is produced by the interaction of substances and soluble blood protein is converted into insoluble protein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>blood coagulation factors</i> .
UMI-0787	حويّاتى منويّت	<i>Ḥuwaynātī Manwiyyat</i>	The process by which mature spermatozoa are produced in the testis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spermatogenesis</i> .
UMI-0788	حاصل تنفسى	<i>Ḥāṣil Tanaffusī</i>	The ratio of the volume of carbon dioxide transferred from the blood into the alveoli to the volume of oxygen absorbed into the alveoli. Its possible English equivalent is <i>respiratory quotient</i> .
UMI-0789	تكسر الدم	<i>Takassur al-Dam</i>	The destruction of red blood cells as a result of poisoning, infection, action of antibodies in mismatched blood or from defects within the red blood cells. Its possible English equivalent is <i>haemolysis</i> .
UMI-0790	رسيه معدّي قشر الكظر	<i>Rasīla Mughadhdhī Qishr al-Kuẓr</i>	A hormone, released by the adenohypophysis of pituitary gland, controls the activity of adrenal gland for synthesis of glucocorticoids. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)</i> .
UMI-0791	اوذيما مخاطيه	<i>Ūdhīmā Mukhāṭiyya</i>	A disease produced by an under active thyroid gland. It is a dry, firm waxy swelling of skin and subcutaneous tissues. Its possible English equivalent is <i>myxoedema</i> .
UMI-0792	مرکز	<i>Markaz</i>	The middle point of a body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>center</i> .
UMI-0793	وحشى	<i>Wahshī</i>	A position pertaining farther from the mid plane of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lateral</i> .
UMI-0794	انسى	<i>Insī</i>	A position, pertaining to middle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>medial</i> .

UMI-0795	قوس	<i>Qaws</i>	<i>Arch</i>
UMI-0796	اسفل	<i>Asfal</i>	A term used in reference to the lower surface of an organ or other structure or to the lower of two or more similar structures. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inferior</i> .
UMI-0797	اعلى	<i>A'lā</i>	A term used in reference to the upper surface of an organ or other structure or to the upper of two or more similar structures. Its possible English equivalent is <i>superior</i> .
UMI-0798	سطح باطنی	<i>Saṭḥ Bāṭinī</i>	The interior surface of an organ or object. Its possible English equivalent is <i>internal surface</i> .
UMI-0799	سطح ظاهری	<i>Saṭḥ Zāhirī</i>	The exterior surface of an organ or object. Its possible English equivalent is <i>external surface</i> .
UMI-0800	تجويف	<i>Tajwīf</i>	A hollow space in which an organ or object lies for its proper functioning. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cavity</i> .
UMI-0801	صفیحات	<i>Ṣafihāt</i>	The flattened part of either side of the arch of a vertebra. Its possible English equivalent is <i>laminae</i> .
UMI-0802	عنق	<i>'Unayq</i>	A backward projection of bony process from the body of a vertebra and connected with the lamina on each side. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pedicle</i> .
UMI-0803	ثلمه	<i>Thulma</i>	The depression or indentation on the edge of a bone or the organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>notch</i> .
UMI-0804	میزاب	<i>Mizāb</i>	A shallow linear depression of any structure. Its possible English equivalent is <i>groove</i> .
UMI-0805	قنات	<i>Qanāt</i>	A narrow tube like structure or channel for the passage of an object viz., arteries, veins, vessels, nerves etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>canal</i> .
UMI-0806	ثقبه	<i>Thuqba</i>	An orifice or hole in a bone for the passage of vessels or nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>foramen</i> .
UMI-0807	فوق المئمره	<i>Fawq al-Luqma</i>	An eminence at the articular end of a bone lying above a condyle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epicondyle</i> .
UMI-0808	حدبه	<i>Ḥadaba</i>	In the context of anatomy, it is a rounded elevation or eminence on a bone or circumscribed solid elevation of the skin or mucous membrane. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tubercle</i> .

UMI-0809	نقوء	<i>Nutū'</i>	<i>Eminence</i>
UMI-0810	سمنسنة	<i>Sinsina</i>	A sharp thorn or spine shaped process of a bone. It is also referred to as spinal column. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spine</i> .
UMI-0811	زائده	<i>Zā'ida</i>	A projection or outgrowth of bone or tissue. Its possible English equivalent is <i>process</i> .
UMI-0812	حفرة	<i>Hufra</i>	A furrow or shallow depression for articulation of an object. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fossa</i> .
UMI-0813	بكرة	<i>Bakra</i>	A ring or hook like structure having a function to pull a muscle or tendon. Its possible English equivalent is <i>trochlea</i> .
UMI-0814	حيدة	<i>Hayda</i>	<i>Capitulum</i>
UMI-0815	لقمة	<i>Luqma</i>	A rounded protuberance at the end of a bone forming an articulation with another bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>condyle</i> .
UMI-0816	طبقة	<i>Ṭabaqa</i>	Thin sheet like structure composed of less or more uniform thickness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>layer</i> .
UMI-0817	طبقات	<i>Ṭabaqāt</i>	The plural of <i>Ṭabaqa</i> .
UMI-0818	جسم	<i>Jism</i>	The principal portion of any cylindrical body or diaphysis of a long bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>shaft</i> .
UMI-0819	كردوس	<i>Kurdūs</i>	A center for ossification at each extremity of long bones to judge the biological age of child from the development of ossification centers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epiphysis</i> .
UMI-0820	ساق	<i>Sāq</i>	The shaft or middle part of a long cylindrical bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diaphysis</i> .
UMI-0821	قريب	<i>Qarīb</i>	The nearest point of attachment or center of the body of any object. Its possible English equivalent is <i>proximal</i> .
UMI-0822	بعيد	<i>Ba'īd</i>	The farthest point from the center or medial line or trunk of any object. Its possible English equivalent is <i>distal</i> .
UMI-0823	زائده مستعرضة	<i>Zā'ida Musta'raḍa</i>	A process that extends laterally and dorsally from the arch of a vertebra. Its possible English equivalent is <i>transverse process</i> .
UMI-0824	زوائد مفصليّة	<i>Zawā'id Maḥṣiliyya</i>	The four processes (Two superior and Two inferior) through which vertebrae articulate with each other. Its possible English equivalent is <i>articular process</i> .

UMI-0825	زالده غرابيه	<i>Zā'ida Ghurābiyya</i>	<i>Coracoid process</i>
UMI-0826	زالده اكراميه	<i>Zā'ida Akhramiyya</i>	<i>Acromion process</i>
UMI-0827	ثقبه غذائيه	<i>Thuqba Ghidhā'iyya</i>	<i>Nutrient foramen</i>
UMI-0828	عرف بين الزندين	<i>'Urf Bayn Al-Zandayn</i>	<i>Interosseous crest</i>
UMI-0829	حفرة كعبيه	<i>Hufra Ka'biyya</i>	<i>Malleolar fossa</i>
UMI-0830	ثقبه ذقنيه	<i>Thuqba Dhaqaniyya</i>	<i>Mental foramen</i>
UMI-0831	حده ذقنيه	<i>Hadaba Dhaqaniyya</i>	<i>Mental tubercle</i>
UMI-0832	حفرة تحت الفك	<i>Hufra Taht al-Fakk</i>	<i>Submandibular fossa</i>
UMI-0833	شوكه ذقنيه	<i>Shawka Dhaqaniyya</i>	<i>Mental spine</i>
UMI-0834	حفرة تحت اللسان	<i>Hufra Taht al-Lisān</i>	<i>Sublingual fossa</i>
UMI-0835	خط ضرسى لامى	<i>Khaṭṭ Ḍirsī Lāmī</i>	<i>Mylohyoid line</i>
UMI-0836	لسين	<i>Lusayn</i>	<i>Lingula</i>
UMI-0837	شعبه	<i>Shu'ba</i>	<i>Ramus</i>
UMI-0838	خط مؤرب	<i>Khaṭṭ Mu'arrab</i>	<i>Oblique line</i>
UMI-0839	قوس فقرى	<i>Qaws Faqarī</i>	<i>Vertebral arch</i>
UMI-0840	خم	<i>Kham</i>	<i>Curvature</i>
UMI-0841	خط منصف	<i>Khaṭṭ Munaṣṣif</i>	A vertical plane through the head and trunk, which divide the body into right and left halves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>median plane</i> .
UMI-0842	تشرح عملى	<i>Tashrīḥ 'Amalī</i>	A demonstrational facet of Anatomy, which deals with cutting of body parts for the purpose of their separation and study. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dissection</i> .
UMI-0843	علم تشرح	<i>'Ilm-i-Tashrīḥ</i>	A branch of science which deals with the structure, position, interrelated <i>Kayfiyāt</i> and their function from those, body is made. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anatomy</i> .
UMI-0844	مقدم	<i>Muqaddam</i>	A position, that lies in front of any object. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anterior</i> .
UMI-0845	مؤخر	<i>Mu'akhkhar</i>	A position, that lies towards the rear side. Its possible English equivalent is <i>posterior/dorsal</i> .

UMI-0846	خط مستعرض	<i>Khaṭṭ Musta'raḍ</i>	It is a plane that divides the body into a top and bottom portion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>transverse plane</i> .
UMI-0847	سطح اكليلي	<i>Saṭḥ Iklīlī</i>	The plane that divides the body into front and back portions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>coronal plane</i> .
UMI-0848	سطح سبهي	<i>Saṭḥ Sahmī</i>	A vertical plane through the longitudinal axis of the trunk, which divides the body into two portions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sagittal plane</i> .
UMI-0849	منظر	<i>Manẓar</i>	<i>View/Sight</i>
UMI-0850	منظر جبهي	<i>Manẓar Jabhī</i>	<i>Norma frontalis</i>
UMI-0851	منظر قعدي	<i>Manẓar Qamahḍuwī</i>	<i>Norma occipitalis</i>
UMI-0852	منظر جانبي	<i>Manẓar Jānibī</i>	<i>Norma lateralis</i>
UMI-0853	منظر راسي	<i>Manẓar Ra'sī</i>	<i>Norma verticalis</i>
UMI-0854	منظر قاعدي	<i>Manẓar Qā'idī</i>	<i>Norma basalis</i>
UMI-0855	درز	<i>Darz</i>	<i>Suture</i>
UMI-0856	سبهي	<i>Sahmī</i>	<i>Saggital</i>
UMI-0857	عظم جبهة	<i>'Aẓm-i-Jabha</i>	One of the flat bones situated anteriorly. Its possible English equivalent is <i>frontal bone</i> .
UMI-0858	عظم يافوخ	<i>'Aẓm-i-Yāfūkh</i>	Skull bones, numbering two and situated laterally on each side. Its possible English equivalent is <i>parietal bone</i> .
UMI-0859	عظم قعدي	<i>'Aẓm-i-Qamahḍuwa</i>	A bone that makes strongest wall of the skull at posterior side. Its possible English equivalent is <i>occipital bone</i> .
UMI-0860	عظم صدغ	<i>'Aẓm-i-Ṣudgh</i>	A skull bone situated one each on the two sides of the temples. Its possible English equivalent is <i>temporal bone</i> .
UMI-0861	عظم مصفاة	<i>'Aẓm-i-Misfāt</i>	One of the skull bones, situated anteriorly which forms skeleton of the nose. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ethmoid bone</i> .
UMI-0862	عظم وتد	<i>'Aẓm-i-Watad</i>	Bone that supports all the skull bones and makes the base of skull. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sphenoid bone</i> .
UMI-0863	عظم زوج	<i>'Aẓm Zawj</i>	A bone situated at upper anterior part of face on each side and forms the prominence of the cheek. Its possible English equivalent is <i>zygomatic bone</i> .
UMI-0864	فكّ اعلى	<i>Fakk A'lā</i>	The bone of upper jaw. Its possible English equivalent is <i>maxilla</i> .

UMI-0865	خط قفوی اعلیٰ	<i>Khaṭṭ Qafawī A 'lā</i>	<i>Superior nuchal line</i>
UMI-0866	خط قفوی اسفل	<i>Khaṭṭ Qafawī Asfal</i>	<i>Inferior nuchal line</i>
UMI-0867	خط قفوی اقصى	<i>Khaṭṭ Qafawī Aqṣā</i>	<i>Highest nuchal line</i>
UMI-0868	ثقبہ بیضویہ	<i>Thuqba Bayḍawiyya</i>	<i>Foramen ovale</i>
UMI-0869	ثقبہ شوکیہ	<i>Thuqba Shawkiyya</i>	<i>Foramen spinosum</i>
UMI-0870	ثقبہ ممزقہ	<i>Thuqba Mumazzaqa</i>	<i>Foramen lacerum</i>
UMI-0871	ثقبہ مستدیرہ	<i>Thuqba Mustadīra</i>	<i>Foramen rotundum</i>
UMI-0872	ثقبہ حلیمیہ	<i>Thuqba Ḥalamiyya</i>	<i>Mastoid foramen</i>
UMI-0873	ثقبہ وداجیہ	<i>Thuqba Widājiyya</i>	<i>Jugular foramen</i>
UMI-0874	ثقبہ حنکیہ	<i>Thuqba Ḥanakiyya</i>	<i>Palatine foramen</i>
UMI-0875	طبقہ غربالیہ	<i>Ṭabaqa Ghirbāliyya</i>	<i>Cribiform plate</i>
UMI-0876	حدبہ سرجیہ	<i>Ḥadaba Sarjiyya</i>	<i>Tuberculum sellae</i>
UMI-0877	سرج ترکی	<i>Sarj Turkī</i>	<i>Sella turcica</i>
UMI-0878	عرف الدیک	<i>'Urf al-Dīk</i>	<i>Crista galli</i>
UMI-0879	قناة جناحیہ	<i>Qanāt Janāhiyya</i>	<i>Pterygoid canal</i>
UMI-0880	سرج ظہری	<i>Sarj Ṣaḥrī</i>	<i>Dorsum sellae</i>
UMI-0881	قاعدہ قمودیہ	<i>Qā'ida Qamahduwiyya</i>	<i>Basiocciput</i>
UMI-0882	نتوء سریری مقدم	<i>Nutū' Sarīrī Muqaddam</i>	<i>Anterior clinoid process</i>
UMI-0883	صماخ ظاہر الاذن	<i>Ṣimākh Zāhir al-Udhun</i>	<i>External acoustic meatus</i>
UMI-0884	میزاب قاعدی	<i>Mizāb Qā'idī</i>	<i>Clivus</i>
UMI-0885	زائدہ ابریہ	<i>Zā'ida Ibriyya</i>	<i>Styloid process</i>
UMI-0886	زائدہ منقاریہ	<i>Zā'ida Minqāriyya</i>	<i>Coronoid process</i>
UMI-0887	زائدہ لقیمیہ	<i>Zā'ida Luqmiyya</i>	<i>Condylod process</i>
UMI-0888	زائدہ سنخیہ	<i>Zā'ida Sinkhiyya</i>	<i>Alveolar process</i>
UMI-0889	عظم رصفہ	<i>'Azm-i-Radfa</i>	The largest sesamoid bone round in shape, situated in front of knee. Its possible English equivalent is <i>patella</i> .
UMI-0890	عظام رسخ القدم	<i>'Iṣām Rusgh al-Qadam</i>	Seven bones found in each foot. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tarsal bone</i> .

UMI-0891	عظام مشط القدم	<i>‘Izām Mushṭ al-Qadam</i>	The five bones that are situated between the Tarsus and Phalanges of the each foot. Its possible English equivalent is <i>meta tarsal bone</i> .
UMI-0892	يافوخ مقدم	<i>Yāfūkh Muqaddam</i>	<i>Anterior fontanalle</i>
UMI-0893	يافوخ مؤخر	<i>Yāfūkh Mu’akhkhar</i>	<i>Posterior fontanalle</i>
UMI-0894	لحام ذقني	<i>Liḥām Dhaqanī</i>	<i>Symphysis menti</i>
UMI-0895	قرن الحاجب	<i>Qarn al-Ḥājib</i>	<i>Glabella</i>
UMI-0896	عظم كنف	<i>‘Aẓm-i-Katīf</i>	A large, flat and triangular bone situated at the back sides of thorax. Its possible English equivalent is <i>scapula</i> .
UMI-0897	عظم تزقوه	<i>‘Aẓm-i-Tarquwa</i>	A long bone placed on each of the two sides of the upper part of Sternum. It supports the shoulder so that the arm can swing clearly away from the trunk. Its possible English equivalent is <i>clavicle</i> .
UMI-0898	عظم قص	<i>‘Aẓm-i-Qaṣṣ</i>	A flat bone, which forms the anterior median part of the thorax. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sternum</i> .
UMI-0899	نصاب قص	<i>Niṣāb-i-Qaṣṣ</i>	<i>Manubrium sterni</i>
UMI-0900	زائدة خنجرية	<i>Zā’ida Khanjariyya</i>	<i>Xiphoid process</i>
UMI-0901	عظم عضد	<i>‘Aẓm-i-‘Aḍud</i>	A long bone of the upper arm between the elbows and shoulder joint. Its possible English equivalent is <i>humerus</i> .
UMI-0902	زند اسفل	<i>Zand Asfal</i>	The medial bone of the forearm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ulna</i> .
UMI-0903	زند اعلى	<i>Zand A ‘lā</i>	The lateral bone of the forearm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>radius</i> .
UMI-0904	عظام مشط	<i>‘Izām-i-Mushṭ</i>	Five long bones found in each hand. Its possible English equivalent is <i>meta carpal</i> .
UMI-0905	عظام رسغ	<i>‘Izām-i-Rusgh</i>	A composition of eight bones in each hand. These are arranged in proximal and distal rows containing four bones in each row. Its possible English equivalent is <i>carpal bone</i> .
UMI-0906	اصابع سلاميات	<i>Aṣābi ‘-i-Sulāmayāt</i>	The finger bones, numbering fourteen in each hand, three for each finger and two for the thumb. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phalanges</i> .
UMI-0907	عظم لاسم له	<i>‘Aẓm Lā Isma Lahū</i>	<i>Innominate bone/hip bone</i>
UMI-0908	عظم فخذ	<i>‘Aẓm-i-Fakhidh</i>	The longest and strongest bone of the body situated between hip and knee joint. Its possible English equivalent is <i>femur</i> .

UMI-0909	عظم قصبه	'Aẓm-i-Qaṣaba	The bone of leg at medial side. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tibia</i> .
UMI-0910	عظم شظيه	'Aẓm-i-Shaẓiyya	A smaller bone of leg situated at lateral side. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fibula</i> .
UMI-0911	سلاميات القدم	<i>Sulāmayāt al-Qadam</i>	Bones found in the toe, smaller in size and fourteen in numbers in each foot, two for great toe and three for each of the toes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phalanges of foot</i> .
UMI-0912	عظم وثيره	'Aẓm-i-Wutayra	A bone found in the middle of nose that makes a septum between two bones of nasal cavity. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vomer bone</i> .
UMI-0913	عظم انف	'Aẓm-i-Anf	Two bones joined with each other that form the nasal bridge. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nasal bone</i> .
UMI-0914	عظم دمع	'Aẓm-i-Dam	Two small bones situated at medial side of orbits. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lacrimal bone</i> .
UMI-0915	عظم صدفى اسفل	'Aẓm Ṣadafti Asfal	Bones situated in the lateral wall of the nose two in number. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inferior nasal conchae</i> .
UMI-0916	عظم لامى	'Aẓm Lāmī	A "U" shaped bone between the chin and thyroid cartilage that provides attachment to the floor of the mouth and tongue. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hyoid bone</i> .
UMI-0917	عظم حنك	'Aẓm-i-Ḥanak	A pair of bones which forms hard palate. Its possible English equivalent is <i>palatine bone</i> .
UMI-0918	فك اسفل	<i>Fakk Asfal</i>	A strong bone in the face that forms the lower jaw. It also helps in mastication. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mandible</i> .
UMI-0919	اضلاع صادقه	<i>Adlā ' Ṣādiqa</i>	The upper seven ribs connected on each side through their cartilage at the sternum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>true ribs</i> .
UMI-0920	اضلاع كاذبه	<i>Adlā ' Kādhība</i>	The lower three ribs, which are not connected with sternum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>false ribs</i> .
UMI-0921	اضلاع سباحه	<i>Adlā ' Sābiḥa</i>	The last two ribs which are free anteriorly. Its possible English equivalent is <i>floating ribs</i> .
UMI-0922	عظم مطرقى	'Aẓm Miṭraqī	The largest of the three auditory ossicles in the middle ear resembles to a hammer and attached to the ear drum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>malleus</i> .

UMI-0923	عظم سندانی	<i>‘Aẓm Sindānī</i>	A bone situated in the middle of the three ossicles in the tympanum and resembles to a molar tooth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>incus</i> .
UMI-0924	عظم رکابی	<i>‘Aẓm Rikābī</i>	The smallest bone. It articulates with the incus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stapes</i> .
UMI-0925	فقرة	<i>Faqra</i>	<i>Vertebra</i>
UMI-0926	فقرات	<i>Faqarāt</i>	The plural of <i>Faqra</i> .
UMI-0927	عمود الفقار	<i>‘Amūd al-Fiḡār</i>	The central axis of the body which supports the body weight and transmits it to the ground through the lower limbs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vertebral column</i> .
UMI-0928	فقرات عنق	<i>Faqarāt-i-‘Unuq</i>	The seven bones situated at the neck. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cervical vertebrae</i> .
UMI-0929	فقره حامله	<i>Faqra Ḥāmila</i>	<i>Atlas</i>
UMI-0930	محور	<i>Miḡwar</i>	<i>Axis</i>
UMI-0931	دوشاخه	<i>Do Shākha</i>	<i>Bifid</i>
UMI-0932	ثقبه مستعرضه	<i>Thuqba Musta‘raḡa</i>	<i>Foramen transversarium</i>
UMI-0933	مفصلی نشان	<i>Maḡsilī Nishān</i>	<i>Articular facet</i>
UMI-0934	قرص مفصلی	<i>Qurṣ Maḡsilī</i>	<i>Articular disc</i>
UMI-0935	عنضوف هلالی	<i>Ghudrūf Hilālī</i>	<i>Meniscus</i>
UMI-0936	فقرات صدر	<i>Faqarāt-i-Ṣadr</i>	Movable vertebrae twelve in number also called true vertebrae connected with ribs to enclose the respiratory organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thoracic vertebrae</i> .
UMI-0937	فقرات قطن	<i>Faqarāt-i-Qaṭan</i>	They are five in number. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lumber vertebrae</i> .
UMI-0938	فقرات عجز	<i>Faqarāt-i-‘Ajuz</i>	Five vertebrae that fuse to form a single bone called Sacrum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sacral vertebrae</i> .
UMI-0939	فقرات عصعص	<i>Faqarāt-i-‘Uṣ‘uṣ</i>	Four small triangular vertebrae that fuse to form the Coccyx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>coccygeal vertebrae</i> .
UMI-0940	عضله	<i>‘Aḡala</i>	<i>Muscle</i>
UMI-0941	لفافه	<i>Lifāfa</i>	<i>Fascia/Covering</i>
UMI-0942	لفافه سطحی	<i>Lifāfa Saṭḡhiyya</i>	<i>Superficial fascia</i>

UMI-0943	لفافه غائرہ	<i>Lifāfa Ghā'ira</i>	<i>Deep fascia</i>
UMI-0944	مبدأ	<i>Mabda'</i>	The end of muscle attachment which is relatively fixed. Its possible English equivalent is <i>origin</i> .
UMI-0945	منتہی	<i>Muntahā</i>	In the context of anatomy, it is the end of muscle attachment which is relatively mobile. Its possible English equivalent is <i>insertion</i> .
UMI-0946	عضلات قلبیہ	<i>'Aḍalāt Qalbiyya</i>	A Special type of involuntary muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cardiac muscles</i> .
UMI-0947	عضلہ غیر محظطہ	<i>'Aḍala Ghayr Mukhaṭṭaṭa</i>	Non-striated, involuntary muscle. Its possible English equivalents are <i>smooth muscle/ involuntary/ non-striated muscle</i> .
UMI-0948	عضلات محظطہ	<i>'Aḍalāt Mukhaṭṭaṭa</i>	Muscles consisting of non-branching striated muscle fibers. They are also known as voluntary or striated muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>skeletal muscles</i> .
UMI-0949	عضلہ قمریہ جہیہ	<i>'Aḍala Qamahduwiyya Jabhiyya</i>	The muscle situated on the head. It is supplied by the facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>occipitofrontalis</i> .
UMI-0950	عضلہ صدغیہ	<i>'Aḍala Ṣudghiyya</i>	A muscle located on the temporal part of the head. It is supplied by deep temporal branch of mandibular nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>temporalis</i> .
UMI-0951	عضلہ رافعة الجفن العليا	<i>'Aḍala Rāfi'a al-Jafn al-'Ulyā</i>	One of the muscles of eyelids. It is supplied by Oculomotor nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>levator palpebrae superioris</i> .
UMI-0952	عضلہ محیطۃ الجفن	<i>'Aḍala Muḥīṭa al-Jafn</i>	One of the muscles of the orbit. It is supplied by zygomatic and temporal branches of facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>orbicularis oculi</i> .
UMI-0953	عضلہ مجعدۃ الحاجب	<i>'Aḍala Muja'ida al-Hājib</i>	The muscle of eyebrow. It is supplied by facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>corrugators</i> .
UMI-0954	عضلہ مجعدۃ الانف	<i>'Aḍala Muja'ida al-Anf</i>	One of the muscles of nose. It is supplied by buccal branch of the facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>procerus</i> .
UMI-0955	عضلہ انفیہ	<i>'Aḍala Anfiyya</i>	One of the muscles of nose. The nerve supply is through buccal branch of the facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nasalis</i> .
UMI-0956	عضلہ خافضۃ الفاصل	<i>'Aḍala Khāfiḍa al-Fāṣil</i>	One of the muscles of the nose. The nerve supply is through buccal branch of the facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>depressor septi</i> .

UMI-0957	عضله رافعة الشفة العليا والرافع	'Aḍala Rāfi'a al-Shafa al-'Ulyā Wa'l-Rā'if	One of the muscles of mouth. It is supplied by the facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>levator labii superioris alaeque nasi</i> .
UMI-0958	عضله رافعة الشفة العليا	'Aḍala Rāfi'a al-Shafa al-'Ulyā	One of the muscles of the mouth. It is supplied by facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>levator labii superioris</i> .
UMI-0959	عضله زوجيه صغيره	'Aḍala Zawjiyya Ṣaghīra	One of the muscles of the mouth. It is supplied by the facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>zygomaticus minor</i> .
UMI-0960	عضله زوجيه كبيره	'Aḍala Zawjiyya Kabīra	One of the muscles of the mouth. It is supplied by facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>zygomaticus major</i> .
UMI-0961	عضله رافعة الشدق	'Aḍala Rāfi'a al-Shidq	One of the muscles of upper lip. It is supplied by the facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>levator anguli oris</i> .
UMI-0962	عضله مضحكه	'Aḍala Muḍḥika	A muscle common to both lips. It is supplied by buccal branch of the facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>risorius</i> .
UMI-0963	عضله ذقنيه	'Aḍala Dhaqaniyya	One of the muscles of lower lip. It is supplied by mandibular branch of facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mentalis</i> .
UMI-0964	عضله خافضة الشفة السفلى	'Aḍala Khāfiḍa al-Shafa al-Suflā	One of the muscles of lower lip. It is supplied by facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>depressor labii inferioris</i> .
UMI-0965	عضله خافضة الشدق	'Aḍala Khāfiḍa al-Shidq	One of the muscles of lower lip. It is supplied by facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>depressor anguli oris</i> .
UMI-0966	عضله بوقيه	'Aḍala Būqiyya	One of the muscles of cheek. It is supplied by buccal branch of facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>buccinator</i> .
UMI-0967	عضله ماضغه	'Aḍala Māḍigha	One of the muscles of mastication. It is supplied by the mandibular nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>masseter</i> .
UMI-0968	عضله جناحيه وحشيه	'Aḍala Janāḥiyya Waḥshiyya	One of the muscles of mastication. It is supplied by the mandibular nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lateral pterygoid</i> .
UMI-0969	عضله جناحيه انسيه	'Aḍala Janāḥiyya Insiyya	One of the muscles of mastication. It is supplied by the mandibular nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>medial pterygoid</i> .
UMI-0970	عضله عريضه	'Aḍala 'Arīḍa	One of the lateral superficial muscles of the neck. It is supplied by cervical branch of the facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>platysma</i> .

UMI-0971	عضله مرآه منحرفه	' <i>Aḍala Murabba'a Munḥarifa</i>	One of the muscles of the upper limb. It is supplied by spinal part of accessory nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>trapezius</i> .
UMI-0972	عضله قصیه تر قویه حلمیه	' <i>Aḍala Qaṣṣiyya Tarquwiyya Ḥalamiyya</i>	One of the muscles of the neck. It is supplied by spinal part of accessory nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sternocleidomastoid</i> .
UMI-0973	عضله ذات البطنین	' <i>Aḍala Dhāt al-Baṭṭayn</i>	One of the suprahyoid muscles, having two bellies. The posterior belly is supplied by the facial nerve. The anterior belly is supplied by the mandibular division of trigeminal nerve via the nerve to Mylohyoid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diagastric muscle</i> .
UMI-0974	عضله ابریه لامیه	' <i>Aḍala Ibriyya Lāmiyya</i>	A small and thin muscle. It is supplied by facial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stylohyoid</i> .
UMI-0975	عضله ضرسیه لامیه	' <i>Aḍala Ḍirsiyya Lāmiyya</i>	The muscle of floor of mouth. It is supplied by the nerve to Mylohyoid from the inferior alveolar branch of the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mylohyoid</i> .
UMI-0976	عضله ذقنیه لامیه	' <i>Aḍala Dhaqaniyya Lāmiyya</i>	One of the muscles of chin, supplied by fibers from C1 via hypoglossal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>geniohyoid</i> .
UMI-0977	عضله قصیه لامیه	' <i>Aḍala Qaṣṣiyya Lāmiyya</i>	One of the infrahyoid muscles. It is supplied by ansa cervicalis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sternohyoid</i> .
UMI-0978	عضله قصیه در قیه	' <i>Aḍala Qaṣṣiyya Darqiyya</i>	A muscle that lies posterior to sternohyoid. It is supplied by ansa cervicalis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sternothyroid</i> .
UMI-0979	عضله در قیه لامیه	' <i>Aḍala Darqiyya Lāmiyya</i>	A short, quadrangular muscle. It is supplied by first cervical nerve via hypoglossal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thyrohyoid</i> .
UMI-0980	عضله کتفیه لامیه	' <i>Aḍala Katifiyya Lāmiyya</i>	A muscle that consists of two bellies connected through an intermediate tendon. It is supplied by ansa cervicalis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>omohyoid</i> .
UMI-0981	عضله عنقیه طویلہ	' <i>Aḍala 'Unuqiyya Ṭawīla</i>	One of muscles of neck. It is supplied by anterior primary rami of C3, 4, 5 and 6. Its possible English equivalent is <i>longus colli</i> .
UMI-0982	عضله راسیه طویلہ	' <i>Aḍala Ra'siyya Ṭawīla</i>	One of the anterior vertebral muscles. It is supplied by anterior primary rami of C1, 2, 3. Its possible English equivalent is <i>longus capitis</i> .

UMI-0983	عضله مستقيمة راسيه مقدمه	'Aḍala Mustaqīma Ra'siyya Muqaddama	One of the muscles of neck. It is supplied by C1 and C2. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rectus capitis anterior</i> .
UMI-0984	عضله مستقيمة راسيه وحشيه	'Aḍala Mustaqīma Ra'siyya Waḥshiyya	A muscle of neck. It is supplied by C1 and C2. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rectus capitis lateralis</i> .
UMI-0985	عضله اجمعيه مقدمه	'Aḍala Akhma'iyya Muqaddama	One of the lateral vertebral muscles. It is supplied by C4, 5 and 6. Its possible English equivalent is <i>scalenus anterior</i> .
UMI-0986	عضله اجمعيه متوسطه	'Aḍala Akhma'iyya Mutawassīṭa	One of the lateral vertebral muscles. It is supplied by ventral rami of the third to eighth cervical nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>scalenus medius</i> .
UMI-0987	عضله اجمعيه مؤخره	'Aḍala Akhma'iyya Mu'akhhara	One of the lateral vertebral muscles. It helps during inspiration. Its possible English equivalent is <i>scalenus posterior</i> .
UMI-0988	عضله مثناة راسيه	'Aḍala Muthannāt Ra'siyya	It is one of the posterior vertebral muscles. It is supplied by dorsal rami of cervical nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>splenius capitis</i> .
UMI-0989	عضله مثناة عنقية	'Aḍala Muthannāt 'Unuqiyya	One of the posterior vertebral muscles. It is supplied by dorsal rami of cervical nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>splenius cervicis</i> .
UMI-0990	عضله ناصبة الصلب	'Aḍala Nāṣiba al- Ṣulb	A muscle found on both sides of vertebral column and consists of several parts. Its possible English equivalent is <i>erector spine</i> .
UMI-0991	عضله اربع اربعين	'Aḍala Arba' Arba'īn	A muscle made up of several muscular and tendinous fibers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>multifidus</i> .
UMI-0992	عضلات مدوره	'Aḍalāt Mudawwara	They are eleven in number on each side. They are supplied by posterior branches of thoracic nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rotator muscles</i> .
UMI-0993	عضلات بين السنان	'Aḍalāt Bayn al- Sanāsin	Muscles situated along the vertebral column and supplied by posterior branches of spinal nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>interspinalis</i> .
UMI-0994	عضلات بين الزوائد المستعرضة	'Aḍalāt Bayn al- Zawā'id al- Musta'raḍa	Muscles that are more prominent in the neck as compared to the thoracic and lumbar region. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intertransversalis</i> .
UMI-0995	عضله مستقيمة راسيه مؤخره كبيره	'Aḍala Mustaqīma Ra'siyya Mu'akhhara Kabīra	One of the posterior vertebral muscles. It is supplied by suboccipital nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rectus capitis posterior major</i> .

UMI-0996	عضله مستقيم رأسه مؤخره صغيره	<i>‘Aḍala Mustaqīma Ra’siyya Mu’akhhara Ṣaghīra</i>	One of the posterior vertebral muscles. It is supplied by sub occipital nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rectus capitis posterior minor</i> .
UMI-0997	عضله مؤربه رأسه سفلى	<i>‘Aḍala Mu’arraba Ra’siyya Suflā</i>	One of the posterior vertebral muscles. It is supplied by dorsal ramus of C1. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oblique capitis inferior</i> .
UMI-0998	عضله مؤربه رأسه عليا	<i>‘Aḍala Mu’arraba Ra’siyya ‘Ulyā</i>	Muscle supplied by dorsal ramus of C1. It extends the head on the neck and rotates the head to the same side. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oblique capitis superior</i> .
UMI-0999	عضلات بين الاضلاع الظاهرة	<i>‘Aḍalāt Bayn al-Aḍlā‘ al-Ẓāhira</i>	Muscles found in between the two ribs. They are supplied by intercostal nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>external intercostal muscles</i> .
UMI-1000	عضلات بين الاضلاع الباطنة	<i>‘Aḍalāt Bayn al-Aḍlā‘ al-Bāṭina</i>	Muscles found in between the two ribs. They are supplied by intercostal nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>internal intercostal muscles</i> .
UMI-1001	عضلات بين الاضلاع الباطنة الغائرة	<i>‘Aḍalāt Bayn al-Aḍlā‘ al-Bāṭina al-Ghā’ira</i>	Muscles found in between the two ribs. They are supplied by intercostal nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intercostalis intimi</i> .
UMI-1002	عضله قصية ضلعية	<i>‘Aḍala Qaṣṣiyya Ḍil’iyya</i>	One of the muscles of thorax. It is supplied by intercostal nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sternocostalis</i> .
UMI-1003	عضله مسننه مؤخره عليا	<i>‘Aḍala Musannina Mu’akhhara ‘Ulyā</i>	One of the muscles of back. It is supplied by second to fifth intercostals nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>serratus posterior superior</i> .
UMI-1004	عضله مسننه مؤخره سفلى	<i>‘Aḍala Musannina Mu’akhhara Suflā</i>	One of the muscles of back. It is supplied by ninth to 12th intercostals nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>serratus posterior inferior</i> .
UMI-1005	عضله حجابيه	<i>‘Aḍala Ḥijābiyya</i>	A dome shaped muscular structure, separating the thorax and abdomen. It is supplied by phrenic nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diaphragm</i> .
UMI-1006	ديافراغما	<i>Diyāfarāghamā</i>	Same as <i>‘Aḍala Ḥijābiyya</i> .
UMI-1007	عضله مؤربه ظاهره	<i>‘Aḍala Mu’arraba Ẓāhira</i>	A flat muscle which forms the anterior and lateral wall of the abdomen. It is supplied by lower six intercostal nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>obliquous externous abdominis</i> .

UMI-1008	عضله مورّبه باطنه	'Aḍala Mu'arraba Bāṭina	The muscle that lies below the obliquous externous abdominis. It is supplied by six lower thoracic and first lumbar nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>obliquous internous abdominis</i> .
UMI-1009	عضله معالقه الخصيه	'Aḍala Mu'alliqa al-Khuṣya	A muscle supplied by genital branch of genitofemoral nerve. It raises the scrotum when the muscles of inner part of thigh act. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cremaster</i> .
UMI-1010	عضله مستعرضه بطنيه	'Aḍala Musta'raḍa Baṭniyya	A muscle supplied by lower six thoracic and first lumbar nerve. It compresses the ribs and viscera. Its possible English equivalent is <i>transversus abdominis</i> .
UMI-1011	عضله مستقيم بطنيه	'Aḍala Mustaqīma Baṭniyya	A thin and long muscle supplied by lower six or seven thoracic nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rectus abdominis</i> .
UMI-1012	عضله هرميه	'Aḍala Haramiyya	A small muscle supplied by twelfth thoracic nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pyramidalis</i> .
UMI-1013	عضله صلبيه كبيره	'Aḍala Ṣulbiyya Kabīra	One of the posterior abdominal muscles. It is supplied by L1, L2, L3. Its possible English equivalent is <i>psoas major</i> .
UMI-1014	عضله صلبيه صغيره	'Aḍala Ṣulbiyya Ṣaghīra	A muscle that lies in front of psoas major. It is supplied by L1. Its possible English equivalent is <i>psoas minor</i> .
UMI-1015	عضله حرقشيه	'Aḍala Ḥarqafīyya	A muscle supplied by femoral nerve (L2, L3). It acts with psoas major. Its possible English equivalent is <i>iliacus</i> .
UMI-1016	عضله مرّعه قطنيه	'Aḍala Murabba'a Qaṭaniyya	A muscle supplied by the anterior primary rami of the subcostal nerve and the upper three or four lumbar nerves (T12, L1, 2, 3 and 4). Its possible English equivalent is <i>quadratus lumborum</i> .
UMI-1017	عضله سادّه باطنه	'Aḍala Sādda Bāṭina	One of the pelvic muscles. It is supplied by L5, S1. It rotates the thigh laterally. Its possible English equivalent is <i>obturator internus</i> .
UMI-1018	عضله مخروطيه	'Aḍala Makhrūṭiyya	One of the pelvic muscles. It is supplied by L5 and S2. Its possible English equivalent is <i>piriformis</i> .
UMI-1019	عضله رافعه المقعد	'Aḍala Rāfi'a al-Maq'ad	A muscle that takes part in the formation of the floor of pelvis. It is supplied by S4 and the perineal branch of the pudendal nerve. It usually comprises of two distinct parts: The iliococcygeus and the pubococcygeus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>levator ani</i> .
UMI-1020	عضله عصصيه	'Aḍala 'Uṣ'uṣiyya	A triangular muscle. It is supplied by S4 and S5. Its possible English equivalent is <i>coccygeus</i> .

UMI-1021	عضله عاصرة المقعد الظاهرة	'Aḍala 'Āṣira al-Maq'ad al-Zāhira	One of the muscles of perineum. It is supplied by S4 and inferior rectal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sphincter ani externus</i> .
UMI-1022	عضله بصلية اسفنجية	'Aḍala Baṣaliyya Isfanjiyya	Muscle that empties the urethra in males and clenches the vagina in females. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bulbospongiosus</i> .
UMI-1023	عضله وركية كهفية	'Aḍala Warikiyya Kahfiyya	Muscle that provides erection to the penis and clitoris. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ischiocavernous</i> .
UMI-1024	عضله مستعرضه عجانیه سطحی	'Aḍala Musta'raḍa 'Ijāniyya Saṭhiyya	A muscle which along with transversus perinei profundus keeps the perineum tense. Its possible English equivalent is <i>transversus perinei superficialis</i> .
UMI-1025	عضله مستعرضه عجانیه غائرہ	'Aḍala Musta'raḍa 'Ijāniyya Ghā'ira	A muscle which along with transversus perinei superficialis keeps the perineum tense. Its possible English equivalent is <i>transversus perinei profundus</i> .
UMI-1026	عضله عاصرة البول	'Aḍala 'Āṣira al-Bawl	A muscle that has superficial and deep fibers. It is supplied by S2, 3, 4 and perineal branches of pudendal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sphinctor urethrae</i> .
UMI-1027	عضله ظهريه عريضه	'Aḍala Zahriyya 'Arīḍa	One of the muscles which connects the shoulder with vertebral column. It is supplied by thoracodorsal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>latissimus dorsi</i> .
UMI-1028	عضله معینہ کبیرہ	'Aḍala Mu'ayyina Kabīra	A muscle that lies below the rhomboid minor. It is supplied by dorsal scapular nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rhomboid major</i> .
UMI-1029	عضله معینہ صغیرہ	'Aḍala Mu'ayyina Ṣaghīra	A muscle that lies above the rhomboid major. It is supplied by dorsal scapular nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rhomboid minor</i> .
UMI-1030	عضله رافعة الكتف	'Aḍala Rāfi'a al-Katīf	A muscle that lies at the back and also forms the lateral part of the neck along with other structures. It is supplied by ventral rami of C3 and 4 and dorsal scapular nerve (S5). Its possible English equivalent is <i>levator scapulae</i> .
UMI-1031	عضله صدريه کبیرہ	'Aḍala Ṣadriyya Kabīra	A flat, triangular muscle lying on the upper half of the anterior surface of the thoracic wall. It is supplied by the medial and the lateral pectoral nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pectoralis major</i> .

UMI-1032	عضله صدریه صغیره	'Aḍala Ṣadriyya Ṣaghīra	A small, triangular muscle, lying below the pectoralis major. It is supplied by the medial pectoral nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pectoralis minor</i> .
UMI-1033	عضله تحت الترقوة	'Aḍala Taḥt al-Tarquwa	A muscle that lies below the clavicle. It is supplied by C5 and 6. Its possible English equivalent is <i>subclavius</i> .
UMI-1034	عضله مسننه مقدّمه	'Aḍala Musannina Muqaddama	A muscle found between the ribs and scapula. It is supplied by long thoracic nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>serratus anterior</i> .
UMI-1035	عضله ذالیه	'Aḍala Dhāliyya	One of the muscles of shoulder supplied by axillary nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>deltoid</i> .
UMI-1036	عضله تحت الكتف	'Aḍala Taḥt al-Katif	One of the muscles of scapular region supplied by upper and lower subscapular nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>subscapularis</i> .
UMI-1037	عضله فوق السنسنة	'Aḍala Fawq al-Sinsina	One of the muscles of shoulder. It is supplied by suprascapular nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>supraspinatus</i> .
UMI-1038	عضله متدیرہ صغیره	'Aḍala Mustadīra Ṣaghīra	One of the muscles of shoulder. It is supplied by axillary nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>teres minor</i> .
UMI-1039	عضله متدیرہ کبیرہ	'Aḍala Mustadīra Kabīra	One of the muscles of shoulder. It is supplied by lower subscapular nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>teres major</i> .
UMI-1040	عضله غرابیہ عضدیہ	'Aḍala Ghurābiyya 'Aḍudiyya	One of the muscles of the arm, supplied by musculocutaneous nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>coracobrachialis</i> .
UMI-1041	عضله ذات الراسین	'Aḍala Dhāt al-Ra'sayn	One of the muscles of shoulder. It is supplied by musculocutaneous nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>biceps</i> .
UMI-1042	عضله عضدیہ	'Aḍala 'Aḍudiyya	One of the muscles of shoulder. It is supplied by the musculocutaneous nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>brachialis</i> .
UMI-1043	عضله ثلاثیة الرؤس	'Aḍala Thulāthiya al-Ru'ūs	A muscle that lies in the arm posteriorly. It is supplied by radial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>triceps</i> .
UMI-1044	عضله کابہ متدیرہ	'Aḍala Kābba Mustadīra	One of the superficial muscles of the forearm. It is supplied by the median nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pronator teres</i> .
UMI-1045	عضله قابضہ رسغیہ کعبریہ	'Aḍala Qābiḍa Rusghiyya Ku'buriyya	One of the superficial muscles of the forearm. It is supplied by the median nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flexor carpi radialis</i> .

UMI-1046	عضله راحیه طویلہ	' <i>Aḍala Rāḥiyya Ṭawīla</i>	One of the superficial muscles of the forearm. It is supplied by median nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>palmaris longus</i> .
UMI-1047	عضله قابضہ ر سغیہ زندیہ	' <i>Aḍala Qābiḍa Rusghiyya Zandiyya</i>	One of the superficial muscles of the forearm. It is supplied by the ulnar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flexor carpi ulnaris</i> .
UMI-1048	عضله قابضۃ الاصابع سطحیہ	' <i>Aḍala Qābiḍa al-Aṣābi</i> ' <i>Ṣaṭḥiyya</i>	A muscle that lies in the anterior compartment of the forearm. It is supplied by the median nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flexor digitorum superficialis</i> .
UMI-1049	عضله قابضۃ الاصابع غائرۃ	' <i>Aḍala Qābiḍa al-Aṣābi</i> ' <i>Ghā'ira</i>	One of the muscles of the deep layer of the forearm. It is supplied by anterior interosseous and ulnar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flexor digitorum profundus</i> .
UMI-1050	عضله قابضۃ الابهام طویلہ	' <i>Aḍala Qābiḍa al-Ibhām Ṭawīla</i>	One of the muscles of the deep layer of the forearm. It is supplied by the anterior interosseous branch of the median nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flexor pollicis longus</i> .
UMI-1051	عضله کابۃ مرتعہ	' <i>Aḍala Kābba Murabba'a</i>	One of the muscles of the deep layer of the forearm. It is supplied by anterior interosseous branch of the median nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pronator quadratus</i> .
UMI-1052	عضله عضدیہ کعبریہ	' <i>Aḍala 'Aḍudiyya Ku'buriyya</i>	A muscle supplied by radial nerve. It extends the elbow joint. Its possible English equivalent is <i>brachioradialis</i> .
UMI-1053	عضله باسطہ ر سغیہ کعبریہ طویلہ	' <i>Aḍala Bāsiṭa Rusghiyya Ku'buriyya Ṭawīla</i>	One of the muscles of the posterior compartment of the forearm, supplied by radial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>extensor carpi radialis longus</i> .
UMI-1054	عضله باسطہ ر سغیہ کعبریہ قصیرہ	' <i>Aḍala Bāsiṭa Rusghiyya Ku'buriyya Qaṣīra</i>	A muscle that lies below the extensor carpi radialis longus. It is supplied by posterior interosseous branch of the radial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>extensor carpi radialis brevis</i> .
UMI-1055	عضله باسطۃ الاصابع	' <i>Aḍala Bāsiṭa al-Aṣābi</i> '	A muscle supplied by the posterior interosseous branch of the radial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>extensor digitorum</i> .
UMI-1056	عضله باسطۃ الخنصر	' <i>Aḍala Bāsiṭa al-Khinṣir</i>	One of the muscles of the posterior compartment of the forearm. It is supplied by posterior interosseous nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>extensor digiti minimi</i> .

UMI-1057	عضله باسطه رسغيه زنديه	<i>‘Aḍala Bāṣiṭa Rusghiyya Zandiyya</i>	One of the muscles of the posterior compartment of the forearm. It is supplied by posterior interosseous branch of the radial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>extensor carpi ulnaris</i> .
UMI-1058	عضله مرفقيه	<i>‘Aḍala Marfiqiyya</i>	A small, triangular muscle. It is supplied by the radial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anconeus</i> .
UMI-1059	عضله باطحه	<i>‘Aḍala Bāṭiḥa</i>	A muscle is supplied by the posterior interosseous branch of the radial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>supinator</i> .
UMI-1060	عضله مبعدة الابهام طويله	<i>‘Aḍala Mub‘ida al-Ibhām Ṭawīla</i>	A muscle that is supplied by posterior interosseous branch of the radial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abductor pollicis longus</i> .
UMI-1061	عضله باسطه الابهام قصيره	<i>‘Aḍala Bāṣiṭa al-Ibhām Qaṣīra</i>	A muscle that is supplied by the posterior interosseous branch of the radial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>extensor pollicis brevis</i> .
UMI-1062	عضله باسطه الابهام طويله	<i>‘Aḍala Bāṣiṭa al-Ibhām Ṭawīla</i>	A muscle that is supplied by the posterior interosseous branch of the radial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>extensor pollicis longus</i> .
UMI-1063	عضله باسطه السبابة	<i>‘Aḍala Bāṣiṭa al-Sabbāba</i>	A muscle that is supplied by the posterior interosseous branch of the radial nerve. It extends Its possible English equivalent is <i>extensor indicis</i> .
UMI-1064	عضله مبعدة الابهام قصيره	<i>‘Aḍala Mub‘ida al-Ibhām Qaṣīra</i>	A muscle that is supplied by the median nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abductor pollicis brevis</i> .
UMI-1065	عضله قابضة الابهام قصيره	<i>‘Aḍala Qābiḍa al-Ibhām Qaṣīra</i>	The superficial part of the muscle supplied by the median nerve, while the deeper part is supplied by the ulnar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flexor pollicis brevis</i> .
UMI-1066	عضله مقاومة الابهام	<i>‘Aḍala Muqāwima al-Ibhām</i>	A muscle supplied by the median nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>opponens pollicis</i> .
UMI-1067	عضله مقربة الابهام	<i>‘Aḍala Muqarriba al-Ibhām</i>	A muscle supplied by the deep branch of the ulnar nerve. It adducts the thumb. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adductor pollicis</i> .
UMI-1068	عضله مبعدة الخنصر	<i>‘Aḍala Mub‘ida al-Khinṣir</i>	A muscle supplied by the deep branch of the ulnar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abductor digiti minimi</i> .
UMI-1069	عضله قابضة الخنصر	<i>‘Aḍala Qābiḍa al-Khinṣir</i>	A muscle supplied by the ulnar nerve. It flexes the little finger towards the palm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flexor digiti minimi brevis</i> .

UMI-1070	عضله مقاوۃ الخنصر	' <i>Aḍala Muqāwima al-Khinṣir</i>	A muscle supplied by the deep branch of the ulnar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>opponens digiti minimi</i> .
UMI-1071	عضله راحیه قصیره	' <i>Aḍala Raḥiyya Qaṣīra</i>	A muscle supplied by the superficial branch of the ulnar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>palmaris brevis</i> .
UMI-1072	عضلات خراطینیه	' <i>Aḍalāt Kharāṭīniyya</i>	Four small, round muscles found in the palm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>musculi lumbricales manus</i> .
UMI-1073	عضلات بین العظام الراحیه	' <i>Aḍalāt Bayn al-Iẓām al-Rāḥiyya</i>	Muscles four in number are supplied by the deep branch of the ulnar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>palmar interossei</i> .
UMI-1074	عضلات بین العظام الظفریه	' <i>Aḍalāt Bayn al-Iẓām al-Zaḥriyya</i>	Muscles supplied by the deep branch of the ulnar nerve and are four in number Its possible English equivalent is <i>dorsal interossei</i> .
UMI-1075	عضله شادۃ بغمد الفخذ	' <i>Aḍala Shādda li Ghimḍ al-Fakhidh</i>	It is supplied by superior gluteal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tensor fascia lata</i> .
UMI-1076	عضله خیطایه	' <i>Aḍala Khayyāṭiyya</i>	The most superficial muscle of the anterior compartment of the thigh. It is supplied by the femoral nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sartorius</i> .
UMI-1077	عضله رباعیه الرؤس	' <i>Aḍala Rubā'iyya al-Ru'ūs</i>	A large muscle of the anterior surface of the thigh. It is composed of four main parts. Its possible English equivalent is <i>quadriceps femoris</i> .
UMI-1078	عضله مستقیمه فخذیه	' <i>Aḍala Mustaqīma Fakhidhiyya</i>	One of the four parts of quadriceps femoris. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rectus femoris</i> .
UMI-1079	عضله متسع وحشیه	' <i>Aḍala Muttasi'a Waḥshiyya</i>	One of the four parts of Quadriceps femoris. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vastus lateralis</i> .
UMI-1080	عضله متسع انسیه	' <i>Aḍala Muttasi'a Insiyya</i>	One of the four parts of Quadriceps femoris. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vastus medialis</i> .
UMI-1081	عضله متسع متوسطه	' <i>Aḍala Muttasi'a Mutawassīṭa</i>	One of the four parts of Quadriceps femoris. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vastus intermedius</i> .
UMI-1082	عضله رکبیه	' <i>Aḍala Rukbiyya</i>	A muscle that lies deep to Vastus intermedius. It is supplied by the femoral nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>articularis genus</i> .
UMI-1083	عضله رشیقہ	' <i>Aḍala Rashīqa</i>	A muscle supplied by anterior division of obturator nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gracilis</i> .

UMI-1084	عضله مشطيه	' <i>Aḍala Mushṭiyya</i>	The muscle situated at the upper and medial part of the thigh. It is supplied by femoral nerve and accessory obturator nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pectineus</i> .
UMI-1085	عضله مقربه طويله	' <i>Aḍala Muqarriba Ṭawīla</i>	A muscle supplied by the obturator nerve. It is an adductor of thigh. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adductor longus</i> .
UMI-1086	عضله مقربه قصيره	' <i>Aḍala Muqarriba Qaṣīra</i>	A muscle supplied by the obturator nerve. It adducts the thigh. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adductor brevis</i> .
UMI-1087	عضله مقربه عظيمه	' <i>Aḍala Muqarriba 'Aẓīma</i>	A large, triangular muscle, supplied by obturator nerve and branches of the sciatic nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adductor magnus</i> .
UMI-1088	عضله الويه عظيمه	' <i>Aḍala Ilwiyya 'Aẓīma</i>	The largest of the gluteal muscles, supplied by inferior gluteal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gluteus maximus</i> .
UMI-1089	عضله الويه متوسطه	' <i>Aḍala Ilwiyya Mutawassīṭa</i>	The muscle supplied by the superior gluteal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gluteus medius</i> .
UMI-1090	عضله الويه صغيره	' <i>Aḍala Ilwiyya Ṣaghīra</i>	The muscle supplied by the superior gluteal nerve. Its actions are similar to gluteus medius. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gluteus minimus</i> .
UMI-1091	عضله توأميه عليا	' <i>Aḍala Taw'amiyya 'Ulyā</i>	A muscle that arises from the gluteal surface of the ischial spine. It rotates the thigh laterally. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gamellus superior</i> .
UMI-1092	عضله توأميه سفلى	' <i>Aḍala Taw'amiyya Suflā</i>	A muscle that arises from the upper part of the ischial tuberosity. It rotates the thigh laterally. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gamellus inferior</i> .
UMI-1093	عضله مربعه فخذيه	' <i>Aḍala Murabba'a Fakhidhiyya</i>	A quadrilateral muscle. It rotates the hip laterally. Its possible English equivalent is <i>quadratus femoris</i> .
UMI-1094	عضله سادّه ظاهره	' <i>Aḍala Sādda Zāhira</i>	A muscle supplied by the obturator nerve. It rotates the femur laterally. Its possible English equivalent is <i>obturator externus</i> .
UMI-1095	عضله ذات الرأسين فخذيه	' <i>Aḍala Dhāt al-Ra'sayn Fakhidhiyya</i>	One of the hamstring muscles. The long head is supplied by the sciatic nerve and the short head is supplied by the common peroneal portion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>biceps femoris</i> .
UMI-1096	عضله وترية النصف	' <i>Aḍala Watriya al-Niṣf</i>	One of the hamstring muscles. It is supplied by the tibial division of the sciatic nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>semitendinosus</i> .

UMI-1097	عضله غشائية النصف	' <i>Aḍala Ghishā'iyya al-Niṣf</i>	One of the hamstring muscles. It is supplied by the tibial division of the sciatic nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>semimembranosus</i> .
UMI-1098	عضله قصبية مقدّمه	' <i>Aḍala Qaṣabiyya Muqaddama</i>	A muscle that lies on the front of the leg. It is supplied by the deep peroneal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tibialis anterior</i> .
UMI-1099	عضله باسطة الابهام طويله قدميه	' <i>Aḍala Bāsiṭa al-Ibhām Ṭawīla Qadamiyya</i>	One of the muscles of leg. It is supplied by the deep peroneal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>extensor hallucis longus</i> .
UMI-1100	عضله باسطة الاصابع طويله قدميه	' <i>Aḍala Bāsiṭa al-Aṣābi' Ṭawīla Qadamiyya</i>	One of the muscles of leg. It is supplied by the deep peroneal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>extensor digitorum longus</i> .
UMI-1101	عضله شظوية ثالثة	' <i>Aḍala Shaḥwiyya Thālitha</i>	A muscle situated on the lower lateral aspect of the leg. It is supplied by the deep peroneal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>peroneus tertius</i> .
UMI-1102	عضله شظوية طويله	' <i>Aḍala Shaḥwiyya Ṭawīla</i>	A muscle situated on the lateral side of the leg. It is supplied by the superficial peroneal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>peroneus longus</i> .
UMI-1103	عضله شظوية قصيره	' <i>Aḍala Shaḥwiyya Qaṣīra</i>	A muscle situated on the lateral side of the leg. It is supplied by superficial peroneal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>peroneus brevis</i> .
UMI-1104	عضله توائميه ساقيه	' <i>Aḍala Taw'amiyya Sāqiyya</i>	One of the muscles of posterior part of the leg. It is supplied by the tibial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastrocnemius</i> .
UMI-1105	عضله نعليه	' <i>Aḍala Na'liyya</i>	One of the muscles of posterior part of the leg. It takes part in the formation of tendocalcaneus. It is supplied by the tibial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>soleus</i> .
UMI-1106	وترالعقب	<i>Watr al-'Aqab</i>	A muscle formed by the tendons of gastrocnemius and soleus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tendo-calcaneus</i> .
UMI-1107	عضله اخمصيه	' <i>Aḍala Akhmaṣiyya</i>	One of the muscles of posterior part of the leg. It lies between the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles. It is supplied by the tibial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>plantaris</i> .
UMI-1108	عضله مابضيه	' <i>Aḍala Ma'biḍiyya</i>	A muscle that lies in the back of knee joint, supplied by the tibial nerve. Its English equivalent is <i>popliteus</i> .

UMI-1109	عضله قابضة الابهام طويله قدميه	'Aḍala Qābiḍa al-Ibhām Ṭawīla Qadamiyya	The muscle which flexes all of the joints of the great toe. It is supplied by the tibial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flexor hallucis longus</i> .
UMI-1110	عضله قابضة الاصابع طويله قدميه	'Aḍala Qābiḍa al-Aṣābi' Ṭawīla Qadamiyya	A muscle that lies medial to the flexor hallucis longus. It is supplied by the tibial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flexor digitorum longus</i> .
UMI-1111	عضله قصبية مؤخره	'Aḍala Qaṣabiyya Mu'akhhkara	The deepest muscle on the back of leg. It is supplied by the tibial nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tibialis posterior</i> .
UMI-1112	عضله باسطة الاصابع قصيره	'Aḍala Bāsiṭa al-Aṣābi' Qaṣīra	A muscle situated on the dorsum of the foot. Its possible English equivalent is <i>extensor digitorum brevis</i> .
UMI-1113	عضله مبعدة الابهام قدميه	'Aḍala Mub'ida al-Ibhām Qadamiyya	A muscle found on the medial side of the plantar aspect of the foot. It is supplied by medial plantar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abductor hallucis</i> .
UMI-1114	عضله قابضة الاصابع قصيره	'Aḍala Qābiḍa al-Aṣābi' Qaṣīra	A muscle situated in the sole of the foot. It is supplied by medial plantar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flexor digitorum brevis</i> .
UMI-1115	عضله مبعدة الخنصر قدميه	'Aḍala Mub'ida al-Khinṣir Qadamiyya	A muscle found on the lateral side of the plantar aspect of foot. It is supplied by the lateral plantar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abductor digiti minimi</i> .
UMI-1116	عضله قابضة اضافيه	'Aḍala Qābiḍa Idāfiyya	A muscle supplied by lateral plantar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flexor accessorius</i> .
UMI-1117	عضلات خراطينيه قدميه	'Aḍalāt Kharāṭīniyya Qadamiyya	A group of four muscles among whom the first and most medial lumbrical is supplied by medial plantar nerve, while the lateral three are supplied by the lateral plantar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>musculi lumbricales pedis</i> .
UMI-1118	عضله قابضة الابهام قصيره قدميه	'Aḍala Qābiḍa al-Ibhām Qaṣīra Qadamiyya	A muscle situated deep in the sole of the foot. It is supplied by medial plantar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flexor hallucis brevis</i> .
UMI-1119	عضله مقربة الابهام قدميه	'Aḍala Muqarriba al-Ibhām Qadamiyya	A muscle supplied by lateral plantar nerve. It adducts the great toe. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adductor hallucis</i> .
UMI-1120	عضله قابضة الخنصر قصيره	'Aḍala Qābiḍa al-Khinṣir Qaṣīra	A muscle supplied by lateral plantar nerve. It flexes the fifth toe. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flexor digiti minimi brevis</i> .

UMI-1121	عضلات بين العظام الظهرية قدميه	'Aḍalāt Bayn al- 'Iḡām al-Zahriyya Qadamiyya	Dorsal interossei, four in number. They are supplied by lateral plantar nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dorsal interossei</i> .
UMI-1122	عضلات بين العظام الخصية	'Aḍalāt Bayn al- 'Iḡām Akhmaṣiyya	Muscles supplied by the lateral plantar nerve and are three in number. Its possible English equivalent is <i>plantar interossei</i> .
UMI-1123	عضله تحت السنسنة	'Aḍala Taḥt al- Sinsina	A triangular muscle, lies in scapular region and is supplied by suprascapular nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>infraspinatus</i> .
UMI-1124	عضله مستقيمة عليا	'Aḍala Mustaqīma 'Ulyā	One of the extra ocular muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rectus superior</i> .
UMI-1125	عضله مستقيمة سفلى	'Aḍala Mustaqīma Suflā	One of the extra ocular muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rectus inferior</i> .
UMI-1126	عضله مستقيمة انسيه	'Aḍala Mustaqīma Insiyya	One of the extra ocular muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rectus medialis</i> .
UMI-1127	عضله جاذبه انسيه	'Aḍala Jādhiba Insiyya	Same as 'Aḍala Mustaqīma Insiyya.
UMI-1128	عضله مستقيمة وحشية	'Aḍala Mustaqīma Wahshiyya	One of the extra ocular muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rectus lateralis</i> .
UMI-1129	عضله مؤرّبه عليا	'Aḍala Mu'arraba 'Ulyā	One of the extra ocular muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>superior oblique</i> .
UMI-1130	عضله مؤرّبه سفلى	'Aḍala Mu'arraba Suflā	One of the extra ocular muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inferior oblique</i> .
UMI-1131	عضله عاصره سفلى	'Aḍala 'Āṣira Suflā	One of the muscles of pharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>constrictor pharyngis inferior</i> .
UMI-1132	عضله عاصره متوسطه	'Aḍala 'Āṣira Mutawassiṭa	One of the muscles of pharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>constrictor pharyngis medius</i> .
UMI-1133	عضله عاصره عليا	'Aḍala 'Āṣira 'Ulyā	One of the muscles of pharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>constrictor pharyngis superior</i> .
UMI-1134	عضله ابريه حلقية	'Aḍala Ibriyya Ḥalaqiyya	One of the muscles of pharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stylopharyngeus</i> .
UMI-1135	عضله حنكية حلقية	'Aḍala Ḥanakiyya Ḥalaqiyya	One of the muscles of pharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>palatopharyngeus</i> .
UMI-1136	عضله رافعة الحنك	'Aḍala Rāfi'a al- Ḥanak	One of the muscles of palate. Its possible English equivalent is <i>levator palati muscle</i> .

UMI-1137	عضله شادّة الحنك	'Aḍala Shādda al-Hanak	One of the muscles of palate. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tensor palati muscle</i> .
UMI-1138	عضله لهويه مفردة	'Aḍala Lahwiyya Mufrada	One of the muscles of palate. Its possible English equivalent is <i>musculus uvulae</i> .
UMI-1139	عضله حنكية لسانية	'Aḍala Ḥanakiyya Lisāniyya	One of the muscles of palate. Its possible English equivalent is <i>palatoglossus muscle</i> .
UMI-1140	عضله حلقيه درقيه	'Aḍala Ḥalaqiyya Darqiyya	One of the muscles of larynx, supplied by external laryngeal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cricothyroideus</i> .
UMI-1141	عضله حلقيه طرجهاليه خلفيه	'Aḍala Ḥalaqiyya Ṭarjahāliyya Khalfiyya	One of the muscles of larynx. It is supplied by Recurrent laryngeal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cricoarytenoideus posterior</i> .
UMI-1142	عضله حلقيه طرجهاليه جانبيه	'Aḍala Ḥalaqiyya Ṭarjahāliyya Jānibiyya	One of the muscles of larynx. It is supplied by Recurrent laryngeal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cricoarytenoideus lateralis</i> .
UMI-1143	عضله درقيه طرجهاليه	'Aḍala Darqiyya Ṭarjahāliyya	One of the muscles of larynx. It is supplied by Recurrent laryngeal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thyroarytenoideus</i> .
UMI-1144	عضله طرجهاليه	'Aḍala Ṭarjahāliyya	One of the muscles of larynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>arytenoideus</i> .
UMI-1145	عضله درقيه مكببيه	'Aḍala Darqiyya Mukibbiyya	One of the muscles of larynx. It is supplied by Recurrent laryngeal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thyroepiglotticus muscle</i> .
UMI-1146	عضله طرجهاليه مكببيه	'Aḍala Ṭarjahāliyya Mukibbiyya	One of the muscles of larynx. It is supplied by Recurrent laryngeal nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>aryepiglotticus muscle</i> .
UMI-1147	غضروف مطاطي	Ghūḍrūf Maṭṭāṭī	The cartilage in which cells are surrounded with territorial capsular matrix and interterritorial matrix having elastic fiber network. Its possible English equivalent is <i>elastic cartilage</i> .
UMI-1148	غضروف شفاف	Ghūḍrūf Shaffāf	The cartilage having a frosted glass appearance. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hyaline cartilage</i> .
UMI-1149	غضروف زجاجي	Ghūḍrūf Zujājī	Same as <i>Ghūḍrūf Shaffāf</i> .
UMI-1150	غضاريف هلاليه	Ghaḍārīf Hilāliyya	<i>Hilāliyya</i> means lunate shaped. These are the moon shaped cartilages present in the knee joints. Its possible English equivalent is <i>semilunar cartilages</i> .
UMI-1151	غضروف سائح	Ghūḍrūf Sābiḥ	Loose pieces of cartilage with in a joint cavity detached from the menisci. Its possible English equivalent is <i>floating cartilage</i> .

UMI-1152	عنقروف ضلعی	<i>Ghudrūf Dīl'ī</i>	The seven cartilages present between the ribs and the sternum on each side. They help in the formation of the anterior wall of the thoracic cage. Its possible English equivalent is <i>costal cartilage</i> .
UMI-1153	رابط اُربی	<i>Ribāṭ Urbī</i>	<i>Inguinal ligament</i>
UMI-1154	رابط مستدیر	<i>Ribāṭ Mustadīr</i>	The ligament which extends from the umbilicus, runs between two layers of falsiform ligament of liver and ends at inferior vena cava. It is a remnant of umbilical vein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ligamentum teres</i> .
UMI-1155	رابط اضافی	<i>Ribāṭ Idāfī</i>	The ligament that strengthens or supports another one. Its possible English equivalent is <i>accessory ligament</i> .
UMI-1156	رابط کیسی	<i>Ribāṭ Kīsī</i>	The fibrous layer of a joint capsule. Its possible English equivalent is <i>capsular ligament</i> .
UMI-1157	رابط درزی	<i>Ribāṭ Darzī</i>	The band of fibrous tissue binding the bones at the cranial suture or other immovable joint. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sutural ligament</i> .
UMI-1158	مفصل	<i>Maṣṣil</i>	<i>Joint</i>
UMI-1159	مفاصل	<i>Maṣṣil</i>	The plural of <i>Maṣṣil</i> .
UMI-1160	مفصل سادہ	<i>Maṣṣil Sāda</i>	A joint composed of two bones with their articular surfaces joined with each other. Its possible English equivalent is <i>simple joint</i> .
UMI-1161	مفصل مرکب	<i>Maṣṣil Murakkab</i>	A joint composed of more than two bones with their articular surfaces making a single capsule. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound joint</i> .
UMI-1162	مفصل صدغی فکّی	<i>Maṣṣil Ṣudghī Fakki</i>	A synovial joint of the condylar variety, found between temporal bone and mandible. Its possible English equivalent is <i>temporo mandibular joint</i> .
UMI-1163	مفصل قصبی ترقوی	<i>Maṣṣil Qaṣṣī Tarquwī</i>	A joint that lies between medial end of the clavicle, the clavicular notch of the manubrium sterni and the upper surface of the first costal cartilage. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sterno clavicular joint</i> .
UMI-1164	مفصل اخروی ترقوی	<i>Maṣṣil Akhramī Tarquwī</i>	A joint formed by the articulation of small facets at the lateral end of the clavicle and the medial margin of the acromion process of the scapula. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acromio clavicular joint</i> .

UMI-1165	مفصل كتف	<i>Maḥṣil-i-Katif</i>	A joint formed by articulation of the scapula and the head of the humerus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>shoulder joint</i> .
UMI-1166	مفصل مرفق	<i>Maḥṣil-i-Marfiq</i>	A joint in which the capitulum of humerus articulates with upper surface of the head of the radius and trochlea of the humerus articulates with trochlear notch of the ulna. Its possible English equivalent is <i>elbow joint</i> .
UMI-1167	مفصل رسغ	<i>Maḥṣil-i-Rusgh</i>	A joint lying between the hand and the forearm composed of inferior surface of the lower end of the radius and articular disc of the inferior radioulnar joint at upper surface and joins with scaphoid, Lunate and Triquetral bones at end. Its possible English equivalent is <i>wrist joint</i> .
UMI-1168	مفاصل بين الرسغ	<i>Maḥṣil Bayn al-Rusgh</i>	The joints between the bones of the wrist. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intercarpal joint</i> .
UMI-1169	مفصل ورك	<i>Maḥṣil-i-Warik</i>	The joint is the articulation of head of the femur with the acetabulum of the hip bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hip joint</i> .
UMI-1170	مفصل ركبة	<i>Maḥṣil-i-Rukba</i>	The joint is formed by condyles of the femur and tibia and patella. It is a compound synovial joint. Its possible English equivalent is <i>knee joint</i> .
UMI-1171	مفصل كعب	<i>Maḥṣil-i-Ka'b</i>	The joint is formed by the lower end of tibia, lateral malleolus of the fibula and talus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ankle joint</i> .
UMI-1172	مفصل رسغ القدم	<i>Maḥṣil Rusgh al-Qadam</i>	The joint formed by the anterior concave surface of the calcaneum bone and posterior convex surface of the Talus Bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tarsal joints</i> .
UMI-1173	مفاصل سلاميات	<i>Maḥṣil-i-Sulāmayāt</i>	The joints present between phalanges of foot. Its possible English equivalent is <i>interphalangeal joint</i> .
UMI-1174	مفصل رسغي مشطى	<i>Maḥṣil Rusghī Mushṭī</i>	The joint is made in between the distal surface of Trapezium and the proximal surface of the base of the first Metacarpal bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>carpometacarpal joints</i> .
UMI-1175	مفاصل بين السلاميات	<i>Maḥṣil Bayn al-Sulāmayāt</i>	The joints belonging to hinge type of joints. They are formed between the head of the more proximal phalanx with the base of the next distal phalanx in the series. Its possible English equivalent is <i>interphalangeal joints</i> .

UMI-1176	مفاصل مشطية سلامية	<i>Mafāṣil Mushṭiyya Sulāmiyya</i>	The joints found between metatarsal and proximal Phalanges. Its possible English equivalent is <i>metatarso phalangeal joints</i> .
UMI-1177	مفاصل بين المشط	<i>Mafāṣil Bayn al-Mushṭ</i>	In these types of joints the bases of the lateral four metatarsal articulate through synovial joints between facets on their adjacent sides. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intermetatarsal joints</i> .
UMI-1178	مفصل رسغ مشطى قدمى	<i>Mafṣil Rusghī Mushṭī Qadamī</i>	The synovial type of joint situated between the four anterior tarsal bones and the bases of all five metatarsals. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tarso metatarsal joint</i> .
UMI-1179	مفاصل موثقة	<i>Mafāṣil Muwaththaqa</i>	<i>Synarthrosis/immovable joints</i>
UMI-1180	مفاصل عسيرة الحركة	<i>Mafāṣil 'Asīr al-Haraka</i>	<i>Amphiarthrosis/slightly movable joints</i>
UMI-1181	مفاصل سلسة	<i>Mafāṣil Salisa</i>	<i>Diarthrosis/movable joints</i>
UMI-1182	رطوبة مزقة	<i>Ruṭūbat Muzliqa</i>	<i>Synovial fluid</i>
UMI-1183	مفصل مدروز	<i>Mafṣil Madrūz</i>	<i>Suture</i>
UMI-1184	مفصل مركز	<i>Mafṣil Markūz</i>	<i>Gomphosis</i>
UMI-1185	مفصل رباطى	<i>Mafṣil Ribāṭī</i>	<i>Syndesmosis</i>
UMI-1186	التهام عظمى	<i>Ilthām 'Azmī</i>	<i>Synchondrosis</i>
UMI-1187	مفصل ليفى	<i>Mafṣil Līfī</i>	<i>Fibrous joint</i>
UMI-1188	درز منشاري/مسنن	<i>Darz Minshari/Musannan</i>	<i>Serrate suture</i>
UMI-1189	درز سننى	<i>Darz Sinnī</i>	<i>Denticulate suture</i>
UMI-1190	درز قشرى	<i>Darz Qishrī</i>	<i>Squamous suture</i>
UMI-1191	مفصل قحصى	<i>Mafṣil Qamahḍuwī</i>	<i>Occipitomastoid joint</i>
UMI-1192	درز حافى	<i>Darz Hāffī</i>	<i>Sutura limbosa</i>
UMI-1193	درز موصل	<i>Darz Mūṣil</i>	<i>Plane suture</i>
UMI-1194	غشاء زلالى	<i>Ghishā' Zulālī</i>	<i>Synovial membrane</i>
UMI-1195	جوف مفصلى	<i>Jawf Mafṣilī</i>	<i>Joint cavity</i>
UMI-1196	رباط صليبي	<i>Ribāṭ Ṣalībī</i>	<i>Cruciate ligament</i>
UMI-1197	تعظم	<i>Ta 'aẓẓum</i>	<i>Ossification</i>

UMI-1198	غشاء غضروبی	<i>Ghishā' Ghudrūfī</i>	<i>Perichondrium</i>
UMI-1199	رباط حرقی نخدی	<i>Ribāṭ Ḥarqaḥī Fakhidhī</i>	<i>Iliofemoral ligament</i>
UMI-1200	کیس زلالی	<i>Kīs Zulālī</i>	<i>Synovial bursa</i>
UMI-1201	مفصل رزی	<i>Maḥṣil Razzī</i>	<i>Hinge joint</i>
UMI-1202	مفصل قطبی	<i>Maḥṣil Quṭbī</i>	<i>Pivot joint</i>
UMI-1203	مفصل لقمی	<i>Maḥṣil Luqmī</i>	<i>Condylar joint</i>
UMI-1204	مفصل بیضوی	<i>Maḥṣil Bayḍawī</i>	<i>Ellipsoid joint</i>
UMI-1205	مفصل سرجی	<i>Maḥṣil Sarjī</i>	<i>Saddle joint</i>
UMI-1206	مفصل کروی	<i>Maḥṣil Kurawī</i>	<i>Ball and socket joint</i>
UMI-1207	مفصل منزلق	<i>Maḥṣil Munzaliq</i>	<i>Gliding joint</i>
UMI-1208	انقباض	<i>Inqibāḍ</i>	<i>Flexion</i>
UMI-1209	انبساط	<i>Inbisāṭ</i>	<i>Extension</i>
UMI-1210	تبعید	<i>Tab'īd</i>	<i>Abduction</i>
UMI-1211	تقریب	<i>Taqrīb</i>	<i>Adduction</i>
UMI-1212	حرکت زاویه	<i>Ḥarakat-i-Zāwiya</i>	<i>Angular movement</i>
UMI-1213	حرکت مخروطیه	<i>Ḥarakat Makhrūṭiyya</i>	<i>Circumduction</i>
UMI-1214	حرکت دوریه	<i>Ḥarakat Dawriyya</i>	<i>Rotatory movement</i>
UMI-1215	حرکت زلقیه	<i>Ḥarakat Zalqiyya</i>	<i>Gliding movement</i>
UMI-1216	انقباض اخمسی	<i>Inqibāḍ Akhmaṣī</i>	<i>Planter flexion</i>
UMI-1217	انقباض ظهری	<i>Inqibāḍ Ṣahrī</i>	<i>Dorsiflexion</i>
UMI-1218	حرکت کبّ	<i>Ḥarakat-i-Kabb</i>	<i>Pronation</i>
UMI-1219	ارتفاع	<i>Irtifā'</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
UMI-1220	انخفاض	<i>Inkhifāḍ</i>	<i>Depression</i>
UMI-1221	تقدیم	<i>Taqdīm</i>	<i>Protraction</i>
UMI-1222	تخلیف	<i>Takhlīf</i>	<i>Retraction</i>
UMI-1223	حرکت بطح	<i>Ḥarakat-i-Baṭḥ</i>	<i>Supination</i>
UMI-1224	رباط وتدی فکی	<i>Ribāṭ Watadī Fakkī</i>	<i>Sphenomandibular ligament</i>

UMI-1225	خلع	<i>Khal‘</i>	<i>Dislocation</i>
UMI-1226	رباط ابری فکی	<i>Ribāṭ Ibrī Fakkī</i>	<i>Stylomandibular ligament</i>
UMI-1227	مفصل حاملی محوری	<i>Maḥsil Ḥāmīlī Mihwarī</i>	<i>Atlantoaxial joint</i>
UMI-1228	مفصل حاملی قمدوی	<i>Maḥsil Ḥāmīlī Qamaḥduwī</i>	<i>Atlanto-occipital joint</i>
UMI-1229	عصبی پرورش	<i>‘Aṣabī Parwarish</i>	<i>Nerve supply</i>
UMI-1230	دموی پرورش	<i>Damwī Parwarish</i>	<i>Blood supply</i>
UMI-1231	وریدی تنقیه	<i>Warīdī Tanqiya</i>	<i>Venous drainage</i>
UMI-1232	لمفاوی تنقیه	<i>Limfāwī Tanqiya</i>	<i>Lymphatic drainage</i>
UMI-1233	رباط مستطیل مقدم	<i>Ribāṭ Mustatīl Muqaddam</i>	<i>Anterior longitudinal ligament</i>
UMI-1234	غشاء عظامی	<i>Ghishā’ Ghiṭā’ī</i>	<i>Tectorial membrane</i>
UMI-1235	مفصل بین الفقرات	<i>Maḥsil Bayn al-Faqarāt</i>	<i>Intervertebral joint</i>
UMI-1236	رباط فوق السنان	<i>Ribāṭ Fawq al-Sanāsīn</i>	<i>Supraspinous ligament</i>
UMI-1237	مفصل عجزی عصصی	<i>Maḥsil ‘Ajuzī ‘Uṣ‘uṣī</i>	<i>Sacro-coccygeal joint</i>
UMI-1238	مفصل بین العصص	<i>Maḥsil Bayn al-‘Uṣ‘uṣ</i>	<i>Intercoccygeal joint</i>
UMI-1239	رباط شعاعی	<i>Ribāṭ Shu‘ā’ī</i>	<i>Radiate ligament</i>
UMI-1240	رباط ضلعی جناحی	<i>Ribāṭ Ḍil‘ī Janāḥī</i>	<i>Costotransverse ligament</i>
UMI-1241	غشاء بین الاضلاع باطنی	<i>Ghishā’ Bayn al-Azālā’ Bāṭinī</i>	<i>Internal intercostal membrane</i>
UMI-1242	رباط قطنی ضلعی	<i>Ribāṭ Qaṭanī Ḍil‘ī</i>	<i>Lumbocostal ligament</i>
UMI-1243	رباط ضلعی نخجری	<i>Ribāṭ Ḍil‘ī Khanjarī</i>	<i>Costoxiphoid ligament</i>
UMI-1244	مفصل نخجری قصی	<i>Maḥsil Khanjarī Qaṣṣī</i>	<i>Sternoxiphoid joint</i>
UMI-1245	حلقه کتفی	<i>Ḥalqa Katifī</i>	<i>Shoulder girdle</i>
UMI-1246	رباط بین الترقوتین	<i>Ribāṭ Bayn al-Tarquwatayn</i>	<i>Interclavicular ligament</i>
UMI-1247	رباط مخروطی	<i>Ribāṭ Makhrūṭī</i>	<i>Conoid ligament</i>
UMI-1248	رباط شبیه بالمریج	<i>Ribāṭ Shabīḥ bi’l Murabba’</i>	<i>Trapezoid ligament</i>

UMI-1249	رابط کتفی مستعرض اعلیٰ	<i>Ribāṭ Katifī Musta‘raḍ A‘lā</i>	<i>Superior transverse scapular ligament</i>
UMI-1250	رابط کتفی مستعرض اسفل	<i>Ribāṭ Katifī Musta‘raḍ Asfal</i>	<i>Inferior transverse scapular ligament</i>
UMI-1251	رابط غرابی اخروی	<i>Ribāṭ Ghurābī Akhramī</i>	<i>Coraco-acromial ligament</i>
UMI-1252	عین الکتف	<i>‘Ayn al-Katif</i>	<i>Glenoid cavity</i>
UMI-1253	رابط فوق الکتف	<i>Ribāṭ Fawq al-Katif</i>	<i>Suprascapular ligament</i>
UMI-1254	رابط عینی عضدی	<i>Ribāṭ ‘Aynī ‘Aḍudī</i>	<i>Gleno-humeral ligament</i>
UMI-1255	رابط غرابی عضدی	<i>Ribāṭ Ghurābī ‘Aḍudī</i>	<i>Coraco-humeral ligament</i>
UMI-1256	رابط عضدی مستعرض	<i>Ribāṭ ‘Aḍudī Musta‘raḍ</i>	<i>Transverse humeral ligament</i>
UMI-1257	رابط شفیر عینی	<i>Ribāṭ Shafīr ‘Aynī</i>	<i>Glenoid labrum</i>
UMI-1258	کیس تحت الکتف	<i>Kīs Taḥt al-Katif</i>	<i>Subscapular bursa</i>
UMI-1259	کیس تحت الاخرم	<i>Kīs Taḥt al-Akhram</i>	<i>Subacromial bursa</i>
UMI-1260	کیس تحت الذالیہ	<i>Kīs Taḥt al- Dhāliyya</i>	<i>Subdeltoid bursa</i>
UMI-1261	رابط حلقی	<i>Ribāṭ Ḥalaqī</i>	<i>Annular ligament</i>
UMI-1262	رابط جانبی	<i>Ribāṭ Jānibī</i>	<i>Collateral ligament</i>
UMI-1263	رابط راجی	<i>Ribāṭ Rāḥī</i>	<i>Carpal ligament</i>
UMI-1264	رابط عجزی حدبی	<i>Ribāṭ ‘Ajuzī Ḥadabī</i>	<i>Sacrotuberous ligament</i>
UMI-1265	رابط عجزی شوکی	<i>Ribāṭ ‘Ajuzī Shawkī</i>	<i>Sacrospinous ligament</i>
UMI-1266	رابط قوسی	<i>Ribāṭ Qawsī</i>	<i>Arcuate ligament</i>
UMI-1267	حق الورك	<i>Ḥuqq al-Warik</i>	<i>Acetabulum</i>
UMI-1268	رابط رضفی	<i>Ribāṭ Radfī</i>	<i>Ligamentum patellae</i>
UMI-1269	احشاء	<i>Aḥshā’</i>	The internal organs enclosed within various cavities such as thorax, and abdominal cavity etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>viscera</i> .
UMI-1270	حشاء	<i>Ḥashā</i>	The singular of <i>Aḥshā’</i> .
UMI-1271	نظام اعصاب	<i>Nizām-i-A‘ṣāb</i>	<i>Nervous system</i>

UMI-1272	نخاع	<i>Nukhā'</i>	<i>Spinal cord</i>
UMI-1273	دماغ بعيد	<i>Dimāgh Ba'īd</i>	<i>Telencephalon</i>
UMI-1274	مخ	<i>Mukhkh</i>	<i>Cerebrum</i>
UMI-1275	منخ	<i>Mukhaykh</i>	<i>Cerebellum</i>
UMI-1276	دماغ قريب	<i>Dimāgh Qarīb</i>	<i>Diencephalon</i>
UMI-1277	دماغ مقدم	<i>Dimāgh Muqaddam</i>	<i>Fore brain/prosencephalon</i>
UMI-1278	دماغ متوسط	<i>Dimāgh Mutawassit</i>	<i>Mid brain/mesencephalon</i>
UMI-1279	دماغ مؤخر	<i>Dimāgh Mu'akhkhar</i>	<i>Hind-brain/rhombencephalon</i>
UMI-1280	مبدأ النخاع	<i>Mabda' al-Nukhā'</i>	<i>Medulla oblongata</i>
UMI-1281	ساقين	<i>Sāqayn</i>	<i>(Cerebral) Peduncles</i>
UMI-1282	سرير خلفي	<i>Sarīr Khalfī</i>	<i>Metathalamus</i>
UMI-1283	سرير تحتاني	<i>Sarīr Tahtānī</i>	<i>Hypothalamus</i>
UMI-1284	سرير فوقاني	<i>Sarīr Fawqānī</i>	<i>Epithalamus</i>
UMI-1285	ساق دماغ	<i>Sāq-i-Dimāgh</i>	<i>Brain stem</i>
UMI-1286	جسر	<i>Jasr</i>	<i>Pons</i>
UMI-1287	سرير	<i>Sarīr</i>	<i>Thalamus</i>
UMI-1288	ام غليظ	<i>Umm-i-Ghalīz</i>	The outer thickest membranous covering of the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dura mater</i> .
UMI-1289	طلي مقدم	<i>Ṭaiyy Muqaddam</i>	<i>Falx cerebri</i>
UMI-1290	طلي مؤخر	<i>Ṭaiyy Mu'akhkhar</i>	<i>Falx cerebelli</i>
UMI-1291	خيمة المنخ	<i>Khīma al-Mukhaykh</i>	<i>Tentorium cerebelli</i>
UMI-1292	حجاب سرجي	<i>Hijāb Sarjī</i>	<i>Diaphragm sellae</i>
UMI-1293	ام عنكبوت	<i>Umm-i-'Ankabūt</i>	A membrane that lies between dura and pia mater and loosely surrounds the brain without dipping into its sulci. Its possible English equivalent is <i>arachnoid mater</i> .
UMI-1294	ام رقيق	<i>Umm-i-Raqīq</i>	The inner most thin vascular membrane closely invests the brain, dipping into various sulci and gyri. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pia mater</i> .
UMI-1295	شجرية	<i>Shajariyya</i>	<i>Dendrite</i>

UMI-1296	نسيج عصبى	<i>Nasīj ‘Aṣabī</i>	<i>Nervous tissue</i>
UMI-1297	محورية	<i>Mihwariyya</i>	<i>Axon</i>
UMI-1298	جسيمه	<i>Jusayma</i>	<i>Soma/perikaryon/cell body</i>
UMI-1299	اعصاب حسيه	<i>A ‘ṣāb Ḥissiyya</i>	Nerves that carry senses. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sensory nerves</i> .
UMI-1300	اعصاب حركيه	<i>A ‘ṣāb Ḥarakiyya</i>	Nerves carrying orders from brain to the organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>motor nerves</i> .
UMI-1301	اعصاب نخاعيه	<i>A ‘ṣāb Nukhā ‘iyya</i>	The nerves arising from spinal cord. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spinal nerves</i> .
UMI-1302	اعصاب عنقيه	<i>A ‘ṣāb ‘Unuqiyya</i>	Eight nerves originating from cervical vertebrae. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cervical nerves</i> .
UMI-1303	اعصاب صدرية	<i>A ‘ṣāb Ṣadriyya</i>	The nerves originating from the thoracic vertebrae, 12 in number. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thoracic nerves</i> .
UMI-1304	اعصاب قطنية	<i>A ‘ṣāb Qaṭaniyya</i>	The nerves originating from the lumbar vertebrae, 5 in number. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lumbar nerves</i> .
UMI-1305	اعصاب عجزية	<i>A ‘ṣāb ‘Ajuziyya</i>	The nerves originating from the sacral vertebrae, 5 in number. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sacral nerves</i> .
UMI-1306	عصب عصعصى	<i>‘Aṣāb ‘Uṣ ‘uṣī</i>	The nerve that originates from the coccyx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>coccygeal nerve</i> .
UMI-1307	اعصاب دماغية	<i>A ‘ṣāb Dimāghiyya</i>	The nerves arising directly from brain. These are 12 pairs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cranial nerves</i> .
UMI-1308	اعصاب جمجمية	<i>A ‘ṣāb Jumjumiyya</i>	Same as <i>A ‘ṣāb Dimāghiyya</i> .
UMI-1309	عصب شئى	<i>‘Aṣab Shammī</i>	A nerve arises from the olfactory receptor nerve cells in the olfactory mucous membrane and is responsible for the sense of smell. Its possible English equivalent is <i>olfactory nerve</i> .
UMI-1310	عصب بصرى	<i>‘Aṣab Baṣarī</i>	It is the nerve of sight. It is a sensory nerve and is about 1.6 inches long. Its possible English equivalent is <i>optic nerve</i> .
UMI-1311	عصب محرك مقله	<i>‘Aṣab Muḥarrik-i-Muqla</i>	A motor nerve. It supplies all the extrinsic muscles of the eye except lateral rectus and superior oblique. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oculomotor nerve</i> .
UMI-1312	عصب بكرى	<i>‘Aṣab Bakarī</i>	A motor nerve. It supplies the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball. Its possible English equivalent is <i>trochlear nerve</i> .

UMI-1313	عصب ثلاثی و جہی	‘Aṣab Thulāthī Wajhī	The largest cranial nerve. It is mixed, sensory and motor both. Its possible English equivalent is <i>trigeminal nerve</i> .
UMI-1314	عصب عینی	‘Aṣab ‘Aynī	A sensory nerve that supplies the forehead, scalp, frontal sinus, lacrimal gland etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ophthalmic nerve</i> .
UMI-1315	عصب فکلی اعلیٰ	‘Aṣab Fakkī A ‘lā	A purely sensory nerve. It leaves the skull through the foramen rotundum and is distributed to the skin of the face overlying the maxilla. Its possible English equivalent is <i>maxillary nerve</i> .
UMI-1316	عصب فکلی اسفل	‘Aṣab Fakkī Asfal	The largest division of the trigeminal nerve. Its motor part is distributed to the muscle of mastication and sensory part supplies the skin of lower part of face. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mandibular nerve</i> .
UMI-1317	عصب مبعد مقلہ	‘Aṣab Mub ‘id-i-Muqla	A motor nerve that supplies the lateral rectus muscle of eyeball. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abducent nerve</i> .
UMI-1318	عصب وجہی	‘Aṣab Wajhī	A mixed nerve that supplies the muscles of the face, cheek, scalp etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>facial nerve</i> .
UMI-1319	عصب دہلیزی توقعی	‘Aṣab Dehlīzī Qawqa ‘ī	A nerve that consists of two sets of sensory fibers, vestibular and cochlear. The vestibular part is concerned with balance and the cochlear part is concerned with hearing. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vestibulo-cochlear nerve</i> .
UMI-1320	عصب لسانی حلقی	‘Aṣab Lisānī Ḥalaqī	A motor and sensory nerve which descends through the upper part of the neck to the back of the tongue. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glossopharyngeal nerve</i> .
UMI-1321	عصب راجع	‘Aṣab Rāji ‘	A nerve that originates in the medulla oblongata and leaves the skull through the jugular foramen along with the ninth and eleventh cranial nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vagus nerve</i> .
UMI-1322	عصب متحیر	‘Aṣab Mutaḥayyir	Same as ‘Aṣab Rāji ‘.
UMI-1323	عصب اضافی	‘Aṣab Idāft	A nerve which consists of a cranial root and a spinal root. The two roots unite and leave the skull through the jugular foramen. Its motor part supplies sternocleidomastoid and the trapezius. Its cranial part joins vagus nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>accessory nerve</i> .

UMI-1324	عصب تحت اللسان	' <i>Aṣab Taḥt al-Lisān</i>	A motor nerve. It passes downward and forward in the neck to reach the tongue. It innervates the muscles of the tongue and controls the shape and movements of the tongue. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hypoglossal nerve</i> .
UMI-1325	عصب حلقي	' <i>Aṣab Ḥalaqī</i>	A nerve which arises from the inferior ganglion and contains motor fibres from the cranial part of the accessory nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pharyngeal branch of the vagus</i> .
UMI-1326	عصب خنجري اعلى	' <i>Aṣab Ḥanjarī A'ālā</i>	A nerve which arises from the inferior ganglion and runs downwards and medially behind the internal carotid artery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>superior laryngeal nerve</i> .
UMI-1327	عصب راجع خنجري	' <i>Aṣab Rāji 'Ḥanjarī</i>	A branch of vagus, runs in the groove between the trachea and the oesophagus and supplies the larynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>recurrent laryngeal nerve</i> .
UMI-1328	ضفيرة	<i>Ḍafīra</i>	<i>Plexus</i>
UMI-1329	ضفيرة عنقية	<i>Ḍafīra 'Umuqiyya</i>	The anterior primary rami of the upper four cervical nerves join together to form a plexus, which supplies the structures in head and neck region. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cervical plexus</i> .
UMI-1330	ضفيرة عضدية	<i>Ḍafīra 'Aḍudiyya</i>	The plexus formed by the union of the anterior rami of the 5 th , 6 th , 7 th , and 8 th cervical and 1 st thoracic nerves, and supplies the upper limb. Its possible English equivalent is <i>brachial plexus</i> .
UMI-1331	ضفيرة قطنية	<i>Ḍafīra Qaṭaniyya</i>	The anterior rami of the upper four lumbar nerves join together to form a plexus for supplying the lower limb. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lumbar plexus</i> .
UMI-1332	ضفيرة عجزية	<i>Ḍafīra 'Ajuziyya</i>	A plexus formed by the anterior rami of the 4 th and 5 th lumbar nerves and the anterior rami of the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th sacral nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sacral plexus</i> .
UMI-1333	عقدة جناحية حكيمة	' <i>Uqda Janāḥiyya Ḥanakiyya</i>	<i>Pterygopalatine ganglion</i>
UMI-1334	عقدة جاذنية	' <i>Uqda Jār Udhuniyya</i>	<i>Otic ganglion</i>
UMI-1335	عقدة تحت الفك	' <i>Uqda Taḥt al-Fakk</i>	<i>Submandibular ganglion</i>

UMI-1336	غده تحت اللسان	<i>Ghudda Taht al-Lisān</i>	<i>Sublingual gland</i>
UMI-1337	عقدہ ہدیہ	<i>‘Uqda Hudbiyya</i>	<i>Ciliary ganglion</i>
UMI-1338	ضفیرہ ثلاثیہ	<i>Ḍafīra Thulāthiyya</i>	<i>Coeliac plexus</i>
UMI-1339	ضفیرہ ماساریقی علیا	<i>Ḍafīra Māsārīqī ‘Ulyā</i>	<i>Superior mesentric plexus</i>
UMI-1340	ضفیرہ ماساریقی سفلی	<i>Ḍafīra Māsārīqī Suflā</i>	<i>Inferior mesentric plexus</i>
UMI-1341	ضفیرہ شریکیہ	<i>Ḍafīra Shirkiyya</i>	<i>Sympathetic plexus</i>
UMI-1342	ضفیرہ جار شریکیہ	<i>Ḍafīra Jār Shirkiyya</i>	<i>Parasympathetic plexus</i>
UMI-1343	عصب زندی	<i>‘Aṣab Zandī</i>	<i>Ulnar nerve</i>
UMI-1344	عصب کعبری	<i>‘Aṣab Ku‘burī</i>	<i>Radial nerve</i>
UMI-1345	عصب عضلی جلدی	<i>‘Aṣab ‘Aḍalī Jildī</i>	<i>Musculocutaneous nerve</i>
UMI-1346	عصب ابٹی	<i>‘Aṣab Ibṭī</i>	<i>Axillary nerve</i>
UMI-1347	عصب وسطی	<i>‘Aṣab Wasaṭī</i>	<i>Median nerve</i>
UMI-1348	عصب بین الزندین	<i>‘Aṣab Bayn al-Zandayn</i>	<i>Interosseous nerve</i>
UMI-1349	عصب فخذی	<i>‘Aṣab Fakhidhī</i>	<i>Femoral nerve</i>
UMI-1350	عصب سادہ	<i>‘Aṣab Sādda</i>	<i>Obturator nerve</i>
UMI-1351	عصب جلدی	<i>‘Aṣab Jildī</i>	<i>Cutaneous nerve</i>
UMI-1352	عصب عرق النسا	<i>‘Aṣab ‘Irq al-Nasā</i>	<i>Sciatic nerve</i>
UMI-1353	عصب قصبی	<i>‘Aṣab Qaṣabī</i>	<i>Tibial nerve</i>
UMI-1354	عصب شظوی مشترک	<i>‘Aṣab Shaẓwī Mushtarak</i>	<i>Common peroneal nerve</i>
UMI-1355	عصب شظوی غائر	<i>‘Aṣab Shaẓwī Ghā‘ir</i>	<i>Deep peroneal nerve</i>
UMI-1356	عصب شظوی سطحی	<i>‘Aṣab Shaẓwī Saṭḥī</i>	<i>Superficial peroneal nerve</i>
UMI-1357	عصب اخمسی انسی	<i>‘Aṣab Akhmaṣī Insī</i>	<i>Medial plantar nerve</i>
UMI-1358	عصب جبل طبلی	<i>‘Aṣab Ḥabl Ṭablī</i>	<i>Chorda tympani</i>
UMI-1359	عصب اخمسی وحشی	<i>‘Aṣab Akhmaṣī Waḥshī</i>	<i>Lateral plantar nerve</i>
UMI-1360	عصب صافن	<i>‘Aṣab Ṣāfin</i>	<i>Saphenous nerve</i>

UMI-1361	عصب خاصري تحت الشراسيفي	'Aṣab Khāṣirī Taḥt al-Sharāsīfī	Iliohypogastric nerve
UMI-1362	عصب خاصري أربي	'Aṣab Khāṣirī Urbī	Ilioinguinal nerve
UMI-1363	عصب قناة جناحيه	'Aṣab-i-Qanāt Janāḥiyya	Nerve of pterygoid canal
UMI-1364	عصب استحيائي	'Aṣab Istihyā'ī	Pudendal nerve
UMI-1365	عصب ضلعي عضدي	'Aṣab Dil'ī 'Aḍudī	Intercostobrachial nerve
UMI-1366	عصب صدغي اذني	'Aṣab Ṣudghī Udhunī	Auriculotemporal nerve
UMI-1367	عصب بين الاضلاع	'Aṣab Bayn al- Aḍlā'	Intercostal nerve
UMI-1368	عصب تحت الاضلاع	'Aṣab Taḥt al-Aḍlā'	Subcostal nerve
UMI-1369	غدة	Ghudda	Gland
UMI-1370	غدد	Ghudad	The plural of Ghudda.
UMI-1371	غدة دمعية	Ghudda Dam'iyya	A gland of tears situated in the anterolateral part of the bony orbit. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lacrimal gland</i> .
UMI-1372	مجرى	Majrā	Tract/Duct/Canal
UMI-1373	مجرى دمعي	Majrā Dam'ī	A pair of two ducts. Both of which begin at the lacrimal punctum and open into the lacrimal sac. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lacrimal duct</i> .
UMI-1374	كيس دمعي	Kīs Dam'ī	The upper, wider part of the nasolacrimal duct. Both the lacrimal ducts open into this sac. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lacrimal sac</i> .
UMI-1375	آلات دمع	Ālāt-i-Dam'	The structures associated with the secretion and drainage of the lacrimal fluid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lacrimal apparatus</i> .
UMI-1376	مجرى انفي دمعي	Majrā Anfī Dam'ī	A membranous passage, which begins from the lacrimal sac and opens into the inferior meatus of the nose. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nasolacrimal duct</i> .
UMI-1377	آنكه	Ānkh	Same as 'Ayn.
UMI-1378	مقلة العين	Muqla al-'Ayn	The ball of the eye, about 2.5cm in diameter and situated into the orbit. Its possible English equivalent is <i>eyeball</i> .

UMI-1379	مقله چشم	<i>Muqla-i-Chashm</i>	Same as <i>Muqla al-‘Ayn</i> .
UMI-1380	محجرا العين	<i>Mahjir al-‘Ayn</i>	The two bony sockets which protect the eyeballs from external injuries. Its possible English equivalent is <i>orbit</i> .
UMI-1381	طبقه صلبیه	<i>Ṭabaqa Ṣulbiyya</i>	The outer tough layers of the eyeball. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sclera</i> .
UMI-1382	صفیحه مشقوبه	<i>Ṣafīḥa Mathqūba</i>	At the entrance of the optic nerve into the eyeball, the sclera shows numerous perforations for passage of fibers of the optic nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lamina cribrosa</i> .
UMI-1383	طبقه قرنیه	<i>Ṭabaqa Qarniyya</i>	The transparent anterior one sixth of the eyeball. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cornea</i> .
UMI-1384	طبقه ملتحمه	<i>Ṭabaqa Multaḥima</i>	A membrane that covers the anterior surface of the eyeball and the posterior surface of the lids. Its possible English equivalent is <i>conjunctiva</i> .
UMI-1385	طبقه مشیمیة	<i>Ṭabaqa Mashīmiyya</i>	The middle highly vascular layer of the eyeball. Its possible English equivalent is <i>choroid</i> .
UMI-1386	طبقه عنینیه	<i>Ṭabaqa ‘Inabiyya</i>	A membrane placed between the cornea and the lens. It has the property of contraction and dilation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>iris</i> .
UMI-1387	حدقه	<i>Ḥadqa</i>	A hole made by central free margin of the iris, and the light enters the eye through it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pupil</i> .
UMI-1388	عضله هدبیه	<i>‘Aḍala Hudbiyya</i>	A ring of unstriped muscle in the eye. It has radial and circular fibres. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ciliary muscle</i> .
UMI-1389	طبقه شبکیه	<i>Ṭabaqa Shabakiyya</i>	The innermost nervous coat of eye ball, responsible for vision. Its possible English equivalent is <i>retina</i> .
UMI-1390	رطوبت بیضیه	<i>Ruṭūbat Bayḍiyya</i>	A fluid within the eyeball, which fills the space between the cornea in front and the lens behind. Its possible English equivalent is <i>aqueous humour</i> .
UMI-1391	رطوبت زجاجیه	<i>Ruṭūbat Zujājiyya</i>	A fluid which fills the posterior four fifths of the eyeball. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vitreous body</i> .
UMI-1392	عدسه	<i>‘Adasa</i>	A bi-convex structure, kept in place by the suspensory ligament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lens</i> .

UMI-1393	حاجبين	<i>Hājibayn</i>	The two prominent arches situated above the orbit. Its possible English equivalent is <i>eye brow</i> .
UMI-1394	جفن	<i>Jafn</i>	The two thin folds of the skin, protecting the eyes from external injuries on closure. Its possible English equivalent is <i>eyelids/ palpebrae</i> .
UMI-1395	اجفان	<i>Ajfān</i>	The plural of <i>Jafn</i> .
UMI-1396	پپوٹا	<i>Papoṭā</i>	Same as <i>Jafn</i> .
UMI-1397	اهداب	<i>Ahdāb</i>	The thick and curved hair attached to the free margins of the eyelids. Its possible English equivalent is <i>eyelashes</i> .
UMI-1398	كان	<i>Kān</i>	Same as <i>Udhun</i> .
UMI-1399	صدفة الاذن	<i>Ṣadafa al-Udhun</i>	A part of the external ear. The great part of it is made up of the cartilage. Its possible English equivalent is <i>auricle /pinna</i> .
UMI-1400	شحمۃ الاذن	<i>Shahma al-Udhun</i>	The lowest part of the auricle/pinna, made up of connective tissue. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lobule</i> .
UMI-1401	صماخ اذن ظاہر	<i>Ṣimākh-i-Udhun Zāhir</i>	Same as <i>Ṣimākh Zāhir-i-Udhun</i> .
UMI-1402	غشاء طبلي	<i>Ghishā' Ṭablī</i>	A membrane that separates the external ear from the middle ear. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tympanic membrane</i> .
UMI-1403	تجويف طبلي	<i>Tajwīf Ṭablī</i>	A space between the external ear and the internal ear. Its possible English equivalent is <i>middle ear / tympanic cavity/ tympanum</i> .
UMI-1404	قناة سمعی	<i>Qanāt Sam'ī</i>	A tube through which the middle ear communicates with the nasopharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>auditory tube</i> .
UMI-1405	تية عظمی	<i>Tīh 'Aẓmī</i>	The internal ear is made up of the bony labyrinth within which there is a membranous labyrinth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bony labyrinth</i> .
UMI-1406	دہلیز	<i>Dehlīz</i>	The central part of the bony labyrinth of the internal ear. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vestibule</i> .
UMI-1407	قنایا ہلالیہ	<i>Qanāyā Hilāliyya</i>	Three bony semicircular canals lying posterosuperior to the vestibule. They open into the vestibule. Its possible English equivalent is <i>semicircular canals</i> .
UMI-1408	قوقعہ	<i>Qawqa'a</i>	A spiral tube that forms a part of the inner ear. It resembles the shell of a common snail and lies anterior to the vestibule. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cochlea</i> .

UMI-1409	تیہ غشائی	<i>Tīh Ghishā'ī</i>	A closed membrane filled with a transparent fluid of thin consistency. Its possible English equivalent is <i>membranous labyrinth</i> .
UMI-1410	حویصلہ	<i>Huwayṣala</i>	One of the parts of the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear. It lies in the poster superior part of the vestibule. Its possible English equivalent is <i>utricle</i> .
UMI-1411	کیس	<i>Kīs</i>	One of the parts of the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear. Its possible English equivalent is <i>saccul</i> .
UMI-1412	حلق	<i>Halaq</i>	The part of the gastro intestinal tract, situated behind the nose, the mouth and the larynx. Inferiorly, it is continuous with the oesophagus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pharynx</i> .
UMI-1413	لہاۃ	<i>Lahāt</i>	A conical projection situated in the middle of inferior border of soft palate. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uvula</i> .
UMI-1414	حنک	<i>Hanak</i>	It makes the roof of the oral cavity. It is of two types; hard palate and soft palate. Its possible English equivalent is <i>palate</i> .
UMI-1415	حنک صلب	<i>Hanak Ṣulb</i>	The bony hard part of the palate. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hard palate</i> .
UMI-1416	حنک لین	<i>Hanak Layyin</i>	A movable part, forming an incomplete wall between the oral cavity and the pharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>soft palate</i> .
UMI-1417	لوز تین	<i>Lawzatayn</i>	Two almond shaped structures situated in the oral part of the pharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tonsils</i> .
UMI-1418	عُضروف درقی	<i>Ghuḍrūf Darqī</i>	The largest cartilages of larynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thyroid cartilage</i> .
UMI-1419	عُضروف حلقی	<i>Ghuḍrūf Halaqī</i>	The cartilage which forms the inferior wall of larynx lies below the lower border of thyroid cartilage. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cricoid cartilage</i> .
UMI-1420	عُضروف مکیبی	<i>Ghuḍrūf Mukibbī</i>	A leaf like cartilage of the larynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epiglottic cartilage</i> .
UMI-1421	عُضروف طر جہالی	<i>Ghuḍrūf Ṭarjahālī</i>	The cartilage of the larynx is located at the postero superior border of the cricoid cartilage. Its possible English equivalent is <i>arytenoid cartilage</i> .
UMI-1422	عُضروف قرین حنجری	<i>Ghuḍrūf Qarīn Hanjarī</i>	A soft triangular paired hyaline cartilage of larynx located at the apex of each arytenoid cartilage. Its possible English equivalent is <i>corniculate cartilage</i> .

UMI-1423	عنقروف وتدي	<i>Ghadrūf Wataḍī</i>	Club-shaped pieces of elastic cartilage located anterior to the corniculate cartilages and they are two in number. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cuneiform cartilage</i> .
UMI-1424	عنقاريف انف	<i>Ghaḍārīf-i-Anf</i>	The cartilages which form the framework of the nose. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nasal cartilages</i> .
UMI-1425	غدد لعابية	<i>Ghudad Lu'ābiyya</i>	The three pairs of glands, which secrete the saliva. Its possible English equivalent is <i>salivary glands</i> .
UMI-1426	غده اصل الاذن	<i>Ghudda Aṣl al-Udhun</i>	The largest salivary gland. The duct arising from it opens opposite the crown of the second molar teeth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>parotid gland</i> .
UMI-1427	غده تحت الفك	<i>Ghudda Taḥt al-Fakk</i>	One of the three pairs of the glands secreting the saliva and known as salivary glands. The duct arising from this gland opens on the floor of the mouth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>submandibular salivary gland</i> .
UMI-1428	غده تحت اللسان	<i>Ghudda Taḥt al-Lisān</i>	The smallest of the three glands, secreting the saliva. It lies below the mucosa of the floor of the mouth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sublingual salivary gland</i> .
UMI-1429	شفه	<i>Shafa</i>	The fleshy part which forms the boundary of mouth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lip</i> .
UMI-1430	جوف فم	<i>Jawf-i-Fam</i>	The opening of oval cavity within the cheeks, containing the tongue, taste buds and teeth which communicate with the pharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mouth cavity</i> .
UMI-1431	سن	<i>Sinn</i>	The bony projections in jaws serving as organs of mastication. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tooth</i> .
UMI-1432	اسنان	<i>Asnān</i>	The plural of <i>Sinn</i> .
UMI-1433	دانت	<i>Dānt</i>	Same as <i>Sinn</i> .
UMI-1434	لثة	<i>Litha</i>	The firm areas made up of connective tissue which surrounds the necks of the teeth and cover the alveolar processes of the maxilla and mandible. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gums</i> .
UMI-1435	بال	<i>Bāl</i>	Same as <i>Sha'r</i> .
UMI-1436	حفرات جمجمية	<i>Hufrāt Jumjumiyya</i>	<i>Cranial fossae</i>

UMI-1437	حفرة جمجمية مقدمة	<i>Hufra Jumjumiyya Muqaddama</i>	<i>Anterior cranial fossa</i>
UMI-1438	حفرة جمجمية متوسطة	<i>Hufra Jumjumiyya Mutawassita</i>	<i>Middle cranial fossa</i>
UMI-1439	حفرة جمجمية مؤخره	<i>Hufra Jumjumiyya Mu'akhhara</i>	<i>Posterior cranial fossa</i>
UMI-1440	حنجره	<i>Hanjara</i>	<i>Larynx</i>
UMI-1441	قصبه الریه	<i>Qaṣaba al-Ri'a</i>	<i>Trachea</i>
UMI-1442	شعبه الریه	<i>Shu'ba al-Ri'a</i>	<i>Bronchi</i>
UMI-1443	غشاء الریه	<i>Ghishā' al-Ri'a</i>	<i>Pleura</i>
UMI-1444	ریه	<i>Ri'a</i>	A respiratory organ situated in the thoracic cavity. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lung</i> .
UMI-1445	ریتین	<i>Ri'atayn</i>	A term used for both the lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lungs</i> .
UMI-1446	جباب منصف الصدر	<i>Hijāb Munaṣṣif al-Ṣadr</i>	<i>Mediastinum</i>
UMI-1447	غلاف القلب	<i>Ghilāf al-Qalb</i>	A double membranous sac which encloses the heart. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pericardium</i> .
UMI-1448	دل	<i>Dil</i>	Same as <i>Qalb</i> .
UMI-1449	دایاں اذن	<i>Dāyān Udhun</i>	The right upper chamber of the heart. Its possible English equivalent is <i>right atrium</i> .
UMI-1450	بایاں اذن	<i>Bāyān Udhun</i>	The left upper chamber of the heart. Its possible English equivalent is <i>left atrium</i> .
UMI-1451	دایاں بطن	<i>Dāyān Baṭn</i>	The right lower chamber of the heart. Its possible English equivalent is <i>right ventricle</i> .
UMI-1452	بایاں بطن	<i>Bāyān Baṭn</i>	The left lower chamber of the heart. Its possible English equivalent is <i>left ventricle</i> .
UMI-1453	اور طلی	<i>Awriṭā</i>	The largest artery which arises from the left ventricle of the heart. Its possible English equivalent is <i>aorta</i> .
UMI-1454	اور طلی صاعد	<i>Awriṭā Ṣā'id</i>	Part of aorta which begins at the base of ventricle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ascending aorta</i> .
UMI-1455	شریان اکلیلی	<i>Shiryān Iklīlī</i>	Artery which supplies oxygenated blood to the heart. It has two branches; right and left. Its possible English equivalent is <i>coronary artery</i> .
UMI-1456	شریان اکلیلی ایمن	<i>Shiryān Iklīlī Ayman</i>	Smaller branch, supplies blood in the right atrium and ventricle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>right coronary artery</i> .

UMI-1457	شریان اکللی ایسر	<i>Shiryān Iklīlī Aysar</i>	The left coronary artery which is larger than the right coronary artery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>left coronary artery</i> .
UMI-1458	قوس اور طی	<i>Qaws-i-Awriṭā</i>	A continuation of the ascending aorta. It has three main branches. Its possible English equivalent is <i>arch of aorta</i> .
UMI-1459	شریان لاسم لہ	<i>Shiryān Lā Isma Lahū</i>	The branch of arch of aorta which arises from the convex surface of aortic arch. It supplies blood to upper limb, head and neck. Its possible English equivalent is <i>innominate artery</i> .
UMI-1460	شریان عضدی قیفالی	<i>Shiryān ‘Aḍudī Qīfālī</i>	Same as <i>Shiryān Lā Isma Lahū</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>brachio cephalic artery</i> .
UMI-1461	شریان سباتی مشترک ایسر	<i>Shiryān Subātī Mushtarak Aysar</i>	The branch of aortic arch which arises from the convex surface on the left side of innominate artery. It supplies blood to head and neck. Its possible English equivalent is <i>left common carotid artery</i> .
UMI-1462	شریان تحت الترقوة ایسر	<i>Shiryān Taḥt al-Tarquwa Aysar</i>	The branch of aortic arch which arises behind the left common carotid artery. It supplies blood mainly to upper limb. Its possible English equivalent is <i>left subclavian artery</i> .
UMI-1463	شریان سباتی ایمن	<i>Shiryān Subātī Ayman</i>	A branch of innominate artery. It supplies blood to head and neck. Its possible English equivalent is <i>right common carotid artery</i> .
UMI-1464	اور طی نازل	<i>Awriṭā Nāzil</i>	It begins as a continuation of aortic arch. It has two parts; thoracic and abdominal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>descending aorta</i> .
UMI-1465	اور طی نازل صدری	<i>Awriṭā Nāzil Ṣadrī</i>	A part of aorta that lies in the thorax. Its possible English equivalent is <i>descending thoracic aorta</i> .
UMI-1466	شر لیمین بین الاضلاع مؤخرہ	<i>Sharāyīn Bayn al-Aḍlā ‘ Mu’akhhara</i>	The arteries which supply blood to lower nine intercostal spaces. Its possible English equivalent is <i>posterior intercostal arteries</i> .
UMI-1467	شریان مری	<i>Shiryān-i-Marī</i>	The artery which supplies blood to the oesophagus. These are four in numbers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oesophageal arteries</i> .
UMI-1468	شر لیمین شعبیہ	<i>Sharāyīn Shu‘abiyya</i>	The arteries which supply blood to bronchus, bronchioles and lungs. These are three in numbers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bronchial arteries</i> .
UMI-1469	شر لیمین غلاف القلب	<i>Sharāyīn Ghilāf al-Qalb</i>	The arteries which supply blood to pericardium. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pericardial arteries</i> .

UMI-1470	شریائین منصفیہ	<i>Sharāyīn Munaṣṣifiyya</i>	The arteries which supply blood to the mediastinal structure. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mediastinal arteries</i> .
UMI-1471	شریائین حجابیہ	<i>Sharāyīn Hījābiyya</i>	The arteries which supply blood to the diaphragm and pericardium. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diaphragmatic arteries</i> .
UMI-1472	اور طیٰ بطنی	<i>Awriṭā Baṭnī</i>	A part of descending aorta which begins at the level of lower border of twelfth thoracic vertebra. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abdominal aorta</i> .
UMI-1473	شریان حجابی	<i>Shiryān Hījābī</i>	The artery which supplies the diaphragm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phrenic artery</i> .
UMI-1474	شریان ثلاثی بطنی	<i>Shiryān Thulāthī Baṭnī</i>	The artery which supplies blood to stomach, lower part of oesophagus, first half of duodenum, liver, spleen and pancreas. Its possible English equivalent is <i>coeliac artery</i> .
UMI-1475	شریان معدی الیسر	<i>Shiryān Mi'dī Aysar</i>	The smallest branch of celiac artery which spreads in the stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>left gastric artery</i> .
UMI-1476	شریان کبدی	<i>Shiryān Kabidī</i>	A branch of celiac artery which spreads in the liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatic artery</i> .
UMI-1477	شریان المرارة	<i>Shiryān al-Marāra</i>	The artery which arises from the right branch of hepatic artery and goes to the gall bladder. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cystic artery</i> .
UMI-1478	شریان السرة	<i>Shiryān al-Surra</i>	The artery which carries deoxygenated blood from the foetus upto the placenta. Its possible English equivalent is <i>umbilical artery</i> .
UMI-1479	شریان طحالی	<i>Shiryān Ṭihālī</i>	A branch of celiac artery which spreads out in the spleen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>splenic artery</i> .
UMI-1480	شریان ماساریقی اعلیٰ	<i>Shiryān Māsārīqī A'lā</i>	A branch of abdominal aorta which supplies blood to small intestines except upper half of duodenum, ascending and transverse colon. Its possible English equivalent is <i>superior mesenteric artery</i> .
UMI-1481	شریان کلیہ	<i>Shiryān-i-Kulya</i>	A branch of abdominal aorta which arises below the superior mesenteric artery and supplies blood to the kidneys. Two in numbers-left and right. Its possible English equivalent is <i>renal artery</i> .
UMI-1482	شریائین منسل	<i>Sharāyīn-i-Minsal</i>	Long branches of abdominal aorta arise below the renal artery and supply gonads (Testes in male & ovaries in female). Its possible English equivalent is <i>gonadal arteries</i> .

UMI-1483	شریان ماساریقی اسفل	<i>Shiryān Māsārīqī Asfal</i>	A branch of abdominal aorta which spreads along the mesentery and supplies blood to descending colon, splenic flexure and rectum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inferior mesentric artery</i> .
UMI-1484	شریان سباتی مشترک ایمن	<i>Shiryān Subātī Mushtarak Ayman</i>	A branch of innominate artery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>right common carotid artery</i> .
UMI-1485	شریان سباتی ظاهر	<i>Shiryān Subātī Zāhir</i>	A branch of common carotid artery which gives branches in the face and head. Its possible English equivalent is <i>external carotid artery</i> .
UMI-1486	شریان سباتی باطن	<i>Shiryān Subātī Bāṭin</i>	A branch of common carotid artery, supplies blood to the meninges brain and other structures. Its possible English equivalent is <i>internal carotid artery</i> .
UMI-1487	شریان عینی	<i>Shiryān ‘Aynī</i>	A branch of internal carotid artery. It supplies the eye ball and contents of orbit. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ophthalmic artery</i> .
UMI-1488	شریان ابطنی	<i>Shiryān Ibṭī</i>	The artery is a continuation of subclavian, at the outer border of first rib. Its possible English equivalent is <i>axillary artery</i> .
UMI-1489	شریان عضدی	<i>Shiryān ‘Aḍudī</i>	Artery of the arm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>brachial artery</i> .
UMI-1490	شریان کعبری	<i>Shiryān Ku‘burī</i>	One of the terminal branches of brachial artery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>radial artery</i> .
UMI-1491	شریان زندی	<i>Shiryān Zandī</i>	One of the terminal branches of brachial artery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ulnar artery</i> .
UMI-1492	شریان زندی رسغی مقدم	<i>Shiryān Zandī Rusghī Muqaddam</i>	The artery lies on the anterior side of the wrist. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anterior ulnar carpal artery</i> .
UMI-1493	شریان زندی رسغی مؤخر	<i>Shiryān Zandī Rusghī Mu‘akhkhar</i>	The artery lies on the posterior side of the wrist. Its possible English equivalent is <i>posterior ulnar carpal artery</i> .
UMI-1494	شر لیلین اصبعیه	<i>Sharāyīn Iṣba‘iyya</i>	The four arteries, arising from the palmer arch. Its possible English equivalent is <i>digital arteries</i> .
UMI-1495	شر لیلین خاصریه مشترکه	<i>Sharāyīn Khāṣiriyya Mushtaraka</i>	Abdominal aorta at the level of 4 th lumbar vertebra divides into two terminal branches, right and left. Its possible English equivalent is <i>common iliac arteries</i> .

UMI-1496	شریان خاصی باطن	<i>Shiryān Khāṣirī Bāṭin</i>	A branch of common iliac artery, descends medially to the superior sciatic foramen where it divides into anterior and posterior branches. Its possible English equivalent is <i>internal iliac artery</i> .
UMI-1497	شریان خاصی ظاهر	<i>Shiryān Khāṣirī Zāhir</i>	A branch of common iliac artery, descends laterally along the psoas major and below the inguinal ligament where it becomes femoral artery. It provides blood to the lower abdominal wall. Its possible English equivalent is <i>external iliac artery</i> .
UMI-1498	شریان فخذی	<i>Shiryān Fakhidhī</i>	A continuation of external iliac artery below the inguinal ligament. It is the main arterial supply to the lower limb. Its possible English equivalent is <i>femoral artery</i> .
UMI-1499	شریان غائر فخذی	<i>Shiryān Ghā'ir Fakhidhī</i>	A large branch of femoral artery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>profunda femoral artery</i> .
UMI-1500	شریان مابضی	<i>Shiryān Ma'biḍī</i>	A continuation of femoral artery, in the popliteal fossa. Its possible English equivalent is <i>popliteal artery</i> .
UMI-1501	شریان قصبی مقدم	<i>Shiryān Qaṣabī Muqaddam</i>	The artery is an anterior branch of popliteal artery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anterior tibial artery</i> .
UMI-1502	شریان ظهر القدم	<i>Shiryān Zahr al-Qadam</i>	The artery is a continuation of anterior tibial artery at the ankle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dorsalis pedis artery</i> .
UMI-1503	شریان ظهري ابهامی اول	<i>Shiryān Zahrī Ibhāmī Awwal</i>	A branch of dorsalis pedis artery which spreads on the dorsal and lateral side of the toe. Its possible English equivalent is <i>first dorsal metatarsal artery</i> .
UMI-1504	قوس اخمص القدم	<i>Qaws Akhmaṣ al-Qadam</i>	First dorsal metatarsal artery (branch of dorsalis pedis artery) which joins the lateral planter artery to form an arch. Its possible English equivalent is <i>plantar arch</i> .
UMI-1505	شریان قصبی مؤخر	<i>Shiryān Qaṣabī Mua'khkhar</i>	The artery is a branch of popliteal artery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>posterior tibial artery</i> .
UMI-1506	شریان شطوی	<i>Shiryān Shaẓwī</i>	A branch of the posterior tibial artery and runs on the lateral side of leg. Its possible English equivalent is <i>peroneal artery</i> .
UMI-1507	شریان کعبی وحشی	<i>Shiryān Ka'bī Waḥshī</i>	The artery is a branch of anterior tibial artery lies on the lateral side of the ankle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lateral malleolar artery</i> .

UMI-1508	شریان اخصی انسی	<i>Shiryān Akhmaṣī Insī</i>	A branch of posterior tibial artery lies on the medial side of the plantar surface of foot. Its possible English equivalent is <i>medial plantar artery</i> .
UMI-1509	شریان اخصی وحشی	<i>Shiryān Akhmaṣī Waḥshī</i>	A large branch of posterior tibial artery that runs along the lateral plantar nerve on the lateral side and forms planter arch. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lateral plantar artery</i> .
UMI-1510	شر لیمین قطنیه	<i>Sharāyīn Qaṭaniyya</i>	Arteries arising from the posterior surface of the aorta at the level of vertebrae L1-L4 behind the quadratus lumborum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lumbar arteries</i> .
UMI-1511	شریان رئوی	<i>Shiryān Ri'wī</i>	Artery which carries blood from the heart to the lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulmonary artery</i> .
UMI-1512	شریان وجہی	<i>Shiryān Wajhī</i>	The main artery of the face, and a branch of external carotid artery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>facial artery</i> .
UMI-1513	عروق شعریہ	<i>'Urūq Sha'riyya</i>	Very thin vessels which are junctions between the end of arterioles and beginning of veins. Its possible English equivalent is <i>capillaries</i> .
UMI-1514	اورده سطحیہ	<i>Awrida Saṭḥiyya</i>	Veins found below the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>superficial veins</i> .
UMI-1515	اورده غائرہ	<i>Awrida Ghā'ira</i>	Veins that are found deep in the body and run along the arteries. Its possible English equivalent is <i>deep veins</i> .
UMI-1516	اورده مرافقہ	<i>Awrida Murāfiqa</i>	Paired veins which are found on both sides of small arteries. Its possible English equivalent is <i>venae comitans</i> .
UMI-1517	عروق العروق	<i>'Urūq al-'Urūq</i>	Arteries which provide nutrition to the vessels. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vasa vasorum</i> .
UMI-1518	ورید وجہی	<i>Warīd Wajhī</i>	A vein formed with the union of supratrochlear and supraorbital veins. Its possible English equivalent is <i>facial vein</i> .
UMI-1519	اورده قلبیہ	<i>Awrida Qalbiyya</i>	Veins present in the heart. These veins carry the cardiac venous blood back into the right atrium. Main veins are seven in numbers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cardiac veins</i> .
UMI-1520	ورید الباب	<i>Warīd al-Bāb</i>	A vein formed by union of splenic and superior mesenteric veins. It drains the blood in the liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>portal vein</i> .

UMI-1521	شر الیمین رنویہ	<i>Sharāyīn Ri'wiyya</i>	Veins which carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart. Two veins arise from each lung. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulmonary veins</i> .
UMI-1522	ورید قیفال	<i>Warīd-i-Qīfāl</i>	The preaxial vein of upper limb. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cephalic vein</i> .
UMI-1523	ورید باسلیق	<i>Warīd-i-Bāsalīq</i>	A large superficial vein of the upper limb. It lies on the medial side and terminates in axillary vein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>basilic vein</i> .
UMI-1524	ورید کعبری	<i>Warīd Ku'burī</i>	A lateral vein of the forearm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>radial vein</i> .
UMI-1525	ورید متوسط	<i>Warīd Mutawassit</i>	The vein which connects the basilic and cephalic vein and is often used for venesection. It lies in the cubital fossa. Its possible English equivalent is <i>median cubital vein</i> .
UMI-1526	ورید اسلیم	<i>Warīd-i-Usaylim</i>	A small vein, on the back of the hand, between the ring and little finger. It is related to axillary vein. Venesection of this vein is very safe.
UMI-1527	ورید ابطنی	<i>Warīd Ibṭī</i>	A large vein of upper limb that accompanies axillary artery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>axillary vein</i> .
UMI-1528	اورده بین الاضلاع	<i>Awrida Bayn al-Adlā'</i>	Veins running in the intercostal spaces. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intercostal veins</i> .
UMI-1529	ورید تحت الترقوة	<i>Warīd Taḥt al-Tarquwa</i>	A continuation of axillary vein, lies in front of the subclavian artery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>subclavian vein</i> .
UMI-1530	ورید لاسم له	<i>Warīd Lā Isma Lahū</i>	A vein formed behind the sternoclavicular joint by the union of internal jugular vein and subclavian vein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>innominate or brachiocephalic vein</i> .
UMI-1531	ورید وداج باطن	<i>Warīd-i-Widāj Bāṭin</i>	The main vein of head and neck which drains into the subclavian vein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>internal jugular vein</i> .
UMI-1532	اجوف اعلیٰ	<i>Ajwaf A'lā</i>	A vein formed by the union of left and right brachiocephalic veins. It opens into the right atrium. Its possible English equivalent is <i>superior vena cava</i> .
UMI-1533	اجوف اسفل	<i>Ajwaf Asfal</i>	A large venous channel which collects the blood from the lower half of the body and terminates by opening in the right atrium. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inferior vena cava</i> .

UMI-1534	ورید فرد	<i>Warīd Fard</i>	The vein which drains the thoracic and abdominal walls, arises as a continuation of the right ascending lumbar vein and terminates in the superior vena cava. Its possible English equivalent is <i>azygos vein</i> .
UMI-1535	ورید صافن عظیم	<i>Warīd-i-Ṣāfin ‘Aẓīm</i>	A large superficial vein of the leg and thigh. Its possible English equivalent is <i>great saphenous vein</i> .
UMI-1536	ورید عرق النسا	<i>Warīd ‘Irq al-Nasā</i>	Superficial vein of leg that continues from the marginal vein behind the lateral malleolus and passes up the back of the leg to the knee joint, where it opens into the popliteal vein.
UMI-1537	ورید مابضی	<i>Warīd Ma’biḍī</i>	One of the deep veins of leg, formed by union of the branches of the anterior and posterior tibial veins. At the adductor hiatus it becomes continuous with the femoral vein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>popliteal vein</i> .
UMI-1538	ورید فخذی	<i>Warīd Fakhidhī</i>	A direct continuation of the popliteal vein at adductor hiatus follows the course of the femoral artery, and at the inguinal ligament becomes the external iliac vein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>femoral vein</i> .
UMI-1539	ورید خاصری مشترک	<i>Warīd Khāṣirī Mushtarak</i>	Vein that is formed by the union of the external iliac and the internal iliac veins. Its possible English equivalent is <i>common iliac vein</i> .
UMI-1540	ورید خاصری ظاہر	<i>Warīd Khaṣiri Zāhir</i>	A continuation of the femoral vein, joins with internal iliac vein to form the common iliac vein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>external iliac vein</i> .
UMI-1541	اورده منسل	<i>Awrida-i-Minsal</i>	Present in the abdomen on left and right side. Left one drains the left pampiniform plexus and empties into the left renal vein and right one empties into the inferior vena cava. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gonadal veins</i> .
UMI-1542	ورید ماساریقی اعلیٰ	<i>Warīd Māsāriqī ‘Alā</i>	Vein that follows the distribution of its homonymous artery and empties into the splenic vein to form the hepatic portal vein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>superior mesenteric vein</i> .
UMI-1543	ورید ماساریقی اسفل	<i>Warīd Māsāriqī Asfal</i>	Vein that follows the distribution of its homonymous artery and empties into the splenic vein to form portal vein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inferior mesenteric vein</i> .

UMI-1544	ورید طحالی	<i>Warīd Ṭiḥālī</i>	Vein formed at the hilum of the spleen, joins the superior mesenteric vein to form the portal vein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>splenic vein</i> .
UMI-1545	ورید معدی	<i>Warīd Mi‘dī</i>	A small vein which runs with the gastric artery from left to right of the stomach and ends at the porta hepatis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastric vein</i> .
UMI-1546	اورده کبدیہ	<i>Awrida Kabidiyya</i>	Several veins that receive blood from the portal vein of the liver and drain into the inferior vena cava on the posterior aspect of the liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatic veins</i> .
UMI-1547	ورید کلوئی	<i>Warīd Kulwī</i>	Veins that collect blood from the capillary network of the renal cortex. It opens in the inferior vena cava slightly above the right vein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>renal vein</i> .
UMI-1548	اورده حجابیہ	<i>Awrida Ḥijābiyya</i>	Veins that follow the homonymous arteries. Four in numbers; two upper and two inferior. Right upper drains in the innominate vein. Left upper ends in the internal vein of breast and right and left inferior drains the blood in inferior vena cava and left renal vein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phrenic veins</i> .
UMI-1549	اورده مخیہ	<i>Awrida Mukhkhīyya</i>	Veins serving the cerebral hemispheres of the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cerebral veins</i> .
UMI-1550	اورده مخیجیہ	<i>Awrida Mukhaykhīyya</i>	Veins which are found in the cerebellum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cerebellar vein</i> .
UMI-1551	اورده مانجسیہ	<i>Awrida Māninjisiyya</i>	Veins which drain the dura mater. Its possible English equivalent is <i>meningeal veins</i> .
UMI-1552	ورید صدغی	<i>Warīd Ṣudghī</i>	A vein formed with the joining of anterior and posterior temporal veins. It lies in the temporal region. Its possible English equivalent is <i>temporal vein</i> .
UMI-1553	ورید سرّہ	<i>Warīd-i-Surra</i>	Vein which collects purified blood from the placenta. It runs upward with suspensory ligament reaches the liver where it divides into small branches. Its possible English equivalent is <i>umbilical vein</i> .
UMI-1554	صفاق	<i>Ṣifāq</i>	A serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity and covering the viscera. This term is common to aponeurosis and peritoneum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>peritoneum</i> .

UMI-1555	باريطون	<i>Bārītūn</i>	Same as <i>Şifāq</i> .
UMI-1556	معدة	<i>Mi'da</i>	The widest part of the digestive tube. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stomach</i> .
UMI-1557	ثقبۃ الفؤاد	<i>Thuqba al-Fu'ād</i>	The upper orifice of the two orifices of the stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cardiac orifice</i> .
UMI-1558	ثقبۃ البواب	<i>Thuqba al-Bawwāb</i>	The lower orifice of the two orifices of the stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pyloric orifice</i> .
UMI-1559	خم صغير	<i>Kham Ṣaghīr</i>	The upper border of the stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lesser curvature</i> .
UMI-1560	خم كبير	<i>Kham Kabīr</i>	The lower border of the stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>greater curvature</i> .
UMI-1561	بطن	<i>Baṭn</i>	The largest cavity of the human body. The contents of the cavity are digestive organs, liver, pancreas, spleen, kidneys etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abdomen</i> .
UMI-1562	شکم	<i>Shikam</i>	Same as <i>Baṭn</i> .
UMI-1563	قسم أربى اليسر	<i>Qism Urbī Aysar</i>	One of the nine regions of the abdomen, divided for the purpose of describing the location of viscera by four imaginary planes, two horizontal and two vertical. Its possible English equivalent is <i>left iliac fossa</i> .
UMI-1564	قسم أربى اليمين	<i>Qism Urbī Ayman</i>	One of the nine regions of the abdomen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>right iliac fossa</i> .
UMI-1565	قسم قطنى اليسر	<i>Qism Qaṭanī Aysar</i>	One of the nine regions of the abdomen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>left lumbar region</i> .
UMI-1566	قسم سرى	<i>Qism Surrī</i>	One of the nine regions of the abdomen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>umbilical region</i> .
UMI-1567	قسم قطنى اليمين	<i>Qism Qaṭanī Ayman</i>	One of the nine regions of the abdomen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>right lumbar region</i> .
UMI-1568	قسم تحت العضاريف اليسر	<i>Qism Taḥt al-Ghaḍārīf Aysar</i>	One of the nine regions of the abdomen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>left hypochondrium</i> .
UMI-1569	قسم شراسيفى	<i>Qism Sharāsīfī</i>	One of the nine regions of the abdomen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epigastrium</i> .

UMI-1570	قسم تحت الغضاريف اليمن	<i>Qism Taḥt al- Ghaḍārīf Ayman</i>	One of the nine regions of the abdomen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>right hypochondrium</i> .
UMI-1571	قسم خثلى	<i>Qism Khathlī</i>	One of the nine regions of the abdomen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hypogastrium</i> .
UMI-1572	مرى	<i>Marī</i>	A narrow muscular tube, connecting the pharynx with the stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oesophagus</i> .
UMI-1573	صمام بوابى	<i>Ṣimām Bawwābī</i>	A valve which closes the pyloric opening of the stomach till the food gets digested into it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pyloric valve</i> .
UMI-1574	معاء	<i>Mi 'ā'</i>	Part of the digestive system. These are of two types, one is small intestine and the second one, large intestine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intestine</i> .
UMI-1575	امعاء	<i>Am 'ā'</i>	The plural of <i>Mi 'ā'</i> .
UMI-1576	امعاء دقاق	<i>Am 'ā' Diqāq</i>	The thin intestines which are divided into three parts, namely duodenum, jejunum and ileum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>small intestine</i> .
UMI-1577	اثنا عشرى	<i>Ithnā Asharī</i>	A part of small intestine that extends from the pylorus to the duodeno-jejunal flexure. Its possible English equivalent is <i>duodenum</i> .
UMI-1578	صائم	<i>Ṣā'im</i>	It constitutes the upper two fifths of the mobile part of the small intestine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>jejunum</i> .
UMI-1579	لفائفى	<i>Lafā'ifī</i>	It constitutes the lower three fifths of the mobile part of the small intestine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ileum</i> .
UMI-1580	خمل	<i>Khamal</i>	The thin prominences found on the surface of small intestine. They have rich blood supply. Its possible English equivalent is <i>villi</i> .
UMI-1581	خماله	<i>Khumāla</i>	It is the singular of <i>Khamal</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>villus</i> .
UMI-1582	غدد وحيدة	<i>Ghudad Waḥīda</i>	The lymphatic nodules scattered into the whole length of the small intestine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>solitary lymphatic nodules</i> .
UMI-1583	غدد مجتمعة	<i>Ghudad Mujtami'a</i>	The patches formed due the accumulation of solitary lymphatic nodules into the small intestine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>aggregated lymphatic nodules</i> .

UMI-1584	امعاء غلاظ	<i>Am 'ā' Ghilāz</i>	The part of intestines that extends from the small intestine up to the anus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>large intestine</i> .
UMI-1585	اعور	<i>A 'war</i>	One of the three parts of the large intestine and lies between the small intestine and the colon. Its possible English equivalent is <i>caecum</i> .
UMI-1586	زائدہ دودیه	<i>Zā'ida Dūdiyya</i>	A worm like diverticulum arising from the posteromedial wall of the caecum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vermiform appendix</i> .
UMI-1587	صمام دقیق اعموری	<i>Şimām Daqīqī A 'warī</i>	The valve found at the junction of small intestine and the caecum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ileocaecal valve</i> .
UMI-1588	قولون	<i>Qolon</i>	The part of the large intestine extending from the caecum up to the rectum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>colon</i> .
UMI-1589	قولون صاعد	<i>Qolon Şā'id</i>	A part of the colon similar to the caecum. It extends from the right iliac fossa to the inferior surface of the right lobe of the liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ascending colon</i> .
UMI-1590	قولون مستعرض	<i>Qolon Musta'rad</i>	The part of the colon which lies between the ascending and descending colon transversely. Its possible English equivalent is <i>transverse colon</i> .
UMI-1591	تعرج کبدی	<i>Ta'rīj Kabidī</i>	A bent formed due to tilting of ascending colon to the left. Its possible English equivalent is <i>right colic flexure / hepatic flexure</i> .
UMI-1592	تعرج طحالی	<i>Ta'rīj Tihālī</i>	A bent formed by the tilting of transverse colon towards the lower side near the spleen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>left colic flexure / splenic flexure</i> .
UMI-1593	قولون نازل	<i>Qolon Nāzil</i>	The part of colon that extends from the left colic flexure to the sigmoid colon. Its possible English equivalent is <i>descending colon</i> .
UMI-1594	قولون سینى	<i>Qolon Sīnī</i>	It is a narrow part of the colon and is similar to greek word (s). It is continuous to another part of large intestine, i.e., rectum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sigmoid colon</i> .
UMI-1595	معاء مستقیم	<i>Mi 'ā' Mustaqīm</i>	The distal part of the large intestine. It is situated between the sigmoid colon above and the anal canal below. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rectum</i> .
UMI-1596	مقعد	<i>Maq'ad</i>	The lower part of the rectum forming the terminal part of the large intestine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anus</i> .

UMI-1597	مبرز	<i>Mabraz</i>	Same as <i>Maq'ad</i> .
UMI-1598	تلی	<i>Tillī</i>	Same as <i>Ṭiḥāl</i> .
UMI-1599	سرّة الطحال	<i>Surra al-Ṭiḥāl</i>	A depression on the inferomedial part of the gastric impression along the long axis of the spleen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hilum</i> .
UMI-1600	رباطات کبد	<i>Ribāṭāt-i-Kabid</i>	Five ligaments of liver namely <i>Ribāṭ Iklīlī</i> (coronary ligament), two <i>Arbiṭa Jānibī</i> (triangular ligaments) right and left, the <i>Ribāṭ Minjalī al-Shakl</i> (falciform ligament) and the <i>Tharb Ṣaghīr</i> (lesser omentum). Its possible English equivalent is <i>ligaments of liver</i> .
UMI-1601	زوائد کبد	<i>Zawā'id-i-Kabid</i>	Five lobes of liver viz., <i>Za'ida Yumnā</i> (right lobe), <i>Za'ida Yusrā</i> (left lobe), <i>Za'ida Murabba'a</i> (quadrate lobe), <i>Za'ida Muthallatha</i> (caudate lobe) and <i>Za'ida Dhanabiyya</i> (caudate process). Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatic lobes</i> .
UMI-1602	فصوص الکبد	<i>Fuṣūṣ al-Kabid</i>	Same as <i>Zawā'id-i-Kabid</i> .
UMI-1603	فرجات الکبد	<i>Furjāt al-Kabid</i>	Five fissures found on the inferior surface of the liver, dividing it into the lobes. These fissures are fissure for <i>Furja Ṭūliyya / Furja-i-Ribāṭ Mustadīr</i> (ligamentum teres), <i>Furja-i-Majrā Warīdī / Furja al-Barbakh</i> (fissure for ligamentum venosum), <i>Furja Musta'riḍa / Furja al-Bāb</i> (porta hepatis), <i>Furja-i-Marāra</i> (fossa for gall bladder) and <i>Furja Ajwaf</i> (groove for inferior vena cava). Its possible English equivalent is <i>fissures of liver</i> .
UMI-1604	مراره	<i>Marāra</i>	A sac which acts as a reservoir of bile, secreted from the liver. It is divided into the <i>Qa'</i> (fundus), the <i>Jism</i> (body) and the <i>Unuq</i> (neck). Its possible English equivalent is <i>gall bladder</i> .
UMI-1605	پتہ	<i>Pitta</i>	Same as <i>Marāra</i> .
UMI-1606	مجریء کبد	<i>Majrā-i-Kabid</i>	A duct formed by the union of right and left hepatic ducts. Its possible English equivalent is <i>common hepatic duct</i> .
UMI-1607	مجریء مراره	<i>Majrā-i-Marāra</i>	A short duct, beginning at the neck of the gall bladder. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cystic duct</i> .
UMI-1608	مجریء صفراوی مشترک	<i>Majrā Ṣafrāwī Mushtarak</i>	A duct which transfers the bile from the liver and the gall bladder to the intestine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>common bile duct</i> .

UMI-1609	بانقراس	<i>Bānqarās</i>	A tongue shaped organ, having a head, tail and the body. One of its important functions is the secretion of insulin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pancreas</i> .
UMI-1610	مجرىء بانقراس	<i>Majrā-i-Bānqrās</i>	A duct, which runs through the whole length of the pancreas. It opens into the duodenum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pancreatic duct</i> .
UMI-1611	کلیتین	<i>Kulyatayn</i>	The bean shaped paired excretory organs, on the posterior abdominal wall. Its possible English equivalent is <i>kidnies</i> .
UMI-1612	کلیہ	<i>Kulya</i>	The singular of <i>Kulyatayn</i> .
UMI-1613	حالبین	<i>Hālibayn</i>	A pair of narrow, thick walled muscular tubes which carry urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ureters</i> .
UMI-1614	غدد کظریہ	<i>Ghudad Kuẓriyya</i>	A pair of endocrine glands situated on the posterior abdominal wall over the upper pole of the kidneys. Its possible English equivalent is <i>suprarenal glands</i> .
UMI-1615	مٹانہ	<i>Mathāna</i>	A muscular reservoir of urine which lies in the anterior part of the pelvic cavity. Its possible English equivalent is <i>urinary bladder</i> .
UMI-1616	مجرىء بول	<i>Majrā-i-Bawl</i>	A membranous duct which extends from the internal urethral orifice (neck of the urinary bladder) to the external urethral orifice at the tip of the penis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>urethra</i> .
UMI-1617	حدبہ عانیہ	<i>Ḥadaba ‘Āniya</i>	One of the several parts of the female external genital organs, present in front of the pubic symphysis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mons pubis</i> .
UMI-1618	شفران کبیران	<i>Shafrān Kabīrān</i>	A fleshy border of the female external genital organs. The anterior ends are connected below the mons pubis to form the <i>Majma’ Muqaddam</i> (anterior commissure). The skin connecting the posterior ends of the labia is known as <i>Majma’ Mu’akhkhar</i> (posterior commissure). Its possible English equivalent is <i>labia majora</i> .
UMI-1619	شفران صغیران	<i>Shafrān Ṣaghīrān</i>	Thin folds of skin numbering two. Anteriorly each labium minus splits into two layers and encircles the clitoris. Its possible English equivalent is <i>labia minora</i> .

UMI-1620	بظر	<i>Baẓr</i>	A small, erectile part of the female external genital organs. It is homologous with the penis. The size of this organ is small. It lies in the anterior part of the pudendal cleft. Its possible English equivalent is <i>clitoris</i> .
UMI-1621	حشفة البظر	<i>Ḥashafa al-Baẓr</i>	A rounded tubercle formed on the free end of the clitoris. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glans clitoridis</i> .
UMI-1622	دلیز فرج	<i>Dehlīz-i-Farj</i>	The space between the two labia minora. The urethra opens in its centre. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vestibule of vagina</i> .
UMI-1623	بصله دلیزیه	<i>Başala Dehlīziyya</i>	Two oval bodies, lying on either side of the vaginal orifices. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bulb of vestibule</i> .
UMI-1624	غدد دلیزیه کبیره	<i>Ghudad Dehlīziyya Kabīra</i>	Glands similar to the bulbourethral glands in the male. They produce a secretion which keeps the vagina lubricated. Its possible English equivalent is <i>greater vestibular glands (of Bartholin)</i> .
UMI-1625	غشاء بکارت	<i>Ghishā'-i-Bakārat</i>	A thin annular fold of mucous membrane, which closes the lower end of the vagina in the virgin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hymen</i> .
UMI-1626	مهبل	<i>Mahbil</i>	A fibromuscular canal, which extends from the cervix to the vulva. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vagina</i> .
UMI-1627	رحم	<i>Raḥim</i>	An organ, where the fertilized ovum gets embedded. It provides nutrition to the foetus up to a particular period and expels it at the time of birth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uterus</i> .
UMI-1628	قاع الرحم	<i>Qā' al-Raḥim</i>	The upper convex end of the uterus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fundus of uterus</i> .
UMI-1629	جسم رحم	<i>Jism-i-Raḥim</i>	A part of the uterus, lying in between the fundus and the cervix. Its possible English equivalent is <i>body of uterus</i> .
UMI-1630	فم رحم	<i>Fam-i-Raḥim</i>	The external opening of the cervix of uterus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>external os</i> .
UMI-1631	عنق الرحم	<i>'Unuq al-Raḥim</i>	The lower, cylindrical and narrow part of the uterus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cervix</i> .
UMI-1632	جوف رحم	<i>Jawf-i-Raḥim</i>	The cavity of the uterus. It is trigonal in shape and is situated within its body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uterine cavity</i> .

UMI-1633	قاذفين	<i>Qādhifayn</i>	Two ducts which transfer ova from the ovary to the uterus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uterine /fallopian tube</i> .
UMI-1634	مبيض	<i>Mabyaḍ</i>	The female gonads, two in number and oval in shape. They produce the ovum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ovary</i> .
UMI-1635	بيضة	<i>Bayḍa</i>	Same as <i>Bayḍa-i-Unthā</i> .
UMI-1636	اوعيه منى	<i>Aw'iya-i-Manī</i>	Two lobulated sacs, situated between the bladder and rectum. Its lower narrow end forms the duct of seminal vesicle which joins the ductus deferens to form ejaculatory duct. Thier secretions form a large part of the seminal fluid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>seminal vesicle</i> .
UMI-1637	مجرى منى	<i>Majrā-i-Manī</i>	A thick walled cord like muscular tube which transmits spermatozoa from the epididymis to the ejaculatory duct. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vas deferens</i> .
UMI-1638	خصيتين	<i>Khuṣyatayn</i>	<i>Khuṣyatayn</i> are two in numbers and oval in shape suspended in the scrotum by the spermatic cord and act as male gonads. Its possible English equivalent is <i>testes</i> .
UMI-1639	قضييب	<i>Qaḍīb</i>	<i>Qaḍīb</i> is the male organ of copulation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>penis</i> .
UMI-1640	غده مذى	<i>Ghudda-i-Madhī</i>	An accessory gland of the male reproductive system. Its possible English equivalent is <i>prostate</i> .
UMI-1641	اغديدوس	<i>Aghdīdūs</i>	The first part of the excretory duct of each testis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epididymis</i> .
UMI-1642	غده ودى	<i>Ghudda-i-Wadī</i>	A gland which secretes a viscid fluid forming a part of the seminal fluid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bulbo urethral gland / Cowper's gland</i> .
UMI-1643	قاذف المنى	<i>Qādhif al-Manī</i>	A duct formed by the union of the ductus deferens and the seminal vesicle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ejaculatory duct</i> .
UMI-1644	حبل المنى	<i>Ḥabl al-Manī</i>	A structure composed of veins, arteries, lymphatics, nerves and the ductus deferens. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spermatic cord</i> .
UMI-1645	صفن	<i>Ṣafan</i>	A cutaneous bag containing right and left testis, epididymis and lower part of the spermatic cord. Its possible English equivalent is <i>scrotum</i> .

UMI-1646	اصفان	<i>Aṣfān</i>	The plural of <i>Ṣafan</i> .
UMI-1647	قرص	<i>Qurṣ</i>	A solid, flat and circular medicinal preparation of varying size and weight for oral administration. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tablet</i> .
UMI-1648	فرزجه	<i>Firzaja</i>	A drug of particular shape prepared with the transformation of paste into small suppositories. The paste is obtained after mixing of powdered drugs with water. These are kept in the orifices of the body for therapeutic purposes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pessary</i> .
UMI-1649	مضوغ	<i>Maḍūgh</i>	A drug kept in the oral cavity and masticated for dental and gingival problems.
UMI-1650	نفوخ	<i>Nafūkh</i>	Finely powdered drug that is blown with the help of a tube in nose, throat or any other opening of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>insufflation</i> .
UMI-1651	عطوس	<i>‘Aṭūs</i>	A finely powdered drug that is inhaled to induce sneezing. Its possible English equivalent is <i>snuff</i> .
UMI-1652	غازه	<i>Ghāza</i>	A fine powder of drugs that is applied on the face and body to improve complexion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>face powder</i> .
UMI-1653	غاليه	<i>Ghāliya</i>	An aromatic sprinkling powder prepared from certain herbs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>perfumed powder</i> .
UMI-1654	نوره	<i>Nawra</i>	A powder of drugs for removal of hair. Its chief ingredient is Calcium/Lime. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hair remover</i> .
UMI-1655	نشوق	<i>Nashūq</i>	A liquid preparation or powder that is used for insufflations.
UMI-1656	معجون	<i>Ma‘jūn</i>	A semisolid medicinal preparation obtained by mixing powdered drugs in a <i>Qiwām</i> (base) made of purified honey, sugar or jaggery.
UMI-1657	لبوب	<i>Labūb</i>	A type of <i>Ma‘jūn</i> whose main ingredients are kernels. It is mainly used as a brain tonic or as an Aphrodisiac /Sex improver.
UMI-1658	ياقوتي	<i>Yāqūtī</i>	A type of <i>Ma‘jūn</i> in which the main ingredients are of mineral origin drugs especially <i>Yāqūt</i> (Topaz). It is generally used in cardiac disorders.
UMI-1659	مفرّج	<i>Mufarriḥ</i>	A type of <i>Ma‘jūn</i> having aromatic drugs as its main ingredients. It is mainly used as an exhilarant and mood elevator.

UMI-1660	مرقّى	<i>Murabbā</i>	A confection of fruits prepared from boiled and pierced fruits mixed in sugar syrup of certain consistency.
UMI-1661	لعوق	<i>La'ūq</i>	A semisolid preparation used in the diseases of lungs and pharynx. The half grounded drugs are soaked in water overnight and boiled the next day till the quantity of water is reduced to half. The decoction is then strained and mixed along with some other powdered drugs in a base of sugar. Its possible English equivalent is <i>linctus</i> .
UMI-1662	ماء الجبن	<i>Mā' al-Jubn</i>	A liquid obtained from milk, soured vinegar or lemon juice during the boiling stage and used for nutritive and therapeutic purposes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>whey</i> .
UMI-1663	ماء العسل	<i>Mā' al-'Asal</i>	Pure honey is mixed with water/ rose water or some other liquid and boiled. It is then filtered and used. Sometimes few drugs are also added to it. It is used in brain and nervine disorders. Its possible English equivalent is <i>honey water</i> .
UMI-1664	ماء اللحم	<i>Mā' al-Laḥm</i>	A soup or extract prepared either by boiling or distillation of meat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>meat soup</i> .
UMI-1665	ماء الشعير	<i>Mā' al-Sha'ir</i>	Barley is soaked in water overnight. The water is then drained and barley is pounded till the seed coat gets separated. This dehusked barley is then boiled in water till water becomes thick and reddish. This water is then strained and used. Its possible English equivalent is <i>barley water</i> .
UMI-1666	ماء البقول	<i>Mā' al-Buqūl</i>	Juice of green vegetables or green herbs like <i>Kāsnī</i> (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>), leaves of <i>Mako</i> (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>), <i>Turb</i> (<i>Raphanus indicus</i>) etc. which is obtained by crushing them. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vegetable juice</i> .
UMI-1667	ماء الفواكه	<i>Mā' al-Fawākih</i>	Juice of fruits obtained from crushing them after removing the fruit coat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fruit juice</i> .
UMI-1668	نبيذ	<i>Nabīdh</i>	A liquid prepared from fermented grapes or dates. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fermented fluid</i> .
UMI-1669	حب	<i>Ḥabb</i>	A solid, small, round and uniformly shaped medicinal preparation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pill</i> .

UMI-1670	شیاف	<i>Shiyāf</i>	A preparation made from a thick paste of finely powdered drugs and particularly used in eye diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>suppository</i> .
UMI-1671	حمول	<i>Ḥamūl</i>	A piece of cloth soaked or dipped in a mix of certain drugs, honey, oil or fat for vaginal or rectal use. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pessary</i> .
UMI-1672	سفوف	<i>Safūf</i>	Powder of drugs obtained by grinding one or more drugs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>powder</i> .
UMI-1673	برود	<i>Barūd</i>	A micro-fine powder obtained by grinding drugs having <i>Bārid</i> temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>eye dusting powder</i> .
UMI-1674	کحل	<i>Kuḥl</i>	A micro-fine powder of drugs for ophthalmic use. Its possible English equivalent is <i>coryllium</i> .
UMI-1675	ذرور	<i>Dharūr</i>	A fine powder of drugs that is used for dusting wounds, ulcers or skin eruptions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dusting powder</i> .
UMI-1676	رب	<i>Rubb</i>	A semisolid preparation obtained by squeezing the juice of fresh plants or fruits and mixed with a base of sugar later on dried on heat or in sun. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dry extract</i> .
UMI-1677	اٹریفال	<i>Iṭrīfal</i>	A semisolid preparation, whose main ingredients are <i>Āmla</i> (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>) <i>Halayla</i> (<i>Terminalia chebula</i>) and <i>Balayla</i> (<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>).
UMI-1678	انوشدارو	<i>Anoshdārū</i>	A semisolid preparation having <i>Āmla</i> (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>) as the main ingredient.
UMI-1679	برشعشاء	<i>Barsha ‘shā’</i>	A semisolid preparation with <i>Afyūn</i> (air dried milky exudate obtained by incising the unripe capsules of <i>Papaver somniferum</i>) as the main ingredient. It is used for relieving pain.
UMI-1680	زرعونی	<i>Zar ‘ūnī</i>	A semisolid preparation especially used as a renal tonic and frequently prescribed in renal disorders.
UMI-1681	جوارش	<i>Jawārish</i>	A semisolid preparation made by mixing coarse powder of drugs to a base of purified honey, sugar or jaggery. It is particularly used for GIT disorders.
UMI-1682	خمیره	<i>Khamīra</i>	A type of <i>Ma‘jūn</i> obtained by mixing decoction of drugs in a base of purified honey, sugar or jaggery. The decoction is continuously stirred while still hot, till it becomes thick and white.

UMI-1683	دواء المسك	<i>Dawā' al-Misk</i>	A type of <i>Ma'jūn</i> having musk and precious stones as its main ingredients. It is prepared by mixing powdered drugs in a sugar base followed by adding of musk and precious stones dissolved in rose water. The preparation is specially used for cardiac disorders.
UMI-1684	حلوا	<i>Halwā</i>	A semisolid preparation obtained by mixing drugs in a base of sugar, purified honey or jaggery.
UMI-1685	صبغة	<i>Şibgha</i>	A mixture of alcohol and distilled water used for pharmaceutical purposes. The drug thus prepared contains both alcohol and water soluble contents and the efficacy of the drug increases manifold. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tincture</i> .
UMI-1686	صاوغ جلد	<i>Şābigh-i-Jild</i>	<i>Skin dye</i>
UMI-1687	شربت	<i>Sharbat</i>	A liquid preparation obtained by mixing fresh fruit juice or decoction of drugs with a base of sugar. Its possible English equivalent is <i>syrup</i> .
UMI-1688	سكنجبین	<i>Sikanjabīn</i>	A liquid preparation made with vinegar and honey in the early times but later honey was substituted with sugar. It is of many types.
UMI-1689	سرکه	<i>Sirka</i>	A fermented liquid preparation obtained by keeping juice of carbohydrate rich substances like sugarcane for a few days till its fermentation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vinegar</i> .
UMI-1690	خل	<i>Khall</i>	Same as <i>Sirka</i> .
UMI-1691	آب کامه	<i>Ābkāma</i>	A liquid preparation in which salt, vinegar, ginger, black pepper and water are mixed and kept for some time till it turns sour. The strained liquid is then obtained.
UMI-1692	جوشانده	<i>Joshānda</i>	The preparation in which the crushed drugs are soaked overnight in water or suitable liquid. In the morning it is boiled, strained and the strained liquid is used. Its possible English equivalent is <i>decoction</i> .
UMI-1693	نقوع	<i>Naqū'</i>	A liquid preparation obtained by soaking the crushed/ whole drugs overnight in water or suitable liquid, the mixture is rubbed, strained and used afterwards. Its possible English equivalent is <i>infusion</i> .
UMI-1694	حلیب	<i>Halīb</i>	A liquid preparation obtained by grinding dry fruits/ seeds/ kernels with water or suitable liquid and strained.

UMI-1695	شیره	<i>Shīra</i>	Same as <i>Ḥalīb</i> .
UMI-1696	لعب	<i>Lu‘āb</i>	Mucilage which is obtained after soaking some mucilaginous drugs in water. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mucilage</i> .
UMI-1697	مزيج	<i>Mazīj</i>	A preparation obtained by the mixing of two or more drugs in any form; liquid/solid/semisolid/semi liquid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mixture</i> .
UMI-1698	زالال	<i>Zulāl</i>	The unstrained liquid obtained by soaking the drugs overnight in water or suitable liquid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>decanted water</i> .
UMI-1699	محلول	<i>Maḥlūl</i>	The liquid obtained after mixing some drugs which have the ability to get dissolved in water or other suitable liquid e.g. liquid obtained after mixing of sugar with water. Its possible English equivalent is <i>solution</i> .
UMI-1700	نطول	<i>Naṭūl</i>	The pouring of medicated water slowly over an affected part from a distance. Its possible English equivalent is <i>irrigation</i> .
UMI-1701	سكوب	<i>Sakūb</i>	The pouring of a liquid preparation over the affected part from a suitable distance. Its possible English equivalent is <i>douche</i> .
UMI-1702	غسول	<i>Ghasūl</i>	The washing of the affected part/ organ with a liquid preparation.
UMI-1703	آبزن	<i>Ābzan</i>	A method of treatment in which the patient is made to sit in warm water or medicated liquid obtained by boiling drugs in water. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sitz bath</i> .
UMI-1704	پاشویه	<i>Pāshoya</i>	The immersion of the affected foot in lukewarm water or suitable liquid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>foot bath</i> .
UMI-1705	نضوح	<i>Naḍūḥ</i>	Splashing of a liquid preparation on an affected part.
UMI-1706	وجور	<i>Wajūr</i>	A medicinal preparation instilled in throat drop by drop. Its possible English equivalent is <i>throat drops</i> .
UMI-1707	زروق	<i>Zarūq</i>	A liquid preparation injected in the urethra, vagina, nose, ear, or any other sinus by syringing.
UMI-1708	سقوط	<i>Sa‘ūṭ</i>	A liquid preparation which is used as nasal drop. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nasal drop</i> .
UMI-1709	طلاء	<i>Ṭilā’</i>	A kind of medicated oil or a thin medicinal preparation used externally for application. Its possible English equivalent is <i>liniment</i> .

UMI-1710	مروخ	<i>Marūkh</i>	An oil or oily drug for application on external organs. This may be mixed with suitable drugs.
UMI-1711	مسوح	<i>Masūḥ</i>	Oil based liquid preparation which is applied on the body and rubbed with gentle movements.
UMI-1712	دلوک	<i>Dalūk</i>	A liquid preparation that is applied on the body and massaged vigorously. Its possible English equivalent is <i>massaging agent</i> .
UMI-1713	دہن	<i>Duhn</i>	A combustible liquid which can not be mixed with water. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oil</i> .
UMI-1714	مضمضہ	<i>Maḍmaḍa</i>	A liquid preparation which may be a decoction, an infusion or a solution etc., used for rinsing of mouth. Care should be taken that the liquid does not reach the throat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mouth wash</i> .
UMI-1715	غرغره	<i>Gharghara</i>	A liquid preparation which may be a decoction, an infusion or a solution etc., used for gargles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gargle</i> .
UMI-1716	خضاب	<i>Khiḍāb</i>	A liquid/ semi liquid preparation used for dyeing the hair. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hair dye</i> .
UMI-1717	حقنہ	<i>Ḥuqna</i>	It is a method of evacuation of waste products from the intestines by the administration of drugs through anal canal. Apart from this it is also used to get rid of pain of intestinal and renal colic. <i>Ḥuqna</i> is also used in the cases when the patient is unable to take the drugs or diets through the mouth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>enema</i> .
UMI-1718	دھونی	<i>Dhūnī</i>	Smoking an affected organ by burning the drugs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fumigation</i> .
UMI-1719	انکباب	<i>Inkibāb</i>	The exposure of a part of the body or the whole body to the vapours obtained from the decoction of drugs or boiled simple water. Its possible English equivalent is <i>steam inhalation</i> .
UMI-1720	شموم	<i>Shamūm</i>	Smelling of the drugs which may be in dry or liquid form so that volatile substances reach the nasal cavity and respiratory tubes.
UMI-1721	لکھنے	<i>Lakhlakha</i>	The inhalation of the vapours from drugs kept in a wide mouthed bottle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inhalation</i> .

UMI-1722	ضماد	<i>Ḍimād</i>	A thick paste prepared by mixing powdered drugs in a suitable oil or water. It is used for local application. Its possible English equivalent is <i>paste</i> .
UMI-1723	ابٹن	<i>Ubtan</i>	A semisolid preparation obtained by kneading powdered drugs with some perfumed oil. It is rubbed locally on body or face for cosmetic purposes.
UMI-1724	سرمہ	<i>Surma</i>	Same as <i>Kuḥl</i> .
UMI-1725	کاجل	<i>Kājal</i>	The collected smoke obtained from burning of drugs and used as ophthalmic application. Its possible English equivalent is <i>soot</i> .
UMI-1726	حقنہ مسہلہ	<i>Ḥuqna Mushila</i>	An enema used for purpose of purgation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>purgative enema</i> .
UMI-1727	حقنہ حادہ	<i>Ḥuqna Ḥādda</i>	An enema used for purpose of strong purgation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>strong purgative enema</i> .
UMI-1728	حقنہ لینیہ	<i>Ḥuqna Layyina</i>	An enema used for purpose of laxation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>laxative enema</i> .
UMI-1729	حقنہ متوسط	<i>Ḥuqna Mutawassita</i>	An enema used for purpose of moderate purgation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>moderate enema</i> .
UMI-1730	حقنہ قابضہ	<i>Ḥuqna Qābiḍa</i>	An enema used as an astringent. Its possible English equivalent is <i>astringent enema</i> .
UMI-1731	حقنہ محللہ	<i>Ḥuqna Muḥallila</i>	An enema used for purpose of resolving inflammation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>resolvent enema</i> .
UMI-1732	حقنہ کاسرہ	<i>Ḥuqna Kāsira</i>	An enema used as a carminative. Its possible English equivalent is <i>carminative enema</i> .
UMI-1733	حقنہ مغذیہ	<i>Ḥuqna Mughadhdhiya</i>	An enema used for purpose of providing nutrition in cases where oral and intravenous feeding is not an option. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nutritive enema</i> .
UMI-1734	حقنہ معدلہ	<i>Ḥuqna Mu‘addila</i>	An enema which is moderate in potency. Its possible English equivalent is <i>moderative enema</i> .
UMI-1735	حقنہ مملسہ	<i>Ḥuqna Mumallisa</i>	An enema used predominantly as an emollient. Its possible English equivalent is <i>emollient enema</i> .
UMI-1736	حقنہ مخدرہ	<i>Ḥuqna Mukhaddira</i>	An enema used predominantly for purpose of relief in intestinal abrasion and pain.

UMI-1737	حقنه مسکنة	<i>Huqna Musakkina</i>	An enema used predominantly for purpose of relief in intestinal abrasion and pain.
UMI-1738	حقنه دافع عفونت	<i>Huqna Dāfi ‘-i-‘Ufūnat</i>	An enema used predominantly as an antiseptic. Its possible English equivalent is <i>antiseptic enema</i> .
UMI-1739	حقنه دافع تشنج	<i>Huqna Dāfi ‘-i-Tashannuj</i>	An enema used predominantly for purpose of relieving spasmodic conditions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>antispasmodic enema</i> .
UMI-1740	حقنه قاتل دیدان	<i>Huqna Qātil-i-Dīdān</i>	An enema used predominantly as anthelmintic. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anthelmintic enema</i> .
UMI-1741	حقنه دافع حمی	<i>Huqna Dāfi ‘-i-Ḥummā</i>	An enema used predominantly as an antipyretic Its possible English equivalent is <i>antipyretic enema</i> .
UMI-1742	آله حقن	<i>Āla-i-Ḥaḡn</i>	An apparatus used for giving enema. Its possible English equivalent is <i>clysma apparatus</i> .
UMI-1743	محقنه	<i>Mihqana</i>	Same as <i>Āla-i-Ḥaḡn</i> .
UMI-1744	براه مجاری هوایی	<i>Barāh-i-Majāri Hawā’iyya</i>	Administration of drugs through respiratory tract. The drugs administered through this route are usually inhaled or given drop by drop. Its possible English equivalent is <i>respiratory route</i> .
UMI-1745	براه چشم	<i>Barāh-i-Chashm</i>	Administration of drugs through the eye. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ophthalmic route</i> .
UMI-1746	براه گوش	<i>Barāh-i-Gosh</i>	Administration of drugs through the ear. The medicines are dropped into the ear. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ear route</i> .
UMI-1747	براه احویل	<i>Barāh-i-Ihlīl</i>	The administration of drugs through the urethra. Its possible English equivalent is <i>urethral route</i> .
UMI-1748	براه مهبل	<i>Barāh-i-Mahbil</i>	The administration of drugs through the vagina in the form of pessary, ointment etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vaginal route</i> .
UMI-1749	بطریق شکاف	<i>Ba Ṭarīq Shigāf</i>	The administration of drugs in the body by incision.
UMI-1750	مدت حیات	<i>Muddat-i-Ḥayāt</i>	The duration for which the medicines can be stored and used for therapeutic purposes without any change in the condition of the drug except the expected (or specified) conditions of distribution, storage and display. Its possible English equivalent is <i>shelf life</i> .

UMI-1751	گل	<i>Gul</i>	<i>Flower</i>
UMI-1752	برگ	<i>Barg</i>	<i>Leaf</i>
UMI-1753	ثمر	<i>Thamar</i>	<i>Fruit</i>
UMI-1754	تخم	<i>Tukhm</i>	<i>Seed</i>
UMI-1755	جڑ	<i>Jar</i>	<i>Root</i>
UMI-1756	چھال	<i>Chāl</i>	<i>Bark</i>
UMI-1757	پوست	<i>Post</i>	<i>Rind</i>
UMI-1758	دودھ	<i>Dūdh</i>	<i>Latex</i>
UMI-1759	گوند	<i>Gond</i>	<i>Latex/Gum or Resin</i>
UMI-1760	صمغ	<i>Ṣamgh</i>	Same as <i>Gond</i> .
UMI-1761	حجریات	<i>Ḥajariyyāt</i>	<i>Stones</i>
UMI-1762	گل	<i>Gil</i>	<i>Earth</i>
UMI-1763	مضر اثرات	<i>Muḍir Atharāt</i>	<i>Adverse effects</i>
UMI-1764	مصلح	<i>Muṣliḥ</i>	<i>Corrective</i>
UMI-1765	بدرقہ	<i>Badarqa</i>	The supportive drug used along with the original drug of a particular indication which has the property of delayed absorption or non-absorption within the body after ingestion. This supportive drug helps the original one in absorption.
UMI-1766	معطش	<i>Mu‘aṭṭish</i>	The agent which produces thirst due to its hot <i>Mizāj</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>dipsetic</i> .
UMI-1767	مفجّر اور ام	<i>Mufajjir-i-Awrām</i>	An agent which ruptures the matured swelling. These drugs drain out the pus from the swellings. These are hot in temperament.
UMI-1768	منضج صفراء	<i>Mundij-i-Ṣafrā’</i>	An agent which matures yellow bile for evacuation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>concoctus of bile</i> .
UMI-1769	ہاضم	<i>Hāḍim</i>	An agent which aids in digestion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>digestive</i> .
UMI-1770	مہچ	<i>Muhayyij</i>	Same as <i>Lādhi’</i> .
UMI-1771	موذّر ریاہ	<i>Muwallid-i-Riyāḥ</i>	An agent which causes flatulence. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flatulent</i> .
UMI-1772	خاتم	<i>Khātim</i>	An agent which dries up the wound and its secretions and thus forms scar. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cicatrizant</i> .

UMI-1773	دابق	<i>Dābiq</i>	An agent which produces stickiness in the matter due to its slimy nature.
UMI-1774	دافع تشنج	<i>Dāfi ‘-i-Tashannuj</i>	An agent which decreases the contractibility of muscles by acting through the CNS. This term is also used for the agents having antispasmodic activity. Its possible English equivalent is <i>antispasmodic/anticonvulsant</i> .
UMI-1775	حالب دم	<i>Hābis-i-Dam</i>	The agent which stops bleeding. It produces its action by changing the consistency of blood due to its temperamental <i>Burūdat</i> (coldness) /by producing a decrease in blood circulation/by diverting the blood from the bleeding point towards the blood vessel/by constricting the vessels locally/coating the mouth of vessels through its mucilage. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hemostyptic</i> .
UMI-1776	غسال	<i>Ghassāl</i>	A liquid agent which cleanses the treated part due to its detergent property. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abluent/irrigator</i> .
UMI-1777	رادع	<i>Rādi ‘</i>	An agent that diverts the matter from one part of the body/organ to another part. Its possible English equivalent is <i>repellent</i> .
UMI-1778	عاصر	<i>‘Āṣir</i>	The agent which squeezes out all the secretions present in the organ spaces.
UMI-1779	دافع تعفن	<i>Dāfi ‘-i-Ta‘affun</i>	An agent which prevents infection by inhibiting the growth of <i>Ajsām Khabītha</i> or by changing the composition of putrefied matter or by any other mean hinders the putrefaction process. Its possible English equivalent is <i>antiseptic</i> .
UMI-1780	دافع حمى	<i>Dāfi ‘-i-Hummā</i>	An agent that reduces the body temperature during fevers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>antipyretic</i> .
UMI-1781	قابض امعاء	<i>Qābiḍ-i-Am ‘ā’</i>	The agent which decreases the peristaltic movement of the intestines or decreases the secretions from the intestines. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intestinal astringent</i> .
UMI-1782	قاتل ديدان امعاء	<i>Qātil-i-Dīdān-i-Am ‘ā’</i>	The agent which kills the intestinal worms. Its possible English equivalent is <i>antihelminthic</i> .
UMI-1783	مبخر	<i>Mubakhkhir</i>	An agent which produces abnormal gases and secretions leading to flatulence by disturbing the digestion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flatulent</i> .

UMI-1784	مَجْفَف	<i>Mujaffif</i>	An agent which constricts blood vessels and decreases exudation from them and thus helps in healing of wounds. Its possible English equivalent is <i>desiccant</i> .
UMI-1785	مَجْمَد	<i>Mujammid</i>	The drugs that aid or produce coagulation and cause a liquid/blood to coagulate. Its possible English equivalent is <i>coagulant</i> .
UMI-1786	مَانِع نَوْبَت	<i>Māni'-i-Nawbat</i>	An agent which prevents the recurrence of the episodes which are the characteristics of some disease by blocking the disease causing matter such as episodes of rigors and chills in malarial fever.
UMI-1787	مَسْكِن	<i>Musakkin</i>	Substance which help in neutralizing the heat of humours.
UMI-1788	مَسْكِن دِمَاغ	<i>Musakkin-i-Dimāgh</i>	The agents that reduce the irritability or excitement of brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>brain sedative</i> .
UMI-1789	مَدِّل	<i>Mudammil</i>	The drugs which help in the process of wound healing and scar formation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cicatrizant/healing agent</i> .
UMI-1790	مَسْمِن بَدَن	<i>Musammin-i-Badan</i>	An agent which increases the formation of fatty tissue in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adipogenous</i> .
UMI-1791	مَسْكِن حَرَارَت	<i>Musakkin-i-Ḥarārat</i>	An agent which lowers the body temperature when it is above normal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>antipyretic/febrifuge</i> .
UMI-1792	مَسْكِن قَلْب	<i>Musakkin-i-Qalb</i>	Substance which lessens the abnormally increased force and frequency of the heart's action.
UMI-1793	مَسْكِن مَعِدَه	<i>Musakkin-i-Mi'da</i>	Substance which lessens the irritability of the stomach and thus diminish pain, nausea, and vomiting.
UMI-1794	مَسْكِن تَنْفَس	<i>Musakkin-i-Tanaffus</i>	An agent which relieves the irritation of the respiratory tract.
UMI-1795	مَسَهَلَات	<i>Mushilāt</i>	The plural of <i>Mushil</i> .
UMI-1796	مُصَفِّي دَم	<i>Muṣaffī-i-Dam</i>	An agent which eliminates the toxic matters, waste products and putrefied material from the blood through urine, stool and sweat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>blood purifier</i> .
UMI-1797	مَغْرَرِي	<i>Mugharrī</i>	The mucilaginous drug which produces stickiness on the mouth of bleeding vessels after internal administration. These drugs help in checking internal hemorrhage e.g gum of <i>Acacia arabica</i> .

UMI-1798	مقوی	<i>Muqawwī</i>	Non-toxic natural substance that has the ability to improve and maintain the health of the human body when used regularly over a long period of time. They tone up the internal organs and improve the body functions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tonics</i> .
UMI-1799	مقویات	<i>Muqawwiyyāt</i>	The plural of <i>Muqawwī</i> .
UMI-1800	مقویات اسنان ولشہ	<i>Muqawwiyyāt-i-Asnān-o-Litha</i>	Agents which bind the gums and strengthen the teeth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tonics for gums and teeth</i> .
UMI-1801	مقوی اعصاب	<i>Muqawwī-i-A‘ṣāb</i>	An agent which provides strength to the nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nervine tonic</i> .
UMI-1802	آب ترپھلا	<i>Āb-i-Tirphalā</i>	A compound preparation comprising the decoction of fruits of <i>Halayla</i> (<i>Terminelia chebula</i>), <i>Balayla</i> (<i>Terminelia belerica</i>) and <i>Āmla</i> (<i>Embllica officinalis</i>) boiled for 12 hours.
UMI-1803	تقطیع	<i>Taqṭī‘</i>	The process of cutting roots, barks and large substances into pieces before processing.
UMI-1804	سحق	<i>Sahq</i>	The process of powdering by grinding. Its possible English equivalent is <i>trituration/pulverization</i> .
UMI-1805	دق و رض	<i>Daqq-o-Raḍḍ</i>	The process in which the hard and dry single drugs such as roots, barks, woods, fruits and flowers are crushed in such a way that they are broken in small pieces or coarse powder. Its possible English equivalent is <i>crushing and grinding</i> .
UMI-1806	برد	<i>Bard</i>	The process of powdering hard and brittle drugs with the help of a saw to get the saw dust.
UMI-1807	نخل	<i>Nakhl</i>	The process of sieving through a fine cloth/sieve to obtain very fine powder.
UMI-1808	ترویق	<i>Tarwīq</i>	The process of cleansing a liquid drug which contains substances not meant for use and separated from the liquid by a sieve or filter.
UMI-1809	مروق	<i>Murawwaq</i>	Suffix used for the juice of plant material obtained through <i>Tarwīq</i> .
UMI-1810	مروقیں	<i>Murawwaqayn</i>	The juice of the plants, <i>Kāsnī</i> (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>) and <i>Mako</i> (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>) obtained through <i>Tarwīq</i> .
UMI-1811	تصفیہ	<i>Taṣfiya</i>	The process of purification/cleansing of single drugs (drugs of plants, mineral and animal origin) from impurities, foreign matters through sieving and washing. Sometimes, there are special methods of cleansing for some particular drugs.

UMI-1812	ترشش	<i>Tarshīh</i>	A method of cleansing a liquid drug/juice by sieving it through a thick cloth or a piece of paper.
UMI-1813	تقطیر	<i>Taqṭīr</i>	The process of obtaining a distillate of a drug. Its possible English equivalent is <i>percolation</i> ..
UMI-1814	ارغاء	<i>Irghā'</i>	A process of cleansing in which a drug such as honey or juice of any drug is boiled. The impurities collected on the upper surface of the boiled drug are removed with the help of a spoon. Sugar, honey and vegetable juices are cleansed in this way.
UMI-1815	تجفیف	<i>Tajfīf</i>	A process of the drying of drugs, especially plant drugs for their storage or further processing.
UMI-1816	تبخیر	<i>Tabkhīr</i>	The process in which some liquid drugs/drug juices are boiled and their moisture evaporated to obtain a semisolid mixture.
UMI-1817	تصعید	<i>Taṣ'īd</i>	The process of obtaining active principles of some drugs through evaporation followed by cooling resulting in their solidification.
UMI-1818	ترسیب	<i>Tarsīb</i>	The process in which the solution is kept in a jar for a suitable period in order to get the heavy particles settled in the bottom.
UMI-1819	تعصیر	<i>Ta'ṣīr</i>	The process through which extract/ juices of some drugs are obtained by squeezing the crushed drugs. Similarly decoctions containing whole drugs are squeezed to obtain clear liquids.
UMI-1820	تحلیل	<i>Tahlīl</i>	The process in which the drugs are dissolved in a particular solvent to obtain a solution. For instance, some drugs are dissolved in water like salts, some in alcohol and some in oils.
UMI-1821	اذابت	<i>Idhabat</i>	The process of melting drugs by heating. Wax, ointments are melted in this way.
UMI-1822	اقلاء	<i>Iqlā'</i>	The process of separating the salty components of the drug. Either the powder of the drug or ash of the drug is dissolved in water to obtain a solution. This supernatant liquid is then drained into a vessel and boiled. On boiling the water evaporates leaving behind the salt.
UMI-1823	تجیب	<i>Tahbīb</i>	The process of powdering certain drugs which are difficult to powder. This is done by heating after dissolving them in water, which results in the formation of granular powder. Its possible English equivalent is <i>granulation</i> .

UMI-1824	تبلور	<i>Tabalwur</i>	The process of converting some drugs into crystal form. Some drugs are collected in the form of crystals on drying, such as sulphur, whereas some drugs crystallize on precipitation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>crystallization</i> .
UMI-1825	احراق	<i>Ihrāq</i>	The process by which drugs are burnt to the charring stage but not reduced to ash. This process is undertaken to evaporate all the moisture content and to make the drug completely dry to comply the directions indicated in respective formula. Its possible English equivalent is <i>charring</i> .
UMI-1826	تکلیس	<i>Taklīs</i>	The process of obtaining a <i>Kushta</i> (calyx) through a specific procedure. Its possible English equivalent is <i>calcination</i> .
UMI-1827	سل بٹہ	<i>Sil Batta</i>	An apparatus used for making a fine paste of the drug manually. The <i>Sil</i> is a big flat piece of stone on which the drug is placed and crushed with the help of the <i>Batta</i> , which is a smaller piece of stone used for crushing and grinding.
UMI-1828	ہاون دستہ	<i>Hāwan Dasta</i>	<i>Mortar and pestle</i>
UMI-1829	گل حکمت	<i>Gil-i-Ḥikmat</i>	The process of sealing a vessel. A mixture is prepared by mixing clay and cotton till a uniform paste is made. This paste is used for the sealing.
UMI-1830	کپڑوٹی	<i>Kaprūtī</i>	Same as <i>Gil-i-Ḥikmat</i> .
UMI-1831	جرّعلقی	<i>Jarr ‘Alaqī</i>	One of the processes of <i>Tarwīq</i> . The liquid drug is kept in a bowl and tilted, while another bowl is kept on a lower level and both the bowls are connected with a thick wick of cotton and the purified liquid is collected in the lower bowl through capillary action.
UMI-1832	ڈابی	<i>Dābī</i>	A wooden spoon used in the preparation of semi solid drugs for stirring purpose especially in case of <i>Khamīra</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>spatula</i> .
UMI-1833	غربال	<i>Ghirbāl</i>	<i>Sieve</i>
UMI-1834	آلہ تقطیر	<i>Āla-i-Taqtīr</i>	The apparatus through which distillation is done.
UMI-1835	ذوی الارواح	<i>Dhawi’l-Arwāḥ</i>	A group of metals which evaporate on heating.

UMI-1836	کشته	<i>Kushta</i>	A fine powder form of a drug or medicinal preparation obtained by the calcinations of metals, minerals and animal origin drugs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>calyx</i> .
UMI-1837	تخمیر	<i>Takhmīr</i>	The chemical conversion of sugars into ethanol. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fermentation</i> .
UMI-1838	قوام	<i>Qiwām</i>	The basic solution of particular consistency that is generally made by adding water, distillate or fruit juice etc. with any of the bases of purified honey, sugar, etc. These are boiled over low fire till it acquires the required consistency.
UMI-1839	لبدی	<i>Lubdī</i>	Kneaded drug material into dough form by adding water or a suitable liquid.
UMI-1840	رابطات	<i>Rābiṭāt</i>	The binding materials added in the powdered drugs for the purpose of making pills. These are generally sticky in nature.
UMI-1841	مرهم	<i>Marham</i>	A semi solid preparation which is prepared by mixing the drugs in wax or fat. It is used in skin diseases and other ulcerative diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ointment</i> .
UMI-1842	مدبر	<i>Mudabbar</i>	Treated drugs. For this purpose the drugs having toxic properties are detoxified before their use in manufacturing and treatment. It is done in order to enhance the therapeutic action of drugs and reduce their toxicity.
UMI-1843	تخمیس	<i>Tahmīs</i>	A process in which drugs like <i>Chana</i> (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> seed), <i>Jaw</i> (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> seed), <i>Ābresham</i> (<i>Bombyx mori</i>) etc are roasted in a medium e.g. <i>Chana</i> (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> seed) or <i>Jaw</i> (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> seed) is roasted in sand.
UMI-1844	تقلیه	<i>Taqliya</i>	The process of frying the powder of drugs in suitable oil.
UMI-1845	تشویه	<i>Tashwiya</i>	Drugs having juice, like fresh fruits/vegetables etc. are covered with a cloth and wrapped in clay and kept in an oven or hot ash to obtain liquid. Sometimes, the single drug to be processed is kept in between kneaded powder of drugs mentioned in formulation and kept in oven or hot ash. Sometimes, the drugs are ground in suitable juice and kept in a heat resistant bottle and kept in oven or hot ash.

UMI-1846	مشوی	<i>Mushawwā</i>	Suffix used for the drugs undergone through <i>Tashwiya</i> .
UMI-1847	تغسیل	<i>Taghsil</i>	The process of washing drugs of plant, animal and mineral origin in order to detoxify them or to get the heavy particles of the powder settled in the bottom of the jar.
UMI-1848	اطفاء	<i>Itfā'</i>	The process of dipping hot metals in cold water /suitable liquid to obtain their active constituents for medicinal purposes.
UMI-1849	تودریین	<i>Todariyayn</i>	<i>Todari Zard</i> (<i>Matthiola incana</i>) and <i>Todari Surkh</i> (<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>) are together known as <i>Todariyayn</i> .
UMI-1850	ذوی الاجساد	<i>Dhawī'l-Ajsād</i>	The metals which are malleable and ductile such as silver, gold etc.
UMI-1851	رس	<i>Ras</i>	The juice obtained from vegetables and fruits.
UMI-1852	روح	<i>Rūḥ</i>	Same as <i>Dhawi'l-Arwāḥ</i> .
UMI-1853	شیر پسر	<i>Shīr-i-Pisar</i>	The milk of the woman bearing a male child.
UMI-1854	شیر دختر	<i>Shīr-i-Dukhtar</i>	The milk of the woman bearing a female child.
UMI-1855	صندلین	<i>Ṣandalayn</i>	<i>Ṣandal Surkh</i> (<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>) and <i>Ṣandal Safaid</i> (<i>Santalum album</i>) are together known as <i>Ṣandalayn</i> .
UMI-1856	آسو	<i>Āsū</i>	The wine prepared from amber without distillation.
UMI-1857	آش جو	<i>Āsh-i-Jav</i>	A thick liquid preparation obtained by the decoction of barley water.
UMI-1858	بہمنین	<i>Bahmanayn</i>	<i>Behman Surkh</i> (<i>Salvia haemetodes</i>) and <i>Behman safayd</i> (<i>Centaurea behen</i>) are together known as <i>Bahmanayn</i> .
UMI-1859	بیضہ نیم برشت	<i>Bayḍa-i-Nīm Birisht</i>	Half boiled egg
UMI-1860	پاچک دستی	<i>Pāchak Dastī</i>	The dried cow dung made into the shape of a pancake with hand. After drying it is used as a fuel.
UMI-1861	پاچک دشتی	<i>Pāchak Dashtī</i>	The dried cow dung cakes obtained from forests and fields.
UMI-1862	درجہ	<i>Darja</i>	<i>Grade/Stage</i>
UMI-1863	درجہ اول	<i>Darja Awwal</i>	The first of the five degrees of potency of drugs. The drugs of this degree, after entering the body and getting affected by its heat produce <i>Ḥarārat</i> , <i>Burūdat</i> , <i>Ruṭūbat</i> and <i>Yubūsat</i> above normal, but their effects are not visible externally. However, when these drugs are used several times or in a higher dose, the resultant <i>Ḥarārat</i> , <i>Burūdat</i> , <i>Ruṭūbat</i> and <i>Yubūsat</i> can be felt.

UMI-1864	درجہ دوم	<i>Darja Dom</i>	The second of the five degrees of potency of drugs. The drugs of this degree, after entering the body and getting affected by its heat produce an effect which can be felt even after first administration, albeit, it is not that severe to affect the daily routine in an adverse manner.
UMI-1865	درجہ سوم	<i>Darja Som</i>	The third of the five degrees of potency of drugs. The drugs of this degree affect the daily routine adversely even after first administration and if used for several times or in a higher dose than indicated, it may cause damage to the body. However, these drugs are not toxic in a strict sense.
UMI-1866	درجہ چہارم	<i>Darja Chahārum</i>	The fourth of the five degrees of potency of drugs. The drugs of this category derange the body functions after administration. The drugs of this category must be used with caution.
UMI-1867	غذاء دوائی	<i>Ghidhā' Dawā'ī</i>	The substances, which are primarily, used as diet but have some pharmacological activities. These substances have more dietary constituents as compared to drug constituents.
UMI-1868	دواء غذائی	<i>Dawā' Ghidhā'ī</i>	The substances, which are used mainly as drug but contain some dietary constituents also.
UMI-1869	ذوالخاصہ	<i>Dhu'l Khāṣṣa</i>	The drugs which have definite pharmacological actions but their mechanism of action is not known.
UMI-1870	دواء	<i>Dawā'</i>	The substance or product that produces any new condition in the body. It is used or intended to be used to modify or explore physiological system or pathological states for the benefit of the recipient.
UMI-1871	جوہر فعال	<i>Jawhar Fa'āl</i>	The constituent responsible for the main action of the drug. Its possible English equivalent is <i>active principle</i> .
UMI-1872	ترکیب طبعی	<i>Tarkīb Ṭab'ī</i>	Natural composition of the drugs.
UMI-1873	ترکیب صناعی	<i>Tarkīb Ṣanā'ī</i>	The composition of the drugs having their own natural composition e.g. the compound drugs which have more than one single drug and are prepared either in laboratory or pharmacy.
UMI-1874	سم مطلق	<i>Samm Muṭlaq</i>	The agents which act by the specific arrangement of their constituents and alter the function of the body and cause death. Their mechanism of action is not clear.

UMI-1875	ذوبان	<i>Dhūbān</i>	The process of melting a drug.
UMI-1876	قیاس	<i>Qiyās</i>	In the context of Unani pharmacology, hypothesis about the action of an unknown drug on the basis of similarity with some known drug in consistency, taste, colour, smell etc.
UMI-1877	تجربہ	<i>Tajriba</i>	Testing the hypothesis about the possible actions of drug, through experiments on animals and human beings.
UMI-1878	میلان طبیعت	<i>Maylān-i-Ṭabī‘at</i>	One of the tools of hypothesis in which the possible action of the unknown drug is based on the use of a drug in a particular disease by a person solely on the basis of intuition.
UMI-1879	ادویہ حرّیفہ	<i>Adwiya Ḥirriḥfa</i>	The category of drugs having a pungent taste.
UMI-1880	دواء لطیف	<i>Dawā’ Laṭīf</i>	The drug, which is easily disintegrated and absorbed by the body in a short time.
UMI-1881	دواء کثیف	<i>Dawā’ Kathīf</i>	The drug, which disintegrates slowly and takes more time in absorption.
UMI-1882	دواء جامد	<i>Dawā’ Jāmid</i>	Solid drug but may melt on heating.
UMI-1883	دواء لزج	<i>Dawā’ Lazij</i>	The drug, which adopts the shape of vessel in which it is stored. It has the property of stickiness, such as honey etc.
UMI-1884	دواء لعابی	<i>Dawā’ Lu‘ābī</i>	The drug which produces mucilage when soaked in water.
UMI-1885	دواء سیال	<i>Dawā’ Sayyāl</i>	<i>Liquid drug</i>
UMI-1886	فتیلہ	<i>Fatīla</i>	A compound formulation of a particular shape, wherein drugs mentioned in formulation are mixed with honey or any other liquid base and a wick of cotton or cloth is made after dipping it in these drugs, which is then kept in body orifices.
UMI-1887	فقاہ	<i>Fuqā’</i>	The wine prepared from barley.
UMI-1888	اکسیرین	<i>Iksīrīn</i>	A fine powder, especially useful in ophthalmic diseases, prepared by using some single drugs grounded in mortar and pestle.
UMI-1889	جلنجبین	<i>Julanjabīn</i>	A semisolid preparation in which rose petals and sugar are mixed in a ratio of 1:3 respectively and kept in sunlight/moonlight as prescribed.
UMI-1890	جلاب	<i>Jullāb</i>	A liquid preparation consisting of water extract of drugs mainly flowers. The base of this preparation is watery.

UMI-1891	كماد	<i>Kimād</i>	A particular mode of treatment in which the powder of drugs is tied in a piece of cloth (bag) and used for local fomentation after heating.
UMI-1892	ماء الحديد	<i>Mā' al-Ḥadīd</i>	Water treated with a hot iron rod.
UMI-1893	عقد	<i>'Uqd</i>	The mixture of mercury with the drugs mentioned in formulation to make tablets.
UMI-1894	بصرة بستة	<i>Ba Ṣurra Basta</i>	The wrapping of drugs in a pouch for particular pharmaceutical purposes.
UMI-1895	تازه	<i>Tāza</i>	<i>Fresh</i>
UMI-1896	دليه	<i>Dalya</i>	A semi liquid preparation prepared from coarsely ground roasted wheat.
UMI-1897	دخان منجمد	<i>Dukhān Munjamid</i>	The smoke collected from furnace.
UMI-1898	امروسیا	<i>Amrūsiyā</i>	A compound formulation prepared with Saffron as a chief constituent.
UMI-1899	انقرودیہ	<i>Anqardiya</i>	A semi-solid preparation with <i>Balādur</i> (<i>Semicarpus anacardium</i>) as chief ingredient.
UMI-1900	باسلیقون	<i>Bāsaliqūn</i>	A fine powdered preparation for ophthalmic purposes. In this, the drugs are powdered finely and sieved through a fine cloth to obtain a very fine powder. It is applied locally in the eye with the help of a stick.
UMI-1901	در بہرہ	<i>Dar Bahra</i>	Liquid preparation obtained after fermentation through a particular process.
UMI-1902	دیاقوزہ	<i>Dayāqūza</i>	A preparation with Poppy seeds (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>) as the main ingredient. It is used particularly for respiratory disorders.
UMI-1903	سنون	<i>Sanūn</i>	A fine powder preparation, used as tooth powder.
UMI-1904	عرق	<i>'Arq</i>	An aqueous extract of drugs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>distillate</i> .
UMI-1905	مدّر بول	<i>Mudirr-i-Bawl</i>	An agent that increases the excretion of urine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diuretic</i> .
UMI-1906	مرخی	<i>Murkhī</i>	An agent which produces laxity in the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>relaxant</i> .
UMI-1907	مسخن	<i>Musakhkhin</i>	An agent which, increases the metabolism of the body due to its hot temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>calorific</i> .
UMI-1908	معرق	<i>Mu'arriq</i>	The drugs which induce perspiration. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diaphoretic</i> .
UMI-1909	مدّر حیض	<i>Mudirr-i-Ḥayḍ</i>	The drugs which induce menstrual bleeding. Its possible English equivalent is <i>emmenagogue</i> .

UMI-1910	محلّ	<i>Muḥallil</i>	An agent which resolves thick and viscous humours due to its resolvent properties. Its possible English equivalent is <i>resolvent</i> .
UMI-1911	محرّك دوران خون	<i>Muḥarrik-i-Dawrān-i-Khūn</i>	An agent which increases blood circulation by dilating vessels.
UMI-1912	محرّك دماغ	<i>Muḥarrik-i-Dimāgh</i>	An agent which enhances the function of brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>brain stimulants</i> .
UMI-1913	محرّك اعصاب	<i>Muḥarrik-i-A‘ṣāb</i>	An agent which stimulates the nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nervine stimulants</i> .
UMI-1914	محمّر	<i>Muḥammir</i>	An agent which increases the blood circulation locally and makes the treated part red. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rubefacient</i> .
UMI-1915	مبشّر	<i>Mubaththir</i>	An agent which causes eruptions on the surface of the body due to its irritant properties. Its possible English equivalent is <i>eruptive</i> .
UMI-1916	لاذع	<i>Lādhi‘</i>	An agent which causes burning and irritation in the organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>irritant</i> .
UMI-1917	جاذب	<i>Jādhib</i>	An agent which absorbs the excess fluid.
UMI-1918	جالی	<i>Jālī</i>	An agent which cleans the surface of the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>detergent</i> .
UMI-1919	حکاک	<i>Ḥakkāk</i>	An agent which causes irritation on the surface of the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>irritant</i> .
UMI-1920	قاشر	<i>Qāshir</i>	An agent which acts superficially on the surface of the skin and induces sloughing. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sloughing agent</i> .
UMI-1921	کاسر ریاح	<i>Kāsir-i-Riyāḥ</i>	An agent which expels the gases from the gastrointestinal tract. Its possible English equivalent is <i>carminative</i> .
UMI-1922	کادی	<i>Kāwī</i>	An agent which destroys the surface of the tissue/ skin/organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>escharotic</i> .
UMI-1923	ملطف	<i>Mulattif</i>	An agent which liquefies thick and viscous matter. Its possible English equivalent is <i>demulcent</i> .
UMI-1924	مملّس	<i>Mumallis</i>	An agent which provides lubrication. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lubricant</i> .
UMI-1925	منقّط	<i>Munaffiṭ</i>	An agent which produces blisters on the surface of the skin. It is much less severe in its effect than the escharotics. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vesicant</i> .

UMI-1926	مقرّح	<i>Muqarriḥ</i>	An agent which produces wounds and ulceration on surface of the skin and mucous membrane. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ulcerative</i> .
UMI-1927	مغلّظ منى	<i>Mughalliz-i-Manī</i>	An agent which increases the viscosity of the semen.
UMI-1928	مغذّی	<i>Mughadhdhī</i>	An agent which provides nutrition. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nutritive</i> .
UMI-1929	مسهل قوی	<i>Mushil Qawī</i>	An agent which causes watery evacuation of the intestinal contents. Its possible English equivalent is <i>strong purgative</i> .
UMI-1930	مسهل بلغم	<i>Mushil -i-Balgham</i>	An agent which causes evacuation of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm) through purgation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phlegmagogue</i> .
UMI-1931	مسهل صفراء	<i>Mushil-i-Ṣafrā'</i>	An agent which causes evacuation of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile) through purgation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cholagogue</i> .
UMI-1932	مسهل سوداء	<i>Mushil-i-Sawdā'</i>	An agent which causes evacuation of <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile) through purgation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>melanagogue</i> .
UMI-1933	مسهل اخلاط ثلاثه	<i>Mushil-i-Akhlāṭ Thalātha</i>	An agent which causes evacuation of the three humours <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (Yellow bile), <i>Sawdā'</i> (Black bile) and <i>Balgham</i> (Phlegm) through purgation.
UMI-1934	موادّ خون	<i>Muwallid-i-Khūn</i>	An agent which stimulates the production of blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>haemopoietic</i> .
UMI-1935	موادّ لبن	<i>Muwallid-i-Laban</i>	An agent which promotes the secretion of milk. Its possible English equivalent is <i>galactopoietic</i> .
UMI-1936	مدّر لبن	<i>Mudirr-i-Laban</i>	An agent which enhances the output of milk. Its possible English equivalent is <i>galactagogue</i> .
UMI-1937	موادّ منی	<i>Muwallid-i-Manī</i>	An agent which improves the production of semen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spermatogenic</i> .
UMI-1938	منفّخ	<i>Munaffikh</i>	An agent that produces flatulence. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flatulent</i> .
UMI-1939	نفاخ	<i>Naffākh</i>	Same as <i>Munaffikh</i> .
UMI-1940	مقتّ حصاة	<i>Mufattit-i-Ḥaṣāh</i>	An agent that breaks down calculi. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lithotriptic</i> .
UMI-1941	مفتّح ثقبه عنبيه	<i>Mufattiḥ-i-Thuqba 'Inabiyya</i>	An agent which dilates the pupil. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mydriatic</i> .
UMI-1942	مفتّح	<i>Mufattiḥ</i>	An agent which dilates the blood vessels or dissolves thick / viscous matter to remove the obstruction. Its possible English equivalent is <i>deobstruent</i> .

UMI-1943	مشتقی	<i>Mushtahī</i>	An agent which promotes the desire for food. Its possible English equivalent is <i>appetizer</i> .
UMI-1944	مسکن الم	<i>Musakkin-i-Alam</i>	An agent which relieves the pain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>analgesic</i> .
UMI-1945	ملین ورم	<i>Mulayyin-i-Waram</i>	An agent which softens or resolves the inflammatory exudates. Its possible English equivalent is <i>resolvent</i> .
UMI-1946	ملین امعاء	<i>Mulayyin-i-Am 'ā'</i>	An agent which relieves the constipation, smoothly. Its possible English equivalent is <i>laxative</i> .
UMI-1947	مخرج جنین	<i>Mukhrij-i-Janīn</i>	An agent which expels out the fetus by virtue of contracting the uterine muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abortifacient</i> .
UMI-1948	مخرج دیدان امعاء	<i>Mukhrij-i-Dīdān-i-Am 'ā'</i>	An agent which expels out the intestinal worms. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vermifuge</i> .
UMI-1949	مخشش	<i>Mukhashshin</i>	An agent which causes roughening of the skin surface. Its possible English equivalent is <i>roughening agent</i> .
UMI-1950	مخدر	<i>Mukhaddir</i>	An agent which causes loss of sensation in the organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anaesthetic</i> .
UMI-1951	مقوی دماغ	<i>Muqawwī-i-Dimāgh</i>	An agent that strengthens the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>brain tonic</i> .
UMI-1952	دواء سمی	<i>Dawā' Sammī</i>	An agent which proves injurious or fatal due to its toxic effects. Its possible English equivalent is <i>Toxic drug</i> .
UMI-1953	قاطع باه	<i>Qāṭi'-i-Bāh</i>	An agent which suppresses the libido. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anaphrodisiac</i> .
UMI-1954	مقوی معده	<i>Muqawwī-i-Mi'da</i>	An agent which strengthens the stomach and improves its function. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stomachic</i> .
UMI-1955	منوم	<i>Munawwim</i>	An agent which induces sleep. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hypnotic</i> .
UMI-1956	منضج	<i>Mundij</i>	An agent which matures and prepares the morbid humours for evacuation from the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>concoctive</i> .
UMI-1957	منضج سوداء	<i>Mundij-i-Sawdā'</i>	An agent which matures and prepares the <i>Sawdā'</i> (Black bile) for evacuation from the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>concoctive of black bile</i> .
UMI-1958	منضج بلغم	<i>Mundij-i-Balgham</i>	An agent which matures and prepares the <i>Balgham</i> (Phlegm) for evacuation from the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>concoctive of phlegm</i> .

UMI-1959	مقوّی اعضاء رئيسه	<i>Muqawwī-i-A‘dā’ Ra’ṭsa</i>	An agent which provides strength to the vital organs of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tonic for vital organs</i> .
UMI-1960	ممسک منی	<i>Mumsik-i-Manī</i>	An agent that prevents premature ejaculation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>retentive of semen</i> .
UMI-1961	منقث بلغم	<i>Munaffith-i-Balgham</i>	An agent which facilitates expectoration. Its possible English equivalent is <i>expectorant</i> .
UMI-1962	مانع عرق	<i>Māni‘-i-‘Araq</i>	An agent which prevents the production of sweat from the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>antiperspirant</i> .
UMI-1963	مضعف باه	<i>Mud‘if-i-Bāh</i>	Same as <i>Qāṭi‘-i-Bāh</i> .
UMI-1964	مسقط جنین	<i>Musqit-i-Janīn</i>	An agent which aids the termination of pregnancy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abortifacient</i> .
UMI-1965	حالق شعر	<i>Ḥāliq-i-Sha‘r</i>	An agent which removes the hair from body surface. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hair remover</i> .
UMI-1966	مطوّل شعر	<i>Muṭawwil-i-Sha‘r</i>	An agent which increases the length of hair. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hair elongator</i> .
UMI-1967	محلّک	<i>Muḥakkik</i>	Same as <i>Ḥakkāk</i> .
UMI-1968	منبت شعر	<i>Munbit-i-Sha‘r</i>	An agent which promotes the growth of hair. Its possible English equivalent is <i>trichogen/ hair grower</i> .
UMI-1969	مقوّی جگر	<i>Muqawwī-i-Jigar</i>	An agent which tones up the liver and improves its function. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatotonic</i> .
UMI-1970	مقلّل لبن	<i>Muqallil-i-Laban</i>	An agent which decreases the secretion of milk.
UMI-1971	مبرّد	<i>Mubarrid</i>	An agent which reduces the body temperature from normal limits. Its possible English equivalent is <i>refrigerant</i> .
UMI-1972	مضعف رحم	<i>Mud‘if-i-Raḥim</i>	An agent which debilitates the uterine muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uterodebilitator</i> .
UMI-1973	محافظ جگر	<i>Muḥāfiẓ-i-Jigar</i>	An agent which protects the liver from harmful or toxic effects. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatoprotective</i> .
UMI-1974	احتراق	<i>Iḥtirāq</i>	Literally it refers to burning out but technically it is used in relation to oxidation of body fluids and humours. Due to excessive heat (morbid heat) the body fluids gets charred. Its possible English equivalent is <i>combustion/oxidation</i> .

UMI-1975	تفرق اتصال	<i>Tafarruq-i-Ittiṣāl</i>	The breach in the continuity of tissue. Its possible English equivalent is <i>discontinuity</i> .
UMI-1976	تخدير	<i>Takhdīr</i>	A method of treatment in which the whole body or a part of it is reversibly made numb or anaesthetized through drugs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anaesthesia</i> .
UMI-1977	منتهی	<i>Muntahī</i>	It literally means extreme and when it is used in relation with the disease indicates the stage of disease from which it either turns to normalcy or transforms into critical stage.
UMI-1978	منتهی	<i>Muntahā</i>	Same as <i>Muntahī</i>
UMI-1979	زمانه تزیید	<i>Zamāna-i-Tazayyud</i>	Literally it indicates a period of rise. Generally it refers to that stage of disease during which the symptoms of the disease aggravate and reach at the peak. This phase comes after the <i>Ibtidā'</i> (commencement) and before the <i>Intihā</i> (peak) period. Its possible English equivalent is <i>increasing period</i> .
UMI-1980	تاثير	<i>Ta'thīr</i>	The resultant effect of the action of a drug or thing on the human body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>efficacy</i> .
UMI-1981	کي	<i>Kaiyy</i>	The process in which the body tissues are destroyed as a part of treatment by caustic agent, hot iron rod etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cauterization /cautery</i> .
UMI-1982	قي	<i>Qay'</i>	To eject stomach contents out through mouth. It may be preceded by nausea. Sometimes it is opted as a mode of <i>'Ilāj bi'l-Tadbīr</i> (regimenal therapy) such as in gastric lavage. Its possible English Equivalent is <i>emesis</i> .
UMI-1983	اسهال	<i>Ishāl</i>	Purging or free evacuation of faeces by some drugs either as a part of treatment or as a manifestation of some disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>purgation</i> .
UMI-1984	علاجات قويه	<i>'Ilājāt Qawiyya</i>	The process to remove the disease and restore health through strong medicines. Its possible English equivalent is <i>potent therapy</i> .
UMI-1985	تسكين الوجع	<i>Taskīn al-Waja'</i>	To relieve the pain. Pain is relieved in three ways: 1. By using narcotic drugs e.g. opium 2. By changing the temperament of the site of pain e.g cold fomentation 3. By acting directly on cause of pain

UMI-1986	تسکین درد	<i>Taskīn-i-Dard</i>	Same as <i>Taskīn al-Waja</i> ‘.
UMI-1987	تحلل	<i>Taḥallul</i>	The process in which the swelling and inflammation of organs is resolved by drugs or by other means. Its possible English equivalents are <i>resolution/ dissolution</i> .
UMI-1988	تسخین	<i>Taskhīn</i>	A method of treatment in which the heat is produced/ generated within the body by some drug or regimen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>calefaction</i> .
UMI-1989	امتلاء	<i>Imtilā’</i>	A condition in which the body fluids are accumulated in different parts of body particularly blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>congestion</i> .
UMI-1990	فساد التغذیه	<i>Fasād al-Taghdhiya</i>	The impairment or alteration of the process of nourishment. Its possible English equivalent is <i>impaired nourishment</i> .
UMI-1991	علم العلاج	<i>‘Ilm al-‘Ilāj</i>	A branch of Medicine that deals with different methods of treatment to restore health and combat ailments. Its possible English equivalent is <i>principles of management</i> .
UMI-1992	استحاله	<i>Istihāla</i>	The process of bio-chemical changes taking place in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>metabolism</i> .
UMI-1993	تلطیف	<i>Taltīf</i>	The act of refining of any thick / viscid matter. Its possible English equivalent is <i>refining/attenuation</i> .
UMI-1994	مُزمن	<i>Muzmin</i>	It means old or chronic. It is generally used to define the type of the disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chronic</i> .
UMI-1995	قلیل التغذیه	<i>Qalīl al-Taghdhiya</i>	A diet low in nutritional value. Its possible English equivalent is <i>low calorie diet</i> .
UMI-1996	امراض مزمنه	<i>Amrāḍ Muzmina</i>	The diseases which have a slow onset, longer duration and lesser severity. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chronic diseases</i> .
UMI-1997	نضج	<i>Nudj</i>	A process by which the morbid material is made fit / able to be expelled out or evacuated out of body. The drugs for <i>Nudj</i> or the duration of <i>Nudj</i> is specific to humoral morbidity. Its possible English equivalent is <i>concoction</i> .
UMI-1998	علاج بالدواء	<i>‘Ilāj bi’l-Dawā’</i>	It is the cure of disease with the help of drugs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pharmacotherapy</i> .

UMI-1999	بطي الاسهال	<i>Baṭī al-Ishāl</i>	Drugs which evacuate the bowel contents slowly. Its possible English equivalents are <i>mild purgative / tardy purgative</i> .
UMI-2000	سريع الاسهال	<i>Sarī‘ al-Ishāl</i>	Drugs evacuating the bowel contents rapidly. Its possible English equivalent is <i>strong purgative</i> .
UMI-2001	تصفية الدم	<i>Taṣfiya al-Dam</i>	In the context of <i>Uṣūl-i-Ilāj</i> this term is used for the elimination of impurities from the body fluids especially blood. In Unani system of Medicine, the majority of the diseases are attributed to an impure state of blood. Anything which is an addition to the normal composition of blood is considered an impurity and the elimination of these impurities either by any drug or regimen is called as <i>Taṣfiya al-Dam</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>purification of blood</i> .
UMI-2002	تنقية	<i>Tanqiya</i>	Elimination of morbid material from the body.
UMI-2003	اخراج صفراء	<i>Ikhrāj-i-Ṣafrā’</i>	The expulsion of <i>Ṣafrā’</i> (yellow bile) from the body through various means.
UMI-2004	اخراج بلغم	<i>Ikhrāj-i-Balgham</i>	The expulsion of phlegm from body by various methods.
UMI-2005	اخراج مائيت	<i>Ikhrāj-i-Mā’iyat</i>	The expulsion of body fluids.
UMI-2006	تبعيد مرض	<i>Tab‘īd-i-Maraḍ</i>	To divert the morbid material from diseased part to distant non vital part.
UMI-2007	تحويل مرض	<i>Tahwīl-i-Maraḍ</i>	The aversion of the causative factor of the disease through medicine or any other regimen.
UMI-2008	مرض	<i>Maraḍ</i>	An abnormal condition of human body which, by itself, produces functional disorder as a primary consequence of an abnormal composition of humour. Its possible English equivalent is <i>disease</i> .
UMI-2009	داء	<i>Dā’</i>	Same as <i>Maraḍ</i> .
UMI-2010	علة	<i>‘Illa</i>	Same as <i>Maraḍ</i> .
UMI-2011	امراض	<i>Amrāḍ</i>	The plural of <i>Maraḍ</i> .
UMI-2012	صحت	<i>Ṣiḥḥat</i>	A state of body when the bodily functions are maintained in the presence of temperamental and humoral equilibrium. Its possible English equivalent is <i>health</i> .

UMI-2013	عرض	' <i>Arḍ</i>	Suffering due to any disease or manifestations of a disease is ' <i>Arḍ</i> (illness). When these manifestations help in diagnosing the disease, they are known as symptoms / signs. Sometimes an ' <i>Arḍ</i> can become the cause of even more grave consequences than the actual disease itself. The disease is a pathological term where as ' <i>Arḍ</i> (illness) is a clinical term.
UMI-2014	علامت	' <i>Alāmat</i>	Objective evidence which defines any state of human body whether it is health or disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sign</i> .
UMI-2015	عارضه	' <i>Āriḍa</i>	It literally means "something to happen", "to occur" but technically it is used for complication of diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>complication</i> .
UMI-2016	امراض مفردة	<i>Amrāḍ Mufrada</i>	The diseases which are produced as a single disease either due to the involvement of temperament, structure or continuity. Its possible English equivalent is <i>single diseases</i> .
UMI-2017	امراض مركبة	<i>Amrāḍ Murakkaba</i>	The diseases which are a combination of two or more simple diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>complex diseases</i> .
UMI-2018	امراض مزاج	<i>Amrāḍ-i-Mizāj</i>	Diseases having etiology attributed to imbalance / alteration in temperament or temperamental in equilibrium leading to any disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>temperamental diseases</i> .
UMI-2019	امراض ترکیب	<i>Amrāḍ-i-Tarkīb</i>	Diseases occurring in compound organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>structural diseases</i> .
UMI-2020	امراض خلقت	<i>Amrāḍ-i-Khilqat</i>	A disease in which original shape of the organ is changed to different forms. Its possible English equivalent is <i>constitutional diseases / malformations / organic diseases</i> .
UMI-2021	امراض شکل	<i>Amrāḍ-i-Shakl</i>	A type of <i>Amrāḍ-i-Khilqat</i> involving particularly the morphological alterations of compound organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>morphological alterations</i> .
UMI-2022	امراض مجاری	<i>Amrāḍ-i-Majāri</i>	A type of <i>Amrāḍ-i-Khilqat</i> specific to tubular structures such as vessels, ducts etc. In these conditions the lumen may get dilated (coarctation of aorta), may be narrowed (atherosclerosis) and may get completely blocked (stricture, stone etc.) Its possible English equivalent is <i>luminal alterations</i> .

UMI-2023	امراض اوعيه	<i>Amrāḍ-i-Aw'iyā</i>	A type of <i>Amrāḍ-i-Khilqat</i> seen in hollow organs leading to either their abnormal narrowing or dilatations. It includes increase, decrease, occlusion or emptiness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cavital disorders / cavital abnormalities / cavital alterations</i> .
UMI-2024	امراض صفائح	<i>Amrāḍ-i-Ṣafā'ih</i>	A type of <i>Amrāḍ-i-Khilqat</i> concerned with the alterations in surface appearance of viscera/organ causing compromised physiological functions e.g. a viscera originally having smooth surface becomes rough / puckered and vice versa. Its possible English equivalent is <i>surface abnormalities</i> .
UMI-2025	امراض مقدار	<i>Amrāḍ-i-Miqdār</i>	A type of <i>Amrāḍ-i-Khilqat</i> that deal with the pathological changes in size / weight of body viscera/organs. All kind of hypertrophies or atrophies come under this category. Its possible English equivalents are <i>voluminous disorders</i> .
UMI-2026	امراض عدد	<i>Amrāḍ-i-'Adad</i>	A sub type of <i>Amrāḍ-i-Khilqat</i> which is concerned with the congenital or acquired numeral abnormality of viscera or body organs. This numeral abnormality may be more or less than the normal number. Polydactyly (Presence of supernumerary digits on hands or feet) or presence of one kidney instead of two are included in this category of diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>numeral disorders</i> .
UMI-2027	امراض وضع	<i>Amrāḍ-i-Waḍ'</i>	The defects in position and proximity of body organs. The defects in position include total or partial shifting of any organ e.g. bone dislocation or hernia of viscera. It also includes the defects in voluntary and involuntary movements of body organs. Movements may either be increased as in Parkinsonism or decreased as in Ankylosing spondylosis. The defects in proximity include, loss of gap between two adjacent organs leading to cessation of their movement e.g. stricture between any two organs / viscera or ptosis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>positional and proximity disorders</i> .
UMI-2028	ابتداء مرض	<i>Ibtidā'-i-Maraḍ</i>	A stage when the disease becomes clinically manifested. After this stage, the symptoms of a disease start increasing in magnitude and reaches to peak. Its possible English equivalent is <i>onset of disease / commencement of disease</i> .

UMI-2029	انتهاء مرض	<i>Intihā'-i-Maraḍ</i>	The stage in a disease period when the symptoms have already reached to their peak followed by <i>Buḥrān</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>climax of disease</i> .
UMI-2030	تغذية	<i>Taghdhiya</i>	The method or process of introducing food into the body to provide nourishment. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nutrition</i> .
UMI-2031	تقليل تغذية	<i>Taqlīl-i-Taghdhiya</i>	The quantitative decrease of nourishment / food. Its possible English equivalent is <i>under nutrition</i> .
UMI-2032	انحطاط	<i>Inḥiṭāṭ</i>	A stage during which the disease begins to subside/decline and with the passage of time starts decreasing in intensity. Its possible English equivalent is <i>convalescence</i> .
UMI-2033	امراض ظاهرة	<i>Amrāḍ Zāhira</i>	The diseases which appear externally on the body and can be diagnosed by clinical examination generally e.g. diseases of skin, nails, hair etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>external diseases</i> .
UMI-2034	امراض باطنة	<i>Amrāḍ Bāṭina</i>	Diseases, which are not evident externally and occur inside the body. Such disease can not be diagnosed merely by clinical examination. Its possible English equivalent is <i>internal diseases</i> .
UMI-2035	امراض خاصة	<i>Amrāḍ Khāṣṣa</i>	The diseases which are associated with particular organs e.g. blindness with eyes and deafness with ears. Its possible English equivalent is <i>specific diseases</i> .
UMI-2036	امراض متعدية	<i>Amrāḍ Muta'addiya</i>	The types of diseases occurring due to invasion and multiplication of micro organisms in body tissues. Its possible English equivalent is <i>contagious diseases</i> .
UMI-2037	امراض متوارثة	<i>Amrāḍ Mutawāritha</i>	Diseases that run from generation to generation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hereditary diseases</i> .
UMI-2038	امراض جنسية	<i>Amrāḍ Jinsiyya</i>	Diseases occurring in a particular area or race or tribe.
UMI-2039	انتقال مرض	<i>Intiqāl-i-Maraḍ</i>	Spread / transmission of disease from one person to other or from one organ to the other in the same person. Its possible English equivalents are <i>transmission of disease</i> .
UMI-2040	امراض حادة	<i>Amrāḍ Ḥādda</i>	Diseases reaching their peak on fourth day. In these ailments signs and symptoms are severe and the duration does not exceed beyond 14 or 20 days. Its possible English equivalents are <i>acute diseases</i> .

UMI-2041	علاج	<i>‘Ilāj</i>	Treatment of diseases by different methods i.e. <i>‘Ilāj bi’l-Tadbīr</i> , <i>‘Ilāj bi’d-Dawā</i> , <i>‘Ilāj bi’l-Ghizā</i> and <i>‘Ilāj bi’l-Yad</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>treatment / remedy / cure</i> .
UMI-2042	علاج باليد	<i>‘Ilāj bi’l-Yad</i>	A branch of Medicine that treats diseases, injuries and deformities by manual or operative method. Its possible English equivalents are <i>surgical treatment</i> .
UMI-2043	علاج بالتدبير	<i>‘Ilāj bi’l Tadbīr</i>	It is a type of therapy which is given in the form of regime to maintain the health of a person. This therapy creates changes in the obligatory causes of health i.e. <i>Asbāb Sitta Darūriyya</i> (six essentials of health) on the principle of <i>‘Ilāj bi’l Ḍidd</i> (heteropathy). It deals with the rules of diet, exercise etc. for improving health and physical or mental well being or any intervention other than medicine that restores the health. Its possible English equivalent is <i>regimenal therapy</i> .
UMI-2044	علاج بالضد	<i>‘Ilāj bi’l Ḍidd</i>	One of the guiding principles of treatment in Unani System of Medicine. In this type of treatment, the physician chooses the drugs, diets or any other mode having qualities opposite to the prevailing one in the diseased organ e.g. while treating the diseases caused by the morbidity of hot humours, agents possessing cold temperament are used. Its possible English equivalent is <i>heteropathy</i> .
UMI-2045	تعديل قوام	<i>Ta‘dīl-i-Qiwām</i>	To bring any liquid at the moderate consistency.
UMI-2046	تليين	<i>Talyīn</i>	It is a process to increase the movement of intestines for the purpose of laxation by the use of some specific drugs acting on smooth muscles of intestines. Its possible English equivalent is <i>laxation</i> .
UMI-2047	تقليل حرارت	<i>Taqlīl-i-Ḥarārat</i>	To lessen the body heat. It is one of the methods of thermoregulation. There are several routes through which body heat is lost e.g. perspiration / sweating / diuresis etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thermolysis</i> .
UMI-2048	جيد الكيموس	<i>Jayyid al-Kaymūs</i>	Foods producing good chyme in the body after intake. Its possible English equivalents are <i>good chyme food</i> .
UMI-2049	تنويم	<i>Tanwīm</i>	Sleep induction with the help of medicine or with some regimen. Its possible English equivalents is <i>hypnosis</i> .

UMI-2050	ذبول	<i>Dhubūl</i>	The wasting of body organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>wasting/emaciation</i> .
UMI-2051	اندمال	<i>Indimāl</i>	Healing of the wounds. Its possible English equivalent is <i>healing / granulation</i> .
UMI-2052	انتقال مادّه	<i>Intiqāl-i-Mādda</i>	Transfer of matter from one organ to the other remote organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>transfer of matter</i> .
UMI-2053	تعديل و تبديل مزاج	<i>Ta'dīl-o-Tabdīl-i-Mizāj</i>	To achieve the temperamental equilibrium through <i>Tanqiya</i> or <i>Istifrāgh</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>temperamental equilibrium / alteration</i> .
UMI-2054	تفتيح عروق	<i>Taftīḥ-i-'Urūq</i>	To dilate the blood vessel or to dissolve thick / viscous matter to remove the intravascular obstruction. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vascular deobstruction</i> .
UMI-2055	پرهیز	<i>Parhez</i>	A refraining from the use of or indulgence in food, sex or anything that can hamper the treatment of any disease or achievement of health. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abstinence / restriction</i> .
UMI-2056	غلبه اخلاط	<i>Ghalaba-i-Akhlāṭ</i>	When any humor exceeds from its normal volume, it is known as <i>Ghalaba-i-Akhlāṭ</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>humoral preponderance</i> .
UMI-2057	ادرار	<i>Idrār</i>	The process of increasing the flow of any liquid from body e.g. urine, menstrual blood, saliva, milk etc.
UMI-2058	علاج بالعلق	<i>'Ilāj bi'l-'Alaq</i>	Same as <i>Ta'alīq al-'Alaq</i> .
UMI-2059	ارسال علق	<i>Irsāl-i-'Alaq</i>	Same as <i>Ta'alīq al-'Alaq</i> .
UMI-2060	تعریق	<i>Ta'rīq</i>	Expulsion of humours by sweating is beneficial in certain fevers, ascites, obesity and joint pain. It is done by using some specific drugs which induce sweating or it can be done by hot chamber, <i>Ḥammām</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>diaphoresis</i> .
UMI-2061	اجابت	<i>Ijābat</i>	The excretion of waste materials through bowels. Its possible English equivalents are <i>excreta / faeces</i> .
UMI-2062	اغذیه جیدہ	<i>Aghdhiya Jayyida</i>	Foods affording nourishment. Its possible English equivalent is <i>healthy food</i> .
UMI-2063	استعداد	<i>Isti'dād</i>	Internal susceptibility to a disease or having the ability to accept the effects of pathogens. Its possible English equivalent is <i>susceptibility / predisposition</i> .

UMI-2064	اشتهاء	<i>Ishtihā'</i>	The desire for food. Its possible English equivalent is <i>appetite / desire</i> .
UMI-2065	نقاہت	<i>Naqāhat</i>	Weakness due to any disease or lack of nourishment. Its possible English equivalent is <i>weakness / convalescence / debility</i> .
UMI-2066	تدارک	<i>Tadāruk</i>	Eradication or alleviation of any factor hindering the restoration of health.
UMI-2067	بطی النفوذ	<i>Baṭī al-Nufūdh</i>	Tardy or slow action or penetration in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>slow to percolation</i> .
UMI-2068	ضرر	<i>Ḍarar</i>	Injury or harm affecting the body mainly by drug. Its possible English equivalent is <i>harm / injury / damage</i> .
UMI-2069	تشخیص	<i>Tashkhīṣ</i>	To determine the nature of a disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diagnosis</i> .
UMI-2070	مضاد	<i>Muḍādd</i>	Any drug interfering with the action of the other. Its possible English equivalent is <i>antagonist</i> .
UMI-2071	انصباب	<i>Inṣibāb</i>	Flow of matter or infiltration of matter (exudates) into the tissue. Its possible English equivalent is <i>exudation / infiltration flow / effusion</i> .
UMI-2072	انجذاب	<i>Injidhāb</i>	Absorption of any medicine or substances through wall of digestive tract into the blood stream. Its possible English equivalent is <i>absorption / assimilation</i> .
UMI-2073	قیاس	<i>Qiyās</i>	To put an idea for assumption based on the past experiences. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hypothesis</i> .
UMI-2074	قوت مقاومت	<i>Quwwat-i-Muqāwamat</i>	Ability of body to repel a disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>resistance</i> .
UMI-2075	علم حفظان صحت	<i>‘Ilm-i-Ḥifẓ-ān-i-Ṣiḥḥat</i>	The knowledge of regulating the body through various regimens prescribed by physicians to keep it healthy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hygiene</i> .
UMI-2076	علم حفظ صحت	<i>‘Ilm-i-Ḥifẓ-i-Ṣiḥḥat</i>	Same as <i>‘Ilm-i-Ḥifẓ-ān-i-Ṣiḥḥat</i> .
UMI-2077	حفظ ما تقدم	<i>Ḥifẓ Mā Taqaddam</i>	The measures adopted to protect a person from disease or to prevent the spread of diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>prevention</i> .
UMI-2078	تقدم بالحفظ	<i>Taqaddum bi'l Ḥifẓ</i>	Same as <i>Ḥifẓ-i-Mā Taqaddam</i> .
UMI-2079	دک قوی	<i>Dalk Qawī</i>	A type of massage in which vigorous strokes are used. It is done for short duration and produces more heat in the body which is good for people having muscular body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vigorous massage</i> .

UMI-2080	صحت دماغی	<i>Şihḥat Dimāghī</i>	The normal state of mind in which a person feels happy and comfortable. He neither underestimates nor overestimates himself. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mental health</i> .
UMI-2081	صحت جسمانی	<i>Şihḥat Jismānī</i>	The condition of a person in which all the physiological functions of the body are normal and sound. Its possible English equivalent is <i>physical health</i> .
UMI-2082	دک	<i>Dalk</i>	One of the oldest methods of the 'Ilāj bi'l-Tadbīr (regimenal therapy). It refers to manual kneading or manipulating the soft tissues to relieve pain, discomfort, stress and to preserve or promote health and wellness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>massage</i> .
UMI-2083	دک قصیر	<i>Dalk Qaṣīr</i>	A type of massage, done for a short duration. This massage produces less heat and is less resolvable. In summers, it is beneficial for weak persons who have less viscous fluids. Its possible English equivalent is <i>short massage</i> .
UMI-2084	دک حلب	<i>Dalk Ṣulb</i>	A type of massage in which hard strokes with pressure are used. It makes the body hard and firm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>firm massage</i> .
UMI-2085	دک خشن	<i>Dalk Khashin</i>	A type of massage done with the help of rough cloth. It draws the blood rapidly to the body surface. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rough massage</i> .
UMI-2086	دک طویل	<i>Dalk Ṭawīl</i>	A type of gentle massage done for a longer duration. It shows more resolving action while its heat producing effect is lesser. It is beneficial for stiff bodies, fatty obese persons and in autumn season. Its possible English equivalent is <i>prolonged massage</i> .
UMI-2087	دک لیں	<i>Dalk Layyin</i>	A type of soft massage done to relax the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gentle massage</i> .
UMI-2088	دک قلیل	<i>Dalk Qalīl</i>	A type of massage, in which body is rubbed for a short duration. It is done to enhance the blood circulation, make the body parts shiny and produce heat in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>short massage</i> .
UMI-2089	دک کثیر	<i>Dalk Kathīr</i>	A type of massage done for a long duration at frequent intervals in each sitting. It helps in reducing the fat of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>heavy massage</i> .

UMI-2090	دک املس	<i>Dalk Amlas</i>	A type of massage which is done gently with the palm or with a soft cloth. It draws and retains the blood in the muscles and skin of the treated area. Its possible English equivalent is <i>smooth massage</i> .
UMI-2091	دک معتدل	<i>Dalk Mu‘tadil</i>	A type of massage, in which the body is rubbed moderately in every aspect, such as strokes and duration. It helps in the growth and development of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>moderate massage</i> .
UMI-2092	دک استعداد	<i>Dalk-i-Isti‘dād</i>	A type of massage, done before starting an exercise session. It is started in a gentle manner which gradually becomes vigorous towards the end. Its possible English equivalent is <i>preparatory massage</i> .
UMI-2093	احتباس	<i>Ihtibās</i>	The physiological process which retains essential nutrients in the body for the maintenance of health. Its possible English equivalent is <i>retention</i> .
UMI-2094	تدابیر مسافر	<i>Tadābīr-i-Musāfir</i>	The health care of the traveller. It comprises of early detection and management of incipient diseases, regimen for travellers, instructions for travelling in hot and cold climate, guidelines for protection of travelers and instructions for voyage. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tourist health care</i> .
UMI-2095	تدابیر رضاعت	<i>Tadābīr-i-Raḍā‘at</i>	The measures for care of lactating (nursing) mother/wet nurse. It includes the dietary regimen during lactation, conditions regarding selection of exercises, massage time and frequency of feeds. Its possible English equivalent is <i>regimen for lactating mother/ condition of lactating mother</i> .
UMI-2096	شرائط مرضعہ	<i>Sharā‘iṭ-i-Murḍi‘a</i>	Same as <i>Tadābīr-i-Raḍā‘at</i> .
UMI-2097	تدابیر حاملہ	<i>Tadābīr-i-Ḥāmila</i>	The regimen for pregnant woman to keep herself and the foetus healthy. It also includes the management of ailments during pregnancy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ante-natal care</i> .
UMI-2098	تدابیر نومولود	<i>Tadābīr-i-Navmawlūd</i>	The regimen to keep the newborn healthy. It covers the period starting from the time of birth to the time they start to stand. Its possible English equivalent is <i>neo-natal care</i> .

UMI-2099	تدابیر مشائخ	<i>Tadābīr-i-Mashāyikh</i>	The regimen to keep the elderly persons healthy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>regimen of aged person or geriatric care</i> .
UMI-2100	تدابیر اطفال	<i>Tadābīr-i-Atfāl</i>	The regimen to keep the children healthy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>children care</i> .
UMI-2101	غذاء	<i>Ghidhā'</i>	The substance, which after administration and <i>Istiḥala</i> , becomes the part of the body or organ and provides <i>Badl Mā Yataḥallal</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>diet</i> .
UMI-2102	اغذیه	<i>Aghdhiya</i>	The plural of <i>Ghidhā'</i> .
UMI-2103	متوازن غذا	<i>Mutawāzin Ghidhā'</i>	The diet containing all the essential nutrients such as vitamin, protein, fat, carbohydrates and minerals in balanced proportion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>balanced diet</i> .
UMI-2104	سبب	<i>Sabab</i>	The factor which occurs first and is responsible for any particular state of human body among the three states health or disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cause</i> .
UMI-2105	اسباب	<i>Asbāb</i>	The plural of <i>Sabab</i> .
UMI-2106	الم	<i>Alam</i>	Same as <i>Waja'</i> .
UMI-2107	وباء	<i>Wabā'</i>	The putrefied change occurring in the air, water, soil or environment, leading to putrefaction in the humors of the body. This abnormal change affects a large part of population at a particular time. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epidemic</i> .
UMI-2108	ادرار بول	<i>Idrār-i-Bawl</i>	A method of removal of waste products of the body through urination. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diuresis</i> .
UMI-2109	هواء	<i>Hawā'</i>	The first of the six <i>Asbāb Sitta Ḍarūriyya</i> and one of the four <i>Arkān</i> of human body. It is a reinforcement which reaches our pneuma and purifies it. The air free from pollution i.e., pure air is effective in preserving and attaining the health while impure one damages health. Its possible English equivalent is <i>air/wind</i> .
UMI-2110	هواء بارد	<i>Hawā' Bārid</i>	Same as <i>Al-Hawā' al-Bārid</i> .
UMI-2111	الرياح الشمالية	<i>Al-Riyāḥ al-Shimāliyya</i>	Air blowing towards the north direction. Its possible English equivalent is <i>northern winds</i> .

UMI-2112	هواء شمالي	<i>Hawā' Shimālī</i>	Same as <i>Al-Riyāḥ al-Shimālīyya</i> .
UMI-2113	الرياح الجنوبية	<i>Al-Riyāḥ al-Junūbiyya</i>	Air blowing towards south. Its possible English equivalent is <i>southern winds</i> .
UMI-2114	هواء جنوبي	<i>Hawā' Junūbī</i>	Same as <i>Al-Riyāḥ al-Junūbiyya</i> .
UMI-2115	الرياح المشرقية	<i>Al-Riyāḥ al-Mashriqiyya</i>	Air blowing towards east direction. Its possible English equivalent is <i>eastern winds</i> .
UMI-2116	هواء مشرقى	<i>Hawā' Mashriqī</i>	Same as <i>Al-Riyāḥ al-Mashriqiyya</i> .
UMI-2117	الرياح المغربية	<i>Al-Riyāḥ al-Maghribiyya</i>	Air blowing towards the west direction. Its possible English equivalent is <i>western winds</i> .
UMI-2118	هواء مغربى	<i>Hawā' Maghribī</i>	Same as <i>Al-Riyāḥ al-Maghribī</i> .
UMI-2119	لباس	<i>Libās</i>	The fabric which covers the body parts and protects the body from climatic changes Its possible English equivalent is <i>cloth</i> .
UMI-2120	پوشاک	<i>Poshāk</i>	Same as <i>Libās</i> .
UMI-2121	ثياب	<i>Thiyāb</i>	Same as <i>Libās</i> .
UMI-2122	وباء مقامى	<i>Wabā' Maqāmī</i>	Prevalence of an infectious disease, within a particular geographic area or group of a population of a country. Its possible English equivalent is <i>endemic</i> .
UMI-2123	وباء عمومى	<i>Wabā' 'Umūmī</i>	Outbreak of the infectious disease in a wide geographic area of the world. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pandemic</i> .
UMI-2124	ذرائع تعديہ	<i>Dharā'i'-i-Ta'diya</i>	Agents which contribute in disseminating an infection to others. Its possible English equivalent is <i>source of infection / reservoir</i> .
UMI-2125	فطام	<i>Fiṭām</i>	Withdrawal of child from breast feeding. The withdrawal is done in gradual manner and is started with giving supplement food along with mother's milk. Its possible English equivalent is <i>weaning</i> .
UMI-2126	مکان	<i>Makān</i>	A place where an individual or group of people resides. Proper housing and direction of house plays an important role in maintenance of health e.g. living in congested and improperly built houses may cause various diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>housing/ shelter</i> .
UMI-2127	تعديہ	<i>Ta'diya</i>	<i>Infection</i>

UMI-2128	حامل تعدیه	<i>Hāmil-i-Ta'diya</i>	A person infected with some pathological organism but showing no symptoms of any disease and in apparent health but who may pass on infection to other persons. Its possible English equivalent is <i>carriers of infection</i> .
UMI-2129	علاحدگی	<i>'Alāhidgī</i>	Isolation of an infected person from healthy persons to prevent the spread of that specific disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>isolation</i> .
UMI-2130	عزل	<i>'Azl</i>	<i>Interrupted coitus</i>
UMI-2131	حضانت	<i>Ḥaḍānat</i>	The period from the entry of infecting agent into the body till the appearance of first symptom of the disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>incubation period</i> .
UMI-2132	مدت حضانت	<i>Muddat-i-Ḥaḍānat</i>	Same as <i>Ḥaḍānat</i> .
UMI-2133	قرنطینه	<i>Qaranṭīna</i>	Isolation of the passengers, coming from epidemic area at ports (sea, air and land) till the period of incubation of that particular disease is over. Its possible English equivalent is <i>quarantine</i> .
UMI-2134	مناعت	<i>Manā'at</i>	The resistance of the body against the diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>immunity</i> .
UMI-2135	طبیعی مناعت	<i>Ṭabī'ī Manā'at</i>	A type of immunity which is present or found naturally against a specific disease in humans or animals e.g. hens are naturally immune to Tetanus, immunity against T.B. is found in sheep and goat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>natural immunity</i> .
UMI-2136	طبیعی نوعی مناعت	<i>Ṭabī'ī Naw'ī Manā'at</i>	A type of immunity against a disease which develops in the body after suffering from that particular disease e.g. immunity against chicken pox or small pox, short term immunity against cholera. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acquired immunity</i> .
UMI-2137	مناعت منفعل	<i>Manā'at Munfa'ila</i>	A type of acquired immunity produced by administration of preformed antibodies. Its possible English equivalent is <i>passive immunity</i> .
UMI-2138	کسبی مناعت	<i>Kasbī Manā'at</i>	Immunity acquired against specific disease in a body through vaccination. Its possible English equivalent is <i>artificial immunity</i> .
UMI-2139	مصنوعی مناعت	<i>Maṣnū'ī Manā'at</i>	Same as <i>Kasbī Manā'at</i> .

UMI-2140	مناعت فاعله	<i>Manā‘at Fā‘ila</i>	Immunity acquired against specific disease in a body through injecting live or live attenuated or dead bacteria in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>active immunity</i> .
UMI-2141	مانع عفونت	<i>Māni‘-i-‘Ufūnat</i>	Agents/drugs which destroy the germs and help in prevention of disease. Such as <i>Melia azadirachta</i> Linn., Camphor, Sulphur etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>disinfectant</i> .
UMI-2142	دافع عفونت	<i>Dāfi‘-i-‘Ufūnat</i>	Same as <i>Māni‘-i-‘Ufūnat</i> .
UMI-2143	انسداد تعدیه	<i>Insidād-i-Ta‘diya</i>	Process through which infecting agents are killed or measures adopted for killing the germs and prevention of infection. Its possible English equivalent is <i>disinfection</i> .
UMI-2144	عمل تطهیر	<i>‘Amal-i-Taṭhīr</i>	A process through which microbes / germs or their spores are destroyed. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sterilization</i> .
UMI-2145	حشرات وبائی	<i>Ḥasharāt Wabā‘iyya</i>	Insects that transmit the germs from one person to another. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vectors</i> .
UMI-2146	تعدیه براہ راست	<i>Ta‘diya ba Rāh Rāst</i>	Infection which spreads through direct contact/body secretions e.g. tuberculosis and whooping cough. Its possible English equivalent is <i>direct infection</i> .
UMI-2147	تعدیه بلا واسطہ	<i>Ta‘diya bilā Wāsiṭa</i>	Same as <i>Ta‘diya ba Rāh Rāst</i> .
UMI-2148	تعدیه بالواسطہ	<i>Ta‘diya Bi‘l Wāsiṭa</i>	Infection which spreads from one person to another person through indirect contact or need some source to spread e.g. vector, water, food etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>indirect infection</i> .
UMI-2149	ریاضت	<i>Riyāḍat</i>	Voluntary movements entailing deep and rapid respiration. Its possible English equivalent is <i>exercise</i> .
UMI-2150	ریاضت عرضیہ	<i>Riyāḍat ‘Arḍiyya</i>	Exercise, which results from professional involvement without the intention of performing it to acquire the related benefits such as laboring, washing etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>unintentional exercise</i> .
UMI-2151	ریاضت خالصہ	<i>Riyāḍat Khālīṣa</i>	Exercise done only for the sake of its benefits. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intentional exercise</i> .
UMI-2152	ریاضت قلیلہ	<i>Riyāḍat Qalīla</i>	Exercise, done for short duration. Its possible English equivalent is <i>short term exercise</i> .

UMI-2153	ریاضت کثیره	<i>Riyāḍat Kathīra</i>	Exercise, done for long duration and frequently. Its possible English equivalent is <i>frequent exercise</i> .
UMI-2154	ریاضت قویه	<i>Riyāḍat Qawiyya</i>	Exercise, done with strong and forceful movements of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>strenuous or vigorous exercise</i> .
UMI-2155	ریاضت ضعیفه	<i>Riyāḍat Ḍa'īfa</i>	Exercise, done with gentle movements. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gentle exercise</i> .
UMI-2156	ریاضت سریعہ	<i>Riyāḍat Sarī'a</i>	Exercise, done with rapid body movements. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rapid exercise</i> .
UMI-2157	ریاضت بطیہ	<i>Riyāḍat Baṭī'a</i>	Exercise, done with slow body movements. Its possible English equivalent is <i>slow exercise</i> .
UMI-2158	ریاضت حثیثہ	<i>Riyāḍat Ḥathītha</i>	Exercise, done with rapid and vigorous body movements. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hard and rapid exercise</i> .
UMI-2159	ریاضت مترانیہ	<i>Riyāḍat Mutarākhiya</i>	It refers to the exercise in which mild body exertion is done slowly. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gentle and slow exercise</i> .
UMI-2160	ریاضت معتدلہ	<i>Riyāḍat Mu'tadila</i>	The exercise, moderate in all aspects such as duration, strength, quantity etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>moderate exercise</i> .
UMI-2161	ریاضت کلیہ	<i>Riyāḍat Kulīyya</i>	Exercise involving the whole body exertion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>general exercise</i> .
UMI-2162	ریاضت عابرہ	<i>Riyāḍat 'Ābira</i>	Exercise done without the effort of the person. Its possible English equivalent is <i>passive exercise</i> .
UMI-2163	ریاضت جزئیہ	<i>Riyāḍat Juz'īyya</i>	Exercise done for a particular part of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>partial exercise</i> .
UMI-2164	نوم و یقظہ	<i>Nawm-o-Yaqza</i>	<i>Nawm</i> means sleep and <i>Yaqza</i> means wakefulness. This is one of the <i>Asbāb Sitta Ḍarūriyya</i> . As per Unani system of medicine, normal sleep helps the physical faculty, prevents the dispersion of pneuma and also restores the moisture of the body. Similarly normal wakefulness is also necessary for health. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sleep and wakefulness</i> .
UMI-2165	اسباب بادیہ	<i>Asbāb Bādiya</i>	Non-corporeal (out side the body) causes which produce corporeal states directly e.g. blow, atmospheric heat, hot or cold food or psychological factors like anger or fear. Its possible English equivalent is <i>external causes</i> .

UMI-2166	اسباب خارجیہ	<i>Asbāb Khārijīyya</i>	Same as <i>Asbāb Bādiya</i> .
UMI-2167	عمل تلقیح	<i>‘Amal-i-Talqīh</i>	The administration of a vaccine to stimulate adaptive immunity against a particular infectious disease. It protects the innate fluids of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vaccination</i> .
UMI-2168	ہسپتال	<i>Haspatāl</i>	<i>Hospital</i>
UMI-2169	شفاخانہ	<i>Shifā Khāna</i>	Same as <i>Haspatāl</i> .
UMI-2170	حمام	<i>Ḥammām</i>	One of the methods included in the regimenal therapy where treatment through bath is adopted. It also prevents various humoral diseases. It is of various types. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bath/bathing</i> .
UMI-2171	حمام رملی	<i>Ḥammām Ramlī</i>	A type of <i>Ḥammām</i> , in which extremities or the whole body up to the neck is buried in the dry sand for few minutes. It is an effective treatment for several diseases, such as chronic ascites, arthralgia, stiffed joints etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sand bath</i> .
UMI-2172	حمام دوائی	<i>Ḥammām Dawā’ī</i>	A type of <i>Ḥammām</i> , in which medicated water (hot or cold) is used. It is recommended in various diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>medicated bath</i> .
UMI-2173	حمام بورقی	<i>Ḥammām Bawraqī</i>	A type of <i>Ḥammām</i> , in which borax mixed water, is used for bathing. It is useful in skin disorders. Its possible English equivalent is <i>borax bath</i> .
UMI-2174	حمام بحرّی	<i>Ḥammām Baḥrī</i>	<i>Ḥammām</i> , in which sea water is used for bath. As the sea water contains various salts, it is beneficial in certain skin diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sea bath</i> .
UMI-2175	حمام خردلی	<i>Ḥammām Khardalī</i>	<i>Ḥammām</i> in which, mustard powder is added in the hot water in a dose of 1.75-3.5gms per gallon and the patient is advised to take bath for 5-10 minutes. It is useful for skin diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mustard bath</i> .
UMI-2176	حمام حار	<i>Ḥammām Ḥārr</i>	<i>Ḥammām</i> in which hot water is used. This kind of <i>Ḥammām</i> , softens skin, increases blood circulation, relaxes muscles and reduces pain. It is beneficial in diseases such as arthralgia, hepatalgia. Duration of this bath is 5-10 minutes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hot bath</i> .

UMI-2177	حمام شمسی	<i>Ḥammām Shamsī</i>	<i>Ḥammām</i> in which, the person is advised to expose the body to the sunlight. It causes perspiration, resolves flatulence relieves headache and useful in vitiligo etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sun bath</i> .
UMI-2178	حمام برقی	<i>Ḥammām Barqī</i>	<i>Ḥammām</i> in which, the person is advised to take bath in hot springs. It is beneficial in the weakness of nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thermal bath</i> .
UMI-2179	حمام زیتی	<i>Ḥammām Zaytī</i>	<i>Ḥammām</i> in which, the affected part of the body is immersed in lukewarm oil. It is beneficial for fatigue, nerve pain, joints pain, convulsion, tetanus and urinary retention. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oil bath or immersion in oil</i> .
UMI-2180	حمام کبریتی	<i>Ḥammām Kibrītī</i>	<i>Ḥammām</i> in which, the water containing sulphur is used. It is beneficial for skin diseases, purifies the nerves, and relieves the pain due to distension and convulsion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sulphur bath</i> .
UMI-2181	حمام قابض	<i>Ḥammām Qābiḍ</i>	<i>Ḥammām</i> in which, water containing astringent drugs like alum or green vitriol is used. It is beneficial for haemoptysis, and excessive sweating. Its possible English equivalent is <i>astringent bath</i> .
UMI-2182	لحمیات	<i>Laḥmiyyāt</i>	<i>Proteins</i>
UMI-2183	حیاتین	<i>Ḥayātīn</i>	<i>Vitamins</i>
UMI-2184	حیاتین - ب - مرکب	<i>Ḥayātīn Ba Murakkab</i>	<i>Vitamin B complex</i>
UMI-2185	حیاتین - ث -	<i>Ḥayātīn Tha</i>	<i>Vitamin C/Ascorbic acid</i>
UMI-2186	امراض نقص تغذیه	<i>Amrād-i- Naqṣ-i- Taghdhiya</i>	<i>Malnutrition diseases</i>
UMI-2187	حیاتین - الف -	<i>Ḥayātīn Alif</i>	<i>Vitamin A/Retinol</i> .
UMI-2188	حیاتین - د -	<i>Ḥayātīn Dāl</i>	<i>Vitamin D</i>
UMI-2189	حیاتین - ی -	<i>Ḥayātīn Ya</i>	<i>Vitamin E</i>
UMI-2190	احتراز	<i>Iḥtirāz</i>	Avoidance from a substance, harmful to the health of a person. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abstinence/ restriction</i> .
UMI-2191	اجتناب	<i>Ijtināb</i>	Same as <i>Iḥtirāz</i> .
UMI-2192	امتناع	<i>Imtinā'</i>	Same as <i>Iḥtirāz</i> .

UMI-2193	الهواء الجيد	<i>Al-Hawā' al-Jayyid</i>	Air, which is free from foreign matter or harmful gases, rising from lakes, ponds, ditches moist / damp places. In addition, it should not be closed by roofs and walls. It is also one, which is not unfit for breathing. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fresh air/clean air</i> .
UMI-2194	هواء جيد	<i>Hawā' Jayyid</i>	Same as <i>Al-Hawā' al-Jayyid</i> .
UMI-2195	فصل الخريف	<i>Faṣl al-Kharīf</i>	Same as <i>Faṣl-i-Kharīf</i> .
UMI-2196	موسم خريف	<i>Mavsam-i-Kharīf</i>	Same as <i>Faṣl-i-Kharīf</i> .
UMI-2197	فصل الربيع	<i>Faṣl al-Rabī'</i>	Same as <i>Faṣl-i-Rabī'</i> .
UMI-2198	موسم ربيع	<i>Mavsam-i-Rabī'</i>	Same as <i>Faṣl-i-Rabī'</i> .
UMI-2199	فصل الشتاء	<i>Faṣl al-Shitā'</i>	Same as <i>Faṣl-i-Shitā'</i> .
UMI-2200	موسم سرما	<i>Mavsam-i-Sarmā</i>	Same as <i>Faṣl-i-Shitā'</i> .
UMI-2201	فصل الصيف	<i>Faṣl al-Ṣayf</i>	Same as <i>Faṣl-i-Ṣayf</i> .
UMI-2202	موسم گرما	<i>Mavsam-i-Garmā</i>	Same as <i>Faṣl-i-Ṣayf</i> .
UMI-2203	الهواء الحار	<i>Al-Hawā' al-Ḥārr</i>	The air, which dissolves body fluids. If this air is moderate in heat, it attracts the blood towards skin. But if it is excessively hot, it will dissolve the sanguine, darkens the complexion, reduces the urine, weakens the digestion and increases the perspiration and thirst. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hot air</i> .
UMI-2204	الهواء البارد	<i>Al-Hawā' al-Bārid</i>	The cold air as a result of qualitative change in it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cold air</i> .
UMI-2205	هواء گرم	<i>Hawā' -i-Garm</i>	Same as <i>Al-Hawā' al-Ḥārr</i> .
UMI-2206	امراض منية	<i>Amrāḍ Mihniyya</i>	The diseases caused / produced by the occupation of a person. Its possible English equivalent is <i>occupational diseases</i> .
UMI-2207	صنعتی طب	<i>Ṣan'atī Ṭibb</i>	The branch of medicine which deals with the information and preventive measures regarding the health promotion of the employees and to make the work place health friendly. Its possible English equivalent is <i>industrial medicine</i> .

UMI-2208	جنسی تعلیم	<i>Jinsī Ta'lim</i>	Education dealing with the human reproductive system, sexual health and other aspects of human sexuality and sexual behavior. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sex education</i> .
UMI-2209	صحتی تعلیم	<i>Ṣiḥḥatī Ta'lim</i>	Education dealing with the interventions of health promotion through which people learn to behave in a manner conducive to the promotion and maintenance of health. Its possible English equivalent is <i>health education</i> .
UMI-2210	خاندانی منصوبہ بندی	<i>Khāndānī Maṣṣūba Bandī</i>	The practices that help in planning and limiting the number of children in a family to promote health and welfare of the family group. Its possible English equivalent is <i>family planning</i> .
UMI-2211	منع حمل	<i>Man'-i-Ḥaml</i>	Prevention of conception or impregnation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>contraception</i> .
UMI-2212	تدابیر مانع حمل	<i>Tadābīr Māni'-i-Ḥaml</i>	Preventive measures or drugs used for prevention of conception. Its possible English equivalent is <i>contraceptive methods</i> .
UMI-2213	عمل پاستر	<i>'Amal-i-Pāšchar</i>	<i>Pasteurization</i>
UMI-2214	مذبح	<i>Madhbaḥ</i>	<i>Slaughter house</i>
UMI-2215	ماء مقطر	<i>Mā' Muqattar</i>	The water purified by distillation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>distilled water</i> .
UMI-2216	ماء ملحي	<i>Mā' Milḥī</i>	Water that contains natural salts (chlorides) in appreciable amounts. Its possible English equivalent is <i>saline water</i> .
UMI-2217	ماء مطر	<i>Mā'-i-Maṭr</i>	<i>Rain water</i>
UMI-2218	آب باران	<i>Āb-i-Bārān</i>	Same as <i>Mā'-i-Maṭr</i> .
UMI-2219	ماء بارد	<i>Mā' Bārid</i>	The water obtained from molten ice or the water cooled through other means. Moderate cold water is suitable for healthy persons, stimulates appetite, but is harmful for nerves and visceral swelling. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cold water</i> .
UMI-2220	آب سرد	<i>Āb Sard</i>	Same as <i>Mā' Bārid</i> .
UMI-2221	ماء حديد	<i>Mā'-i-Ḥadīd</i>	The water containing iron. It strengthens the viscera, prevents sprue, resolves splenitis and serves as appetizer. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ferruginous water/ water having iron contents</i> .

UMI-2222	ماء حار	<i>Mā' Hārr</i>	Hot water. It is diuretic, emmenagogue, analgesic and sometimes very hot water dissolves intestinal obstruction. However, it impairs digestion, causes dropsy and emaciation of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hot water</i> .
UMI-2223	ماء عسر	<i>Mā'-i-'Uṣr</i>	The water that contains salts of calcium or magnesium resists the action of soap and reduces lather formation Its possible English equivalent is <i>hard water</i> .
UMI-2224	ماء یسر	<i>Mā'-i-Yusr</i>	Water which has no taste or odour. It quickly passes down the stomach and cooking of food in this water is easy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>soft water</i> .
UMI-2225	آب شیریں	<i>Āb Shīrīn</i>	Same as <i>Mā'-i-Yusr</i> .
UMI-2226	ماء راکد	<i>Mā' Rākid</i>	Unhealthy and hard water due to admixture of earthy particles. In winters it produces phlegm, and during the summers it produces yellow bile. A person, who drinks it, develops diseases of spleen and constipation. It is suitable for those who need maturation of humors. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stagnant water</i> .
UMI-2227	ماء معدنی	<i>Mā' Ma'danī</i>	Water that contains appreciable amounts of certain salts and has therapeutic properties. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mineral water</i> .
UMI-2228	سماجی طب	<i>Samājī Ṭibb</i>	The medicine which deals with the study of man as a social being in his environment. Its focus is on the health of the community as a whole. Its possible English equivalent is <i>social medicine</i> .
UMI-2229	تحفظی طب	<i>Taḥaffuzī Ṭibb</i>	The branch of medicine which deals with the promotion of health, prevention of disease, disability and rehabilitation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>preventive medicine</i> .
UMI-2230	لقاح	<i>Liqāḥ</i>	An immuno-biological substance designed to produce specific protection against a given disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vaccine</i> .
UMI-2231	دلک استرداد	<i>Dalk-i-Istirdād</i>	The massage which is done after completion of exercise. This type of massage is usually done with oil and should begin vigorously but end with moderate strokes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>restorative massage</i> .

UMI-2232	اسباب ستہ ضروریہ	<i>Asbāb Sitta Ḍarūriyya</i>	The six essential factors of life on which the health of the body depends. Any imbalance in these factors is responsible for various diseases. These factors are as follows: 1) Air 2) Foods and Drinks 3) Physical movement and rest 4) Mental activity and peace 5) Retention and evacuation 6) Sleep and wakefulness Its possible English equivalent is <i>six essential factors</i>.
UMI-2233	ماکولات و مشروبات	<i>Mākūlāt-o-Mashrūbāt</i>	One of the <i>Asbāb Sitta Ḍarūriyya</i>. It refers to all the foods and drinks which the human being consumes. Proper balance is required in this factor. It acts on the body in three ways; by their quality or element or the substance as a whole. Various food and drink items are described in Unani classical texts which keep the body healthy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>foods and drinks</i>.
UMI-2234	حرکت و سکون بدنی	<i>Ḥarakat-o-Sukūn Badanī</i>	One of the <i>Asbāb Sitta Ḍarūriyya</i>. The physical movement of the body and rest. Balance in bodily movement and rest is necessary for health. Effects of movement on human body depend, whether the movement is vigorous or mild, prolonged or short and accompanied with rest or not. Movements produce heat which leads to dispersion of humours and rest is moistening as it protects the dispersion of superfluities. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bodily movement and rest</i>.
UMI-2235	حرکت و سکون نفسانی	<i>Ḥarakat-o-Sukūn Nafsānī</i>	One of the <i>Asbāb Sitta Ḍarūriyya</i>. All of the psychic movements lead to inward or outwards movement of the pneuma resulting in decline or increase in innate heat. Similarly, peace of mind is as important as mental exercise or work. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mental activity and peace</i>.
UMI-2236	انتباہی اطلاع	<i>Intibāhī Itṭilā‘</i>	Information about certain unethical practices in a professional respect which is issued by Indian Medical Council to the registered medical practitioner. Its possible English equivalent is <i>warning notice</i>.

UMI-2237	افسران تفتیش کننده	<i>Afsarān Taftīsh Kuninda</i>	Government officers who can order or investigate a crime. These are district magistrate, assistant magistrate and police officer above the rank of sub-inspector. Its possible English equivalent is <i>enquiry officers</i> .
UMI-2238	ختنه	<i>Khatna</i>	Same as 'Amal al-Khatna.
UMI-2239	ارتکاض جنین	<i>Irtikāḍ-i-Janīn</i>	The feeling of foetal movements during pregnancy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>quickenning</i> .
UMI-2240	تشنج شعب	<i>Tashannuj-i-Shu'ab</i>	The spasmodic narrowing of the lumen of bronchioles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>broncho spasm</i> .
UMI-2241	تعليق	<i>Ta'līq</i>	Complete or partial suspension of the body by a ligature tied around the neck. In this condition death occurs usually due to asphyxia or vagal inhibition or due to spinal cord injury. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hanging</i> .
UMI-2242	تختیق	<i>Takhnīq</i>	A type of violent asphyxia caused by constriction of the neck. In this condition, force of constriction is greater than the victim's body weight. It is usually homicidal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>strangulation</i> .
UMI-2243	تفطیس	<i>Taftīs</i>	A form of asphyxia caused by mechanical obstruction to the air passages by other means and not due to constriction of the neck. Its possible English equivalent is <i>suffocation</i> .
UMI-2244	تفطیس داخلی	<i>Taftīs Dākhilī</i>	A type of asphyxia caused by obstruction within air passages. It is usually accidental. Its possible English equivalent is <i>choking</i> .
UMI-2245	تفطیس خارجی	<i>Taftīs Khārijī</i>	A form of asphyxia caused by mechanical occlusion of external air passages. Its possible English equivalent is <i>smothering</i> .
UMI-2246	تغریق	<i>Taghrīq</i>	It is a type of asphyxial death caused by submersion of mouth & nostril in water or other fluid which prevent the entry of air into the lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>drowning</i> .
UMI-2247	تعزیری احواف	<i>Ta'zīrī Ihdhāf</i>	The erasure or removal of the name of a registered medical professional from the register / penal after an offense against him is confirmed beyond doubt. Its possible English equivalent is <i>penal erasure</i> .

UMI-2248	تعقيم	<i>Ta'qīm</i>	A process carried out to render a male or female sterile without any interference with potency. It is a permanent method of contraception. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sterilization</i> .
UMI-2249	امناء مصنوعى	<i>Imnā' Maṣnū'ī</i>	The introduction of semen in the vagina, or uterus through artificial means like syringing, other than the act of coitus for the purpose of conception. Its possible English equivalent is <i>artificial insemination</i> .
UMI-2250	جريان الدم	<i>Jarayān al-Dam</i>	The escape of blood from blood vessels. Its possible English equivalent is <i>haemorrhage / bleeding</i> .
UMI-2251	نزف الدم	<i>Nazf al-Dam</i>	Same as <i>Jarayān al-Dam</i> .
UMI-2252	نزف الدم ظاهرى	<i>Nazf al-Dam Ṣāhirī</i>	<i>External haemorrhage</i>
UMI-2253	نزف الدم باطنى	<i>Nazf al-Dam Bāṭinī</i>	<i>Internal bleeding</i>
UMI-2254	طب القانون	<i>Ṭibb al-Qānūn</i>	The branch of medicine which deals with the internal and external changes, signs & symptoms in the human body that helps in making the correct decision by the court. Its possible English equivalent is <i>medical jurisprudence / forensic medicine</i> .
UMI-2255	بين الاقوامى طبي ضابطه اخلاقيات	<i>Bayn al-Aqwāmī Ṭibbī Ḍābiṭa-i-Akhlāqiyyāt</i>	The code of medical ethics framed as sets of duties of doctor in general, duties of doctors to the sick and duties of doctors to each other. Its possible English equivalent is <i>international medical ethics</i> .
UMI-2256	طبي ضابطه اخلاقيات	<i>Ṭibbī Ḍābiṭa-i-Akhlāqiyyāt</i>	Code or principles governing the professional conduct of physicians. Its possible English equivalent is <i>medical ethics</i> .
UMI-2257	طبي تعظيم	<i>Ṭibbī Ta'zīm</i>	It refers to respect of doctors towards each other. Its possible English equivalent is <i>medical etiquette</i> .
UMI-2258	موت فجائى	<i>Mawt Fujā'ī</i>	The death which is unprecedented or preceded for a short time by morbid symptoms. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sudden death</i> .
UMI-2259	معايينه تشریح بعد الموت	<i>Mu'āyana Tashrīḥ Ba'd al-Mawt</i>	The examination of the body after death to see the changes occurring in the organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>post mortem examination / autopsy examination</i> .

UMI-2260	طبی شہادت	<i>Ṭibbī Shahādat</i>	The description of incidence and injuries. It is given in two forms oral and written. Oral evidence – verbal description of incidence and injury. Written evidences are the written records which are produced in the court. Its possible English equivalent is <i>medical evidence</i> .
UMI-2261	گواہ	<i>Gawāh</i>	A person who gives the description of incidence in the court. Its possible English equivalent is <i>witness</i> .
UMI-2262	گواہ خاص	<i>Gawāh Khāṣ</i>	The witness on the basis of professional skills by a person capable of giving opinion or deducing inferences from the facts observed by him or by others. Its possible English equivalent is <i>expert witness</i> .
UMI-2263	گواہ ماہر	<i>Gawāh Māhir</i>	Same as <i>Gawāh Khāṣ</i> .
UMI-2264	موت جمود	<i>Mawt Jumūd</i>	A morbid state altered to autohypnosis. In this condition the subject is irresponsive to stimuli. Its possible English equivalent is <i>catalepsy</i> .
UMI-2265	تخشب	<i>Takhashshub</i>	Same as <i>Mawt Jumūd</i> .
UMI-2266	نقش براری	<i>Na‘sh Barārī</i>	The lawful digging out of a buried dead body from the grave. Its possible English equivalent is <i>exhumation</i> .
UMI-2267	شناخت	<i>Shanākht</i>	The recognition of the individuality of a person live or dead. Its possible English equivalent is <i>identification</i> .
UMI-2268	تصلب بعد الموت کاذب	<i>Taṣallub Ba‘d al-Mawt Kādhīb</i>	A spasmodic condition seen after death where in stiffing occurs in the muscles which were already in a state of contraction at the time of death. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cadaveric spasm</i> .
UMI-2269	تصلب بعد الموت صادق	<i>Taṣallub Ba‘d al-Mawt Ṣādiq</i>	It refers to rigidity in the muscles of the cadaver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rigor mortis</i> .
UMI-2270	اختناق	<i>Ikhtināq</i>	Unconsciousness from suffocation or impaired blood oxygenation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>asphyxia</i> .
UMI-2271	زرق بعد الموت	<i>Zarq Ba‘d al-Mawt</i>	The discoloration or cyanosis of skin after death due to accumulation of blood in dependent parts of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>post mortem lividity</i> / <i>cadaveric lividity</i> .
UMI-2272	کدم	<i>Kadm</i>	The purplish / bluish patch caused by extravasations of blood in the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ecchymosis</i> .

UMI-2273	عمل تصبّن	'Amal-i-Taṣabbun	The process when a dead body is exposed to moisture (dumping in damp place / immersion in water), fatty tissues of the body change into a substance called adipoceros. Its possible English equivalent is <i>saponification / adipocere</i>
UMI-2274	تعفن	Ta'fīn	A process in which there is gradual dissolution and liquefaction of the tissues observed in a dead body. It is a permanent sign of death. Its possible English equivalent is <i>putrefaction / decomposition</i> .
UMI-2275	تشع	Tashammu'	A process seen in a cadaver when the water content in the dead body gets evaporated making it dehydrated and dry. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mummification</i> .
UMI-2276	جراحت بسیطه	Jarāḥat Basīṭa	Wound which is not infected. There is no sign of inflammation and temperamental dyscrasia. Its possible English equivalent is <i>aseptic wound / simple wound</i> .
UMI-2277	جروح بسیطه	Jurūḥ Basīṭa	Same as <i>Jarāḥat Basīṭa</i> .
UMI-2278	جروح سمّیه	Jurūḥ Sammiyya	In the context of <i>Tibb al-Qānūn</i> , wound which is produced by a weapon dipped in poison or wound in which poison has been introduced. Its possible English equivalent is <i>poisonous wound</i> .
UMI-2279	جروح ممزّقه	Jurūḥ Mumazzaqa	Type of wound in which the tissues are torn due to application of blunt force. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lacerated wound</i> .
UMI-2280	جراحت مزمنه	Jarāḥat Muzmina	It refers to wound which are difficult to heal. Its possible English equivalents are <i>chronic wound / non healing wound</i> .
UMI-2281	جروح متعفنّه	Jurūḥ Muta'affina	Wound which is infected with some pathogenic organism. This putrid wound contains pus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>septic wound</i> .
UMI-2282	جراحت راس	Jarāḥat-i-Ra's	Wound on the head involving the scalp. Its possible English equivalent is <i>scalp wound</i> .
UMI-2283	جراحت مرکبه	Jarāḥat Murakkaba	It refers to multiple injuries or an injury which involves more than one organ of the body and shows various symptoms and complications. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound injury</i> .

UMI-2284	آبلہ	<i>Ābla</i>	A small sac like structure containing liquid or gas. Blister is surrounded by inflammation and present as a swelling. Often seen in burn cases. Its possible English equivalents are <i>blister/ vesicle</i> .
UMI-2285	نقطہ	<i>Naḡṭa</i>	Same as <i>Ābla</i> .
UMI-2286	مجرم	<i>Mujrim</i>	A person who is responsible for an illegal act which may be injurious to the public welfare or moral or health. Its possible English equivalent is <i>criminal</i> .
UMI-2287	حرق	<i>Ḥarq</i>	In the context of medical jurisprudence, it is the trauma resulting from exposure of the body to dry heat. In this condition death occurs due to hypovolemia and asphyxia. Its possible English equivalent is <i>burn</i> .
UMI-2288	سلق	<i>Salq</i>	It refers to the injury resulting from exposure to moist heat like vapors involving only superficial layer of the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>scald</i> .
UMI-2289	جرحہ ناریہ	<i>Jarḥa Nāriyya</i>	Wound produced by a projectile from an object. It shows the characteristic of bruise and lacerated wound. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gun shot wound</i> .
UMI-2290	خمار	<i>Khumār</i>	The state of a person under the influence of alcohol, who loses control of faculties to an extent that he cannot perform a work safely during that time. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intoxication</i> .
UMI-2291	جنین کشی	<i>Janīn Kushī</i>	Killing of the foetus in the womb. Its possible English equivalent is <i>foeticide</i> .
UMI-2292	ضابطہ اخلاقیات بقراط	<i>Ḍābiṭa-i-Akhlāqiyyāt-i-Buqrāt</i>	Hippocrates, the founder of the Unani Medicine has laid down the medical ethics to uphold the dignity of medical profession. It is taken by all the doctors even today. In this code Hippocrates mainly included the high profile ethical values. Its possible English equivalent is <i>Hippocratic oath</i> .
UMI-2293	حلف نامہ بقراط	<i>Ḥalf Nāma-i-Buqrāt</i>	Same as <i>Ḍābiṭa-i-Akhlāqiyyāt-i-Buqrāt</i> .
UMI-2294	جروح	<i>Jurūḥ</i>	The disruption of the continuity of any of the tissues of the body. But in the context of <i>Ṭibb al-Qanūn</i> , it is any harm illegally caused to any person. Its possible English equivalent is <i>injury</i> .
UMI-2295	زخم	<i>Zakhm</i>	Same as <i>Jurūḥ</i> .

UMI-2296	جراحت سطحی	<i>Jarāḥat Sahjī</i>	When skin is rubbed with a hard object, it causes a superficial injury involving the superficial skin. It heals fast and leaves no scar after healing. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abrasion</i> .
UMI-2297	رض	<i>Raḍḍ</i>	An injury in which there is no disruption in the continuity of the skin but there is infiltration of blood into the tissue following rupture of capillaries. This injury results from the application of blunt object. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bruise</i> .
UMI-2298	خدش	<i>Khadsh</i>	Same as <i>Raḍḍ</i> .
UMI-2299	ضرب	<i>Ḍarb</i>	An action which leads to deformity, disability or a disease in a person. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hurt</i> .
UMI-2300	جرحہ کذبی	<i>Jaraḥa Kidhbī</i>	The injury which is produced by a person on his own body or by another person with his consent. The main objective behind such injuries is to produce false evidence against another person or to avert suspicion from oneself. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fabricated wound</i> .
UMI-2301	جرحہ مدافعتی	<i>Jaraḥa Mudāfi‘atī</i>	The injury occurred or sustained by a person resulting from spontaneous reaction to protect himself when attacked. Nature of the injury depends upon the type of weapon used for attack. Depending upon the defense method any part of the body may be injured. Its possible English equivalent is <i>defense wound</i> .
UMI-2302	جرحہ وخریہ	<i>Jaraḥa Wakhiziyya</i>	An injury which is more in depth less in width and length. Such injury is caused by a sharp pointed weapon like dagger, arrow etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>Stab wound / punctured wound</i> .
UMI-2303	جرحہ نافذہ	<i>Jaraḥa Nāfidha</i>	Same as <i>Jaraḥa Wakhiziyya</i> .
UMI-2304	جرحہ شقیہ	<i>Jaraḥa Shaqqiyya</i>	An injury which is caused by a weapon with sharp edges. Margins of the wound are regular and clean cut. Depth of the injury depends upon the weapon used and the force of stroke. Its possible English equivalent is <i>incised wound</i> .
UMI-2305	جرحہ مستطعہ	<i>Jaraḥa Mutaqaṭṭī‘a</i>	Same as <i>Jaraḥa Shaqqiyya</i> .

UMI-2306	موت	<i>Mawt</i>	The cessation or end of life. It refers to the process of permanent cessation of all the vital functions of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>death</i> .
UMI-2307	اجل	<i>Ajal</i>	Same as <i>Mawt</i> .
UMI-2308	فقد الحياة	<i>Faqd al-Ḥayāt</i>	Same as <i>Mawt</i> .
UMI-2309	موت طبعی	<i>Mawt Ṭab‘ī</i>	Death which occurs due to exhaustion of innate heat in old age. Its possible English equivalent is <i>natural death</i> .
UMI-2310	موت غیر طبعی	<i>Mawt Ghayr Ṭab‘ī</i>	Death which occurs due to unnatural circumstances or accidentally like murder, accident, drowning etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>unnatural death</i> .
UMI-2311	موت عنصری	<i>Mawt ‘Unṣurī</i>	Death of all cells of the body. It is completed within few hours of the somatic death. Its possible English equivalent is <i>molecular death</i> .
UMI-2312	عمل غرس	<i>‘Amal-i-Ghars</i>	A process in which organ or part of the organ is grafted in the same person or other person. After death many organs like eyes, heart can be transplanted in needy person, but it should be done within specific time after somatic death. Its possible English equivalent is <i>transplantation or grafting</i> .
UMI-2313	اجتماع الدم	<i>Ijtimā‘ al-Dam</i>	The term refers to collection of blood in the tissue / organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>congestion</i> .
UMI-2314	علم السموم	<i>‘Ilm al-Sumūm</i>	A branch of medical science which deals with toxic drugs / poisons, their types, signs and symptoms, fatal dose and the treatment to combat their effects. Its possible English equivalent is <i>toxicology</i> .
UMI-2315	اقسام سموم	<i>Aqsām-i-Sumūm</i>	In Unani Medicine poisons are classified on the basis of origin and actions. On origin basis, poisons are of three types-plant, animal and mineral. On the basis of action; poisons are of various types. Its possible English equivalent is <i>types of poison</i> .
UMI-2316	سم	<i>Samm</i>	<i>Poison/Toxin</i>
UMI-2317	سموم نباتی	<i>Sumūm Nabātī</i>	Poisons of herbal origin e.g. <i>Dhatura</i> (<i>Datura stramonium</i>), <i>Afyūn</i> (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>) etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vegetable poisons/phyto poisons</i> .

UMI-2318	سموم حیوانی	<i>Sumūm Ḥaywānī</i>	Poisons of animal origin e.g. snake venom. Its possible English equivalent is <i>animal poisons</i> .
UMI-2319	سموم معدنی	<i>Sumūm Ma‘danī</i>	Poisons of mineral origin e.g. Arsenic. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mineral poisons</i> .
UMI-2320	مخرش	<i>Mukharrish</i>	An agent that causes irritation and inflammation at the site of contact. Its possible English equivalent is <i>irritant</i> .
UMI-2321	عمل سموم	<i>‘Amal-i-Sumūm</i>	It refers to actions of poisons which may be local, remote, local and remote both, combined and general. Its possible English equivalent is <i>action of the poisons</i> .
UMI-2322	سموم	<i>Sumūm</i>	The substance which when used orally, locally or inhaled corrupts the temperament and shows adverse effects on the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>poisons</i> .
UMI-2323	مهلك مقدار	<i>Muhlik Miqdār</i>	The amount of poison which is required to make it fatal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fatal dose</i> .
UMI-2324	اختناق سموم	<i>Ikhtināqī Sumūm</i>	The poisons that act on the respiratory system and lead to asphyxia e.g. Carbon monoxide. Its possible English equivalent is <i>asphyxiants</i> .
UMI-2325	دماغی سموم	<i>Dimāghī Sumūm</i>	Poisons which act on the cerebrum. These poisons may cause different effects like sedation, inebriation, hypnosis e.g. opium, cocaine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cerebral poisons</i> .
UMI-2326	قلبی سموم	<i>Qalbī Sumūm</i>	Poisons which affect the heart e.g. <i>Bachnāk</i> (aconite), Digitalis, <i>Tambākū</i> (tobacco) etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cardiac poisons</i> .
UMI-2327	عصبی سموم	<i>‘Aṣabī Sumūm</i>	Poisons which after absorption act and disturb the functioning of the nervous system. They are further categorized on the basis of specific action they cause on the different part of the nervous system. Its possible English equivalent is <i>neurotoxins</i> .
UMI-2328	نخاعی سموم	<i>Nukhā‘ī Sumūm</i>	Poisons which act on spinal cord e.g. <i>Kuchla</i> (<i>Strychnos nux vomica</i>) and <i>Zard chamelī</i> (gelsemium). Its possible English equivalent is <i>spinal poisons</i> .
UMI-2329	بعیدی عصبی سموم	<i>Ba‘idī ‘Aṣabī Sumūm</i>	Poisons which produce toxic effect on the peripheral nerves e.g. <i>Shokrān</i> (curare). Its possible English equivalent is <i>peripheral nerve poisons</i> .

UMI-2330	اسباب موثره	<i>Asbāb Mu'aththira</i>	In toxicology these are the factors which modify the effects of poisons such as dose, form, administration route the poison). Its possible English equivalent is <i>modifying factors</i> .
UMI-2331	اسباب مغیره	<i>Asbāb Mughayyira</i>	Same as <i>Asbāb Mu'aththira</i> .
UMI-2332	استنشاق	<i>Istinshāq</i>	The term refers to inhale something / vapours through air passage. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inhalation</i> .
UMI-2333	اکل	<i>Akl</i>	Intake of non-liquid substance through mouth.
UMI-2334	شرب	<i>Shurb</i>	Intake of liquid substance through mouth.
UMI-2335	اکال	<i>Akkāl</i>	Poison / drug which causes ulceration of the tissues due to strong caustic and ulcerative properties. Its possible English equivalent is <i>corrosive</i> .
UMI-2336	امتزاج میکائیک	<i>Imtizāj Mīkānikī</i>	Alteration of the action of poison when it is quantitatively combined with other substance e.g. dilution of acid with water reduces its toxic action. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mechanical combination</i> .
UMI-2337	مقامی عمل	<i>Maqāmī 'Amal</i>	In the context of <i>'Ilm al-Sumūm</i> , these are the effects of poisons which appear after the direct contact with the body for example ulceration and corrosion at the site of contact seen in case of corrosives and acids. Its possible English equivalent is <i>local action</i> .
UMI-2338	بعیدی عمل	<i>Ba'īdī 'Amal</i>	In the context of <i>'Ilm al-Sumūm</i> , these are the effects of the poison seen after its absorption on the other part / system of the body. For example oral administration of <i>Kuchla (Strychnos nux-vomica)</i> causes spasm due to its action on the spinal cord. Its possible English equivalent is <i>remote action</i> .
UMI-2339	اخراج سموم	<i>Ikhrāj-i-Sumūm</i>	The term refers to the elimination of poisons from the body through various routes like diuresis, purgation & emesis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>excretion of poisons</i> .
UMI-2340	بزل قطنی	<i>Bazl Qaṭanī</i>	Literally <i>Bazl</i> means incision and <i>Qaṭan</i> means back, but in medical jurisprudence it is the administration of poison by injection in the spinal cord.

UMI-2341	مقامی وبعیدی عمل مشترک	<i>Maqāmī-o-Ba'īdī</i> ' <i>Amal Mushtarak</i>	In the context of ' <i>Ilm al-Sumūm</i> ', some poisons show toxic effect at the site of contact with the body as well as after absorption produce toxic action on the other system of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>local and remote combined action</i> .
UMI-2342	امتزاج کیمیای	<i>Imtizāj Kīmiyāwī</i>	In the context of ' <i>Ilm al-Sumūm</i> ', it refers to such action of the poison which occurs as a result of chemical combination e.g. silver nitrate and hydrochloric acid, both are poisonous but after their combination become non poisonous compound (Silver chloride). Its possible English equivalent is <i>chemical combination</i> .
UMI-2343	اثر بالفعل	<i>Athar bi'l Fi'l</i>	Same as <i>Imtizāj Kīmiyāwī</i> .
UMI-2344	طفیلی	<i>Ṭufaylī</i>	The term means an animal / plant or micro-organism that draws its sustenance from another source. Its possible English equivalent is <i>parasite</i> .
UMI-2345	مہلک دواء	<i>Muhlik Dawā'</i>	The drug which excessively corrupts the temperament of the body leading to death. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fatal drug</i> .
UMI-2346	دواء قاتل	<i>Dawā' Qātil</i>	Same as <i>Muhlik Dawā'</i> .
UMI-2347	رد عمل تسمیم	<i>Radd-i-'Amal-i-Tasmīm</i>	One of the principles of treatment which refers to counteract the effect of poison. For this purpose such type of substances / drugs are used which through their actions counteract the effect of poison e.g. Atropine injection is given in opium poisoning. Its possible English equivalent is <i>counter action of poison</i> .
UMI-2348	رکود تسمیم	<i>Rukūd-i-Tasmīm</i>	One of the principles of treatment of poison in which antidote is used to reduce action of poison. Its possible English equivalent is <i>delaying of action of poison</i> .
UMI-2349	درجہ عدم انتظام	<i>Darja-i-'Adm-i-Intizām</i>	In this stage of poisoning the symptoms seen are delirium, unclear voice, loss of pupillary reflex, nausea and vomiting. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stage of in coordination</i> .
UMI-2350	درجہ تخدیر	<i>Darja-i-Takhdīr</i>	A condition seen in neurotic poisoning. In this stage, patients become unconscious, skin becomes cold, wet and pale with bluish discoloration of lips, pupils are constricted, pulse is weak & rapid and anuria is present. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stage of narcosis</i> .

UMI-2351	درجه ارتعاش	<i>Darja-i-Irti'āsh</i>	It refers to that acute stage of poisoning in which there is happiness, laughing and tendency of suicide or murder and confusion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stage of excitement or stage of irritation</i> .
UMI-2352	درجه هيجان	<i>Darja-i-Hayjān</i>	Same as <i>Darja-i- Irti'āsh</i> .
UMI-2353	ترياق	<i>Tiryāq</i>	It refers to any substance or drug that neutralizes a poison or counteracts its effects. Its possible English equivalent is <i>antidote</i> .
UMI-2354	فاذهر	<i>Fād Zahr</i>	Same as <i>Tiryāq</i> .
UMI-2355	کيمياوی ترياق	<i>Kīmiyāwī Tiryāq</i>	A substance that combines chemically with a poison to form an innocuous chemical compound. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chemical antidote</i> .
UMI-2356	ميكانيکى ترياق	<i>Mikānikī Tiryāq</i>	A substance that prevents the absorption of a poison by its presence. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mechanical antidote</i> .
UMI-2357	ترياق اربعه	<i>Tiryāq-i-Arba'a</i>	This term is used for a particular antidote having four ingredients and used in various poisonings. Four ingredients of this compound are <i>Gentiana lutea</i> , <i>Laurus nobilis</i> , <i>Aristolochia longa</i> and <i>Commiphora myrrh</i> .
UMI-2358	التهاب	<i>Iltihāb</i>	Same as <i>Waram</i> .
UMI-2359	سم مکسر الخليات	<i>Samm Mukassir al-Khaliyyāt</i>	Poison which acts on the cells of the body resulting in destruction of the cell. Its possible English equivalent is <i>poisons causing cellular damage</i> .
UMI-2360	تسميم مزمن	<i>Tasmīm Muzmin</i>	The prolonged use of a poisonous substance in non-toxic doses which involves very slow changes in the body. The severity of the symptoms is lesser. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chronic poisoning</i> .
UMI-2361	تلقیح وریدی	<i>Talqīḥ Warīdī</i>	One of the routes of administration of poison in which poison is injected in the body through veins. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intra venous injection</i> .
UMI-2362	عمل بتر	<i>'Amal-i-Batr</i>	It refers to cutting or removal of the affected part of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>amputation</i> .
UMI-2363	علامات تسميم	<i>'Alāmāt-i-Tasmīm</i>	It refers to the indications or changes in the body due to poisoning observed by the patient or physician. Its possible English equivalent is <i>symptoms of poisoning</i> .

UMI-2364	تسمم بولی	<i>Tasammum Bawlī</i>	It is the presence of nitrogenous waste products in the blood resulting in toxic effects. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uremia</i> .
UMI-2365	سم قاتل کريات حمراء	<i>Samm Qātil-i-Kurayyāt Ḥamrā'</i>	It refers to the poison/toxin which acts and destroys the red blood cells of the body resulting in haemolysis of the blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hemolytic poison</i> .
UMI-2366	خون پاش زہر	<i>Khūn Pāsh Zahr</i>	Same as <i>Samm Qātil-i-Kurayyāt Ḥamrā'</i> .
UMI-2367	سم مضعف قلب	<i>Samm Muḍ'if-i-Qalb</i>	Poison which affects the heart and consequently weakens it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cardiac depressant</i> .
UMI-2368	افعی	<i>Af'ā</i>	It is a poisonous snake which belongs to pit viper family. It is about two feet long and has a triangular head. Its possible English equivalent is <i>viper</i> .
UMI-2369	مار	<i>Mār</i>	Same as <i>Af'ā</i> .
UMI-2370	مقام مار گزیده	<i>Maqām Mār Gazīda</i>	It refers to the site of the body where the snake bites. Its possible English equivalent is <i>site of snake bite</i> .
UMI-2371	تریاق فاروق	<i>Tiryāq-i-Fārūq</i>	A potent antidote compound which is useful in the treatment of snakebite, scorpion sting and rabid dog bite. It also neutralizes toxic effects of many other poisons, strengthens spirit and protects innate heat.
UMI-2372	زہر خورانی	<i>Zahr Khūrānī</i>	The presence of the poisonous substance in the body, consumed by an individual. Its possible English equivalent is <i>poisoning</i> .
UMI-2373	تشخیص تسمیم	<i>Tashkhīṣ-i-Tasmīm</i>	It refers to diagnosis of poisoning. It is done in the living person as well as in the cadaver with the help of various tests. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diagnosis of poisoning</i> .
UMI-2374	تشخیص زہر خورانی	<i>Tashkhīṣ-i-Zahr Khūrānī</i>	Same as <i>Tashkhīṣ-i-Tasmīm</i> .
UMI-2375	رشح	<i>Rashḥ</i>	The release of a substance from circulating fluid of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>secretion</i> .
UMI-2376	ترشح	<i>Tarashshuh</i>	Same as <i>Rashḥ</i> .
UMI-2377	تسمیم حاد	<i>Tasmīm Ḥādd</i>	A category of poisoning, where the severity of signs and symptoms is high and duration of appearance is very short. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute poisoning</i> .

UMI-2378	استعداد ذاتی	<i>Isti 'dād Dhātī</i>	It means intolerance of a drug. It brings about untoward effects or death. A drug in a normal dose shows adverse effect in a person who is allergic to that particular drug and to other person higher dose can be used. Its possible English equivalent is <i>idiosyncrasy</i> .
UMI-2379	مزاجیات	<i>Mizājiyyāt</i>	Same as <i>Isti 'dād Dhātī</i>
UMI-2380	حساسیت	<i>Ḥassāsiyat</i>	An increased sensitivity of the body to various substances. Its possible English equivalent is <i>allergy</i> .
UMI-2381	کھار	<i>Khār</i>	A basic substance which is alkaline in reaction and capable of saponifying fats. It is included in corrosive poison. Its possible English equivalent is <i>alkali</i> .
UMI-2382	نوعیت سم	<i>Naw 'iyyat-i-Sam</i>	The physical state of poison, for example solid, liquid or gas. Poison in gaseous form is the most rapid in action. Its possible English equivalent is <i>form of poison</i> .
UMI-2383	تریاق مشترک	<i>Tiryāq Mushtarak</i>	An antidote which is recommended when the exact consumed poison is not known. It is composed of two parts of burnt toast, one part of milk of magnesia and one part of tannic acid. These are mixed well. Its possible English equivalent is <i>universal antidote</i> .
UMI-2384	تریاق عمومی	<i>Tiryāq 'Umūmī</i>	Same as <i>Tiryāq Mushtarak</i> .
UMI-2385	انبوبہ معدیہ	<i>Unbūba Mi 'diyya</i>	A soft flexible tube used for washing the stomach having the diameter 12.7mm and is about 1.5m long. It has two ends. On the upper end filter funnel is attached. The lower end is blunt and rounded to avoid injury while passing it. It has more than one opening. A suction bulb is also present to suck out fluids and to push the air into the tube to remove the obstruction. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stomach tube</i> .
UMI-2386	عوارضاتی تدابیر	<i>'Awāriḍātī Tadābīr</i>	The fourth principle of treatment of poisoning. It refers to the general management of the symptoms associated with the poison. Its possible English equivalent is <i>symptomatic treatment of poisoning</i> .
UMI-2387	سموم قاتل الحشرات	<i>Sumūm Qātil al-Ḥasharāt</i>	An agent which is used to kill the insects. Its possible English equivalent is <i>insecticide</i> .

UMI-2388	مقی	<i>Muqī</i>	In Unani Medicine, it refers to the drug which induces vomiting. These drugs are useful in case of ingested poisons. Its possible English equivalent is <i>emetic</i> .
UMA-0001	بیضه و خوزه	<i>Bayḍa-o-Khūdha</i>	A severe type of chronic headache which involves the whole head. The patient feels that someone is hammering his head. Most of the physicians think that both these types are same but <i>Dāwūd Anṭākī</i> differentiates them by the site of pain as <i>Bayḍa</i> is a headache which occurs in the central part of head while <i>Khūdha</i> is a headache which is experienced on the periphery of head. Its possible english equivalent is <i>organic headache/helmet headache</i> .
UMA-0002	شقیقه	<i>Shaqīqa</i>	A type of severe headache which involves one half of head whether it is right or left. It is an episodic type of pain accompanied with nausea and vomiting. Its possible english equivalent is <i>migraine</i> .
UMA-0003	شقیقه حاره	<i>Shaqīqa Ḥārra</i>	A type of migraine which is caused due to predominance of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile) and <i>Dam</i> (blood) in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute migraine</i> .
UMA-0004	شقیقه بارده	<i>Shaqīqa Bārīda</i>	A type of migraine which is caused due to predominance of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm) and <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile) in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chronic migraine</i> .
UMA-0005	عصابه	<i>‘Iṣāba</i>	It is a type of severe headache which occurs on the forehead above the eyebrow. It can involve either sides or both sides. The intensity of pain gradually reduces with the sunset. Its possible English equivalent is <i>frontal headache</i> .
UMA-0006	حس دماغ	<i>Ḥiss-i-Dimāgh</i>	A condition in which the sensitivity of the brain is increased.
UMA-0007	سرسام	<i>Sarsām</i>	The inflammation of meninges of brain or brain itself. Its possible English equivalent is <i>meningitis</i> .
UMA-0008	سرسام دموی	<i>Sarsām Damwī</i>	The inflammation of meninges of brain due to predominance of <i>Dam</i> (blood). Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute meningitis</i> .
UMA-0009	قرانیطس	<i>Qarānītus</i>	Same as <i>Sarsām Damwī</i> .
UMA-0010	سرسام صفرآوی	<i>Sarsām Ṣafrāwī</i>	The inflammation of meninges of brain due to predominance of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile).

UMA-0011	قرانیطس خالص	<i>Qarānīṭus Khālīṣ</i>	Same as <i>Sarsām Ṣafrāwī</i> .
UMA-0012	سرسام سوداوی	<i>Sarsām Sawdāwī</i>	The inflammation of meninges of brain due to predominance of <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile).
UMA-0013	فلغمونی دماغی	<i>Falghamūnī Dimāghī</i>	A type of acute inflammation of brain tissues caused by accumulation of putrified blood in the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phlegmon</i> .
UMA-0014	شفاقلوس دماغی	<i>Shafāqalūs Dimāghī</i>	A type of inflammation of the vessels of brain caused by the accumulation of <i>Muhtariq Dam</i> (burnt blood) in the vessels.
UMA-0015	حمرة دماغیہ	<i>Humra Dimāghīyya</i>	A type of inflammation of brain tissues caused by the accumulation of <i>Muhtariq Sawdā'</i> (burnt black bile) or blood mixed with <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile) in the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cerebral congestion</i> .
UMA-0016	سرسام بلغمی	<i>Sarsām Balghamī</i>	The inflammation of meninges of brain due to predominance of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm).
UMA-0017	لیثرغس	<i>Lītharghus</i>	Same as <i>Sarsām Balghamī</i> .
UMA-0018	سرسام حقیقی	<i>Sarsām Ḥaqīqī</i>	The inflammation of meninges or tissues of brain.
UMA-0019	سرسام غیر حقیقی	<i>Sarsām Ghayr Ḥaqīqī</i>	In this condition, symptom of <i>Sarsām</i> (meningitis) occurs without any inflammatory changes in the brain. This is caused by other reason e.g. accumulation of <i>Bukhārāt</i> (gases) in the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>meningismus</i> .
UMA-0020	عطاش	<i>‘Uṭāsh</i>	Literal meaning of <i>‘Uṭāsh</i> is excessive thirst. It is a disease which occurs commonly in children. In Unani System of Medicine, it is considered to be a sub acute type of inflammation of brain in which the child experiences an increased thirst.
UMA-0021	ماشری	<i>Māsharā</i>	<i>Māsharā</i> is a Suryani word which literally means acute inflammation of any part of body due to predominance of <i>Dam</i> (blood) and <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile). Ancient Unani physicians have used this word for the inflammation of face and forehead. <i>Ibn Sīnā</i> had included this term for the acute inflammation of liver which is caused exclusively due to predominance of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile). But most recent Unani physicians describe this as an acute inflammation of face and forehead in which the face becomes red and swollen accompanied with pain and itching. Its possible English equivalent is <i>erysipelas</i> .

UMA-0022	ماء الراس	<i>Mā' al-Ra's</i>	Accumulation of fluid in the head. This can be of two types, either the accumulation is beneath the scalp or inside the head. If it occurs inside the head, the patient experience heaviness in head, eyes remain open with continuous lacrimation and this is usually a fatal condition. When the fluid is accumulated beneath the scalp due to bad obstetric procedure, it is usually curable and subsides gradually (caput succedenum). Its possible English equivalent is <i>hydrocephalus</i> .
UMA-0023	سبات سهری	<i>Subāt Sahrī</i>	A type of deep sleep with phases of consciousness in between. This type of unconsciousness is due to the predominance of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm). According to <i>Qarshī</i> and most Unani physicians this is a type of inflammation of brain which is due to predominance of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile) and <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm). Its possible English equivalent is <i>coma vigil</i> .
UMA-0024	سبات	<i>Subāt</i>	A prolonged phase of deep unconsciousness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>coma</i> .
UMA-0025	سبات بارد	<i>Subāt Bārid</i>	A type of coma or unconsciousness which is caused either by the exposure of cold environment or by the intake of narcotic drugs.
UMA-0026	سبات رطوبی	<i>Subāt Ruṭūbī</i>	A type of coma which is caused by the predominance of <i>Ruṭūbāt</i> (moistness) in the body which in turn causes hindrance in the process of oxygenation.
UMA-0027	سبات دموی	<i>Subāt Damwī</i>	A type of coma which is caused by the predominance of <i>Dam</i> (blood) in the body.
UMA-0028	سبات بخاری	<i>Subāt Bukhārī</i>	A type of coma which is caused by the gases produced by bad humours of stomach, lungs, intestine and uterus.
UMA-0029	سبات ضعفی	<i>Subāt Du'fī</i>	A type of coma which is caused by the weakness of brain and nerves.
UMA-0030	سبات ضربی	<i>Subāt Ḍarbī</i>	A type of coma due to injury of head and brain especially of temporal region. Its possible English equivalent is <i>traumatic coma</i> .
UMA-0031	سهر	<i>Sahr</i>	A disease in which the patient remains in wakeful state all the time. Its possible English equivalent is <i>insomnia</i> .

UMA-0032	سہریابس	<i>Sahr Yābis</i>	A state of wakefulness which is caused by the predominance of <i>Yubūsat</i> (dryness) either in terms of <i>Mādda</i> or matter i.e. <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile) and <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile) or simple.
UMA-0033	سہر رطوبی	<i>Sahr Ruṭūbī</i>	A state of wakefulness which is due to accumulation of <i>Ruṭūbāt</i> (moistness) in the brain.
UMA-0034	نسیان	<i>Nisyān</i>	A state of forgetfulness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>amnesia</i> .
UMA-0035	نسیان باردرطب	<i>Nisyān Bārid Raṭb</i>	A state of forgetfulness caused by the predominance of <i>Burūdat</i> (coldness) or <i>Ruṭūbat</i> (moistness) which is either simple or compound.
UMA-0036	نسیان بارویابس	<i>Nisyān Bārid Yābis</i>	A state of forgetfulness caused by the predominance of <i>Burūdat</i> (coldness) or <i>Yubūsat</i> (dryness).
UMA-0037	نسیان حاریابس	<i>Nisyān Ḥārr Yābis</i>	A state of forgetfulness which is caused by the predominance of <i>Yubūsat</i> (dryness) in the brain tissues. This state is incurable if there is a decrease in tissue of brain.
UMA-0038	اختلاط الذہن	<i>Ikhtilāṭ al-Dhahn</i>	A confused state of mind not reaching the level of <i>Junūn</i> . This is also a type of melancholia.
UMA-0039	ہذیان	<i>Hadhayān</i>	A state of stupor in which the patient talks continuously and irrelevantly. Its possible English equivalent is <i>delirium</i> .
UMA-0040	حمق	<i>Ḥumq</i>	The weakness of the thinking faculties of brain which in turn leads to distraction of mind. These patients can not make a balanced state or equilibrium in social environment. The patient usually makes himself busy in doing irrelevant chores similar to children. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dementia</i> .
UMA-0041	رعونت	<i>Ru'ūnat</i>	A type of weakness of the thinking faculties of brain in which the patient becomes egoistic. The patient usually expresses violent behaviour and feels himself superior to others.
UMA-0042	مالخولیا	<i>Mālankhūliya</i>	This word is a combination of two words. <i>Mālan</i> , meaning black and <i>Khūliya</i> , meaning <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile). According to ancient Unani physicians this is a form of severe depression caused by the accumulation of <i>Muḥṭariq Sawdā'</i> (burnt black bile) or <i>Muḥṭariq Ṣafrā'</i> (burnt yellow bile) in the brain. Patients experience false perceptions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>melancholia</i> .

UMA-0043	مالخوليا مراقي	<i>Mālankhūliya Marāqī</i>	This type of disorder occurs when burnt humour get accumulated in the peritoneum because of internal heat and leads to the formation of <i>Bukhārāt</i> (gases) of bad quality. These vapours cause the disturbance in the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>psychoneurosis</i> .
UMA-0044	نفخ مراقي	<i>Nafkh Marāqī</i>	Same as <i>Mālankhūliya Marāqī</i> .
UMA-0045	مراقية	<i>Marāqiyya</i>	Same as <i>Mālankhūliya Marāqī</i> .
UMA-0046	علت نافخه	<i>‘Illat Nāfikha</i>	Same as <i>Mālankhūliya Marāqī</i> .
UMA-0047	شرسوفيه	<i>Sharsūfiya</i>	Same as <i>Mālankhūliya Marāqī</i> .
UMA-0048	جنون	<i>Junūn</i>	A disturbed state of mind in which patient becomes insane. In this condition patient develops false perceptions and hallucinations accompanied with behavioural changes. Patient usually indulges in misbehaviour and does not follow discipline. Its possible English equivalent is <i>insanity</i> .
UMA-0049	وسواس	<i>Waswās</i>	Same as <i>Junūn</i> .
UMA-0050	مانيا	<i>Māniyā</i>	A severe form of agitated behaviour. Its possible English equivalent is <i>psychosis/mania</i> .
UMA-0051	جنون سبعي	<i>Junūn Saba’ī</i>	Same as <i>Māniyā</i> .
UMA-0052	داء الكلب	<i>Dā’ al-Kalb</i>	A combined state of agitation and relaxation caused by the accumulation of <i>Muḥtariq Sawdā’</i> (burnt black bile) in the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cynanthropy</i> .
UMA-0053	صبارا	<i>Ṣubārā</i>	An intensely disturbed state of mind accompanied with fever. It is caused by <i>Muḥtariq Ṣafrā’</i> (burnt yellow bile) and resembles very much with <i>Sarsām Ṣafrāwī</i> in terms of fever and the condition of urine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>maniac phrenitis</i> .

UMA-0054	قطرب	<i>Quṭrub</i>	A type of melancholia caused by <i>Muḥtariq Ṣafrā'</i> (burnt yellow bile). It is a chronic condition as its causative humour is more viscous and acute in nature. In this condition patient likes to live in isolation. During the daytime he stays in graveyards and comes out at night. He becomes irritative, emaciated and pale. Sometimes, he attacks other persons due to irritation. He makes noises resembling with dog and cock. Ulcers of calf muscles are also observed in these patients. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lycanthropy</i> .
UMA-0055	علة الذئب	<i>'Illa al-Dhi'b</i>	Same as <i>Quṭrub</i> .
UMA-0056	جنون ذئبی	<i>Junūn Dhi'bī</i>	Same as <i>Quṭrub</i> .
UMA-0057	عشق	<i>'Ishq</i>	A type of hallucination which resembles <i>Mālankhūliya</i> . In this condition, patient usually visualises the picture or thought of his beloved person in order to feel him/her. Its possible English equivalent is <i>erotomania</i> .
UMA-0058	سدر و دووار	<i>Sadr-o-Duwār</i>	<i>Sadr</i> is a disease of brain in which the person experiences darkness on standing. This condition usually accompanies with heaviness of head, tinnitus and confusion. <i>Duwār</i> is similar to <i>Sadr</i> but in this condition the patients feel giddiness also. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vertigo and giddiness</i> .
UMA-0059	سدر و دووار شرکی	<i>Sadr-o-Duwār Shirkī</i>	The state of <i>Sadr</i> and <i>Duwār</i> which comes as a complication of some other systemic diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>secondary vertigo and giddiness</i> .
UMA-0060	لوی و فیجذج	<i>Lawā-o-Fayḥadhaj</i>	<i>Lawā</i> is a condition which occurs in persons who lead a sedentary life and take alcohol along with rich diet. In these persons, there is an excessive accumulation of gases in the body which in turn leads to heaviness of heart, increased fatigue and lethargy.
UMA-0061	کابوس	<i>Kābūs</i>	Its literal meaning is to create pressure. In this condition patient feels pressure on his chest in lying posture while asleep. He feels choked and asphyxiated. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nightmare/incubus</i> .

UMA-0062	بيجذيق	<i>Bījīdhaq</i>	Same as <i>Lawā-o-Fayḥadhaj</i>
UMA-0063	اللوّی	<i>Al-Lawā</i>	Same as <i>Lawā-o-Fayḥadhaj</i>
UMA-0064	الخائق	<i>Al-Khāniq</i>	Same as <i>Kābūs</i> .
UMA-0065	الجاثوم والنيدلان	<i>Al-Jāthūm wa'l Nīdlān</i>	Same as <i>Kābūs</i> .
UMA-0066	صرع	<i>Ṣar'</i>	Its literal meaning is to fall down. It is an episodic disease in which sensory and motor functions of the organs are stopped. The patient falls down and experience convulsions and frothing from the mouth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epilepsy</i> .
UMA-0067	صرع دماغی اصلی	<i>Ṣar' Dimāghī Aṣlī</i>	A condition where the cause of <i>Ṣar'</i> (epilepsy) is in the brain itself. Its possible English equivalent is <i>primary epilepsy</i> .
UMA-0068	صرع شرکی	<i>Ṣar' Shirkī</i>	A condition when <i>Ṣar'</i> (epilepsy) occurs as a complication of other diseases of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>secondary epilepsy</i> .
UMA-0069	صرع لسعی	<i>Ṣar' Las'ī</i>	A type of <i>Ṣar'</i> (epilepsy) that occurs due to scorpion or insect bite. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sting epilepsy</i> .
UMA-0070	صرع الاطفال	<i>Ṣar' al-Atfāl</i>	Epilepsy that occurs in children. Affected children experience convulsions with frothing from mouth. Most physicians think that <i>Umm al-Ṣibyān</i> and <i>Rīḥ al-Ṣibyān</i> are one and the same as is <i>Ṣar' al-Atfāl</i> , but some physicians do not support this statement. They think that <i>Umm al-Ṣibyān</i> is a type of <i>Ṣar'</i> (epilepsy) which is accompanied with high fever. Its possible English equivalent is <i>infantile epilepsy</i> .
UMA-0071	صرع بدنی	<i>Ṣar' Badanī</i>	Epilepsy of this type occurs when <i>Radī bukhārāt</i> (putrified gases) from the body get accumulated in the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>reflex epilepsy</i> .
UMA-0072	صرع اطرافنی	<i>Ṣar' Aṭrāfi</i>	Epilepsy of this type occurs when <i>Radī bukhārāt</i> (putrified gases) from hand and legs get collected in the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epileptic aura</i> .
UMA-0073	صرع رحمی	<i>Ṣar' Raḥimī</i>	<i>Ṣar'</i> (epilepsy) due to the involvement of uterus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hysterical epilepsy</i> .
UMA-0074	صرع خبیبی	<i>Ṣar' Khababī</i>	In this type of <i>Ṣar'</i> (epilepsy) patient runs fast before the episode of convulsion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>procurative epilepsy</i> .

UMA-0075	صرع خفیف	Şar‘ Khafīf	In this type of Şar‘(epilepsy) intensity of convulsions is mild. This is usually accompanied with tinnitus, congestion and tension but there is no heaviness of head. Its possible English equivalent is <i>petit mal</i> .
UMA-0076	صرع شدید	Şar‘ Shadīd	In this type of Şar‘(epilepsy) intensity of convulsions is severe. Its possible English equivalent is <i>grand mal</i> .
UMA-0077	صرع ضربی	Şar‘ Darbī	A type of Şar‘(epilepsy) that occurs after injury of the head. Its possible English equivalent is <i>traumatic epilepsy</i> .
UMA-0078	صرع قلبی	Şar‘ Qalbī	A type of Şar‘(epilepsy) associated with some cardiac diseases.
UMA-0079	صرع لیلی	Şar‘ Laylī	A type of Şar‘(epilepsy) in which episodic convulsions occur at night. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nocturnal epilepsy</i> .
UMA-0080	صرع مراقی	Şar‘ Marāqī	A type of Şar‘(epilepsy) associated with <i>Mālankhūliya</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>hypochondriacal neurosis</i> .
UMA-0081	صرع نہاری	Şar‘ Nahārī	In this type of Şar‘(epilepsy) episodic convulsions occur at daytime. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diurnal epilepsy</i> .
UMA-0082	صرع شرکی معدی	Şar‘ Shirkī Mi‘dī	Şar‘(epilepsy) associated with the abdominal diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>secondary epilepsy</i> .
UMA-0083	صرع حسّی	Şar‘ Hissī	Şar‘ (epilepsy) due to the increased sensitivity of the brain.
UMA-0084	سکتہ	Sakta	A condition that occurs when there is a complete obstruction of the ventricles of the brain and channels of oxygen. In this condition the motor and sensory functions of the body stop but the respiratory and circulatory functions remain active. Patient remains stationary. Its possible English equivalent is <i>apoplexy</i> .
UMA-0085	سکتہ بلغمیہ	Sakta Balghamiyya	A type of apoplexy that occurs due to <i>Sudda Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic obstruction) in the brain. In this condition patient develops palor, flaccid muscles and there is discharge from nose and mouth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phlegmatic apoplexy</i> .
UMA-0086	سکتہ دمویہ	Sakta Damwiyya	Congestion of blood in the brain leads to this type of <i>Sakta</i> (apoplexy). In this type, patient’s eyes and face become red and vessels are congested. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sanguineous apoplexy</i> .

UMA-0087	سكتة سوداوية	<i>Sakta Sawdāwiyya</i>	A type of apoplexy that occurs due to accumulation of <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile) in the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>melancholic apoplexy</i> .
UMA-0088	سكتة احتقانية	<i>Sakta Iḥtiqāniyya</i>	A type of apoplexy in which there is engorgement of blood vessels of brain but exudation does not occur. Its possible English equivalent is <i>congestive apoplexy</i> .
UMA-0089	سكتة جلدية	<i>Sakta Jildiyya</i>	An apparent form of <i>Sakta</i> (apoplexy) in which there is accumulation of exudates beneath the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cutaneous apoplexy</i> .
UMA-0090	سكتة رئوية	<i>Sakta Ri'wiyya</i>	When <i>Sakta</i> (apoplexy) occurs due to the haemorrhage of the vessels of lungs. This causes congestion of the lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulmonary apoplexy</i> .
UMA-0091	سكتة سدوية	<i>Sakta Suddiyya</i>	When <i>Sakta</i> (apoplexy) occurs due to the obstruction in the arteries of brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thrombotic apoplexy</i> .
UMA-0092	سكتة ضربية	<i>Sakta Ḍarbiyya</i>	When <i>Sakta</i> (apoplexy) occurs due to injury of head. Its possible English equivalent is <i>traumatic apoplexy</i> .
UMA-0093	سكتة مولودية	<i>Sakta Mawlūdiyya</i>	When <i>Sakta</i> (apoplexy) occurs in newborns Its possible English equivalent is <i>neonatal apoplexy</i> .
UMA-0094	جمود	<i>Jumūd</i>	A condition that occurs due to the accumulation of <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile) in hind brain. Due to this all the sensory functions of the brain stop and patient remains stationary in his position. Its possible English equivalent is <i>catalepsy</i> .
UMA-0095	شخوص	<i>Shukhūṣ</i>	Same as <i>Jumūd</i> .
UMA-0096	آخذة	<i>Ākhidha</i>	Same as <i>Jumūd</i> .
UMA-0097	مدركة	<i>Mudrika</i>	Same as <i>Jumūd</i> .
UMA-0098	قاطوخص	<i>Qāṭūkhaṣ</i>	Same as <i>Jumūd</i> .
UMA-0099	استرخاء	<i>Istirkhā'</i>	A condition where muscles of an organ or the whole body become flaccid and are not able to perform function. Its possible English equivalent is <i>atony/flaccidity</i> .
UMA-0100	فالج	<i>Fālij</i>	A paralytic condition where muscles of half body (longitudinally) on either side stop functioning except the head. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hemiplegia</i> .

UMA-0101	فالج وبائی	<i>Fālij Wabā'ī</i>	<i>Fālij</i> (paralysis), that spreads in the form of epidemic in a certain area because of polluted air. This occurs mostly due to the involvement of heart. Patient suffering from this disease has bad breath, eyes red and confused. This is usually accompanied with vomiting with blackish green vomitus and sometimes it leads to sudden death within hours to three days.
UMA-0102	تشنج	<i>Tashannuj</i>	A condition in which muscles contract towards their origin. It is a state of muscular spasm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cramp/convulsion/spasm</i> .
UMA-0103	تشنج مادی	<i>Tashannuj Māddī</i>	A type of spasm that occurs due to the involvement of <i>Mādda</i> (organic matter). It occurs mostly in children. Its possible English equivalent is <i>repletive spasm</i> .
UMA-0104	تشنج رطب	<i>Tashannuj Raṭb</i>	Same as <i>Tashannuj Māddī</i> .
UMA-0105	تشنج امتلائی	<i>Tashannuj Imtilā'ī</i>	Same as <i>Tashannuj Māddī</i> .
UMA-0106	تشنج یبسی	<i>Tashannuj Yubsī</i>	A type of spasm that occurs due to the predominance of <i>Yubūsat</i> (dryness) in muscles. Sometimes an intense dryness occurs by generalized evacuation of fluid from the body or by the use of some drugs which produce dryness in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dry spasm</i> .
UMA-0107	تشنج استفراغی	<i>Tashannuj Istifrāghī</i>	Same as <i>Tashannuj Yubsī</i> .
UMA-0108	تشنج ایدائی	<i>Tashannuj Īdhā'ī</i>	A type of spasm that occurs in order to remove an injurious substance from the muscles whether it is irritant humour or coldness.
UMA-0109	تشنج الاطفال	<i>Tashannuj al-Atfāl</i>	A type of spasm mostly affecting children. It usually occurs because of high fever, constipation, insomnia and crying. Its possible English equivalent is <i>infantile spasm</i> .
UMA-0110	ضعف الدماغ	<i>Ḍu'f al-Dimāgh</i>	It is the weakness of brain. In this condition the blood supply to whole brain or a part of brain is interrupted and that part or the whole brain does not get sufficient supply of blood leading to the disturbance in different faculties of brain. This condition can also be due to impaired temperament of brain, congenital abnormality of brain, increased <i>Istifrāgh</i> (evacuation) of the body by any method. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cerebrasthenia</i> .

UMA-0111	ذکاوة الحس	<i>Dhakāwa al-Hiss</i>	A condition of increased sensitivity of brain which leads to headache and epilepsy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hyperaesthesia of brain</i> .
UMA-0112	صداع	<i>Ṣudā'</i>	Pain felt in the head which is divided into many types according to cause. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cephalalgia/headache</i> .
UMA-0113	صداع حار	<i>Ṣudā' Hārr</i>	Headache on exposure to hot environment. This headache does not involve <i>Mādda</i> (organic matter) or any pathological change inside body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>headache due to excessive heat</i> .
UMA-0114	صداع بارد	<i>Ṣudā' Bārid</i>	Headache on exposure to cold environment without involvement of <i>Mādda</i> (organic matter). Its possible English equivalent is <i>headache due to excessive cold</i> .
UMA-0115	صداع دموی	<i>Ṣudā' Damwī</i>	Headache due to predominance of <i>Dam</i> (blood). Its possible English equivalent is <i>congestive headache</i> .
UMA-0116	صداع صفراوی	<i>Ṣudā' Ṣafrāwī</i>	Headache due to predominance of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile). Its possible English equivalent is <i>bilious headache</i> .
UMA-0117	صداع بلغمی	<i>Ṣudā' Balghamī</i>	Headache due to predominance of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm) . Its possible English equivalent is <i>phlegmatic meningitis</i> .
UMA-0118	صداع سوداوی	<i>Ṣudā' Sawdāwī</i>	Headache due to predominance of <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile). Its possible English equivalent is <i>melanotic meningitis</i> .
UMA-0119	صداع ریجی داخلی	<i>Ṣudā' Rihī Dākhilī</i>	Headache due to the accumulation of gases in the brain that are produced in the body.
UMA-0120	صداع ریجی خارجی	<i>Ṣudā' Rihī Khārijī</i>	Headache due to accumulation of gases in the brain from outside the body.
UMA-0121	صداع بخاری داخلی	<i>Ṣudā' Bukhārī Dākhilī</i>	Headache due to excessive production of gases inside the brain.
UMA-0122	صداع بخاری خارجی	<i>Ṣudā' Bukhārī Khārijī</i>	Headache due to excessive production of gases outside the brain.
UMA-0123	صداع سدی	<i>Ṣudā' Suddī</i>	Headache due to <i>Sudda</i> (obstruction). The obstruction can occur either in the blood vessels or meningeal vessels or brain tissues. Its possible English equivalent is <i>embolic headache</i> .
UMA-0124	صداع ورمی	<i>Ṣudā' Waramī</i>	Headache due to <i>Waram</i> (inflammation) of brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inflammatory headache</i> .

UMA-0125	صداع ضربانی	Şudā‘ Darabānī	Headache due to increased pulsation of arteries in the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>throbbing headache</i> .
UMA-0126	صداع ضعف دماغی	Şudā‘ Du‘f Dimāghī	Headache due to weakness of brain.
UMA-0127	صداع حسّی	Şudā‘ Hissī	Headache due to the increased sensation of brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>headache due to hyperaesthesia</i> .
UMA-0128	صداع یبسی	Şudā‘ Yubsī	Headache due to the predominance of <i>Yubūsat</i> (dryness) in the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dry headache</i> .
UMA-0129	صداع جماعی	Şudā‘ Jimā‘ī	Headache due to excessive intercourse. Its possible English equivalent is <i>copulative headache</i> .
UMA-0130	صداع خمارى	Şudā‘ Khumārī	Headache due to intake of alcohol. Its possible English equivalent is <i>alcoholic headache</i> .
UMA-0131	صداع شمی	Şudā‘ Shammī	Headache due to inhalation of pungent odour or strong smells.
UMA-0132	صداع ضربی	Şudā‘ Darbī	Headache due to traumatic injury of head. Its possible English equivalent is <i>traumatic headache</i> .
UMA-0133	صداع تفرق اتصالی	Şudā‘ Tafarruq-i-Ittisālī	Same as Şudā‘ Darbī.
UMA-0134	صداع تزعزعی	Şudā‘ Taza‘zu‘ī	Headache due to concussion of brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>concussional headache</i> .
UMA-0135	صداع نومی	Şudā‘ Nawmī	Headache due to excessive sleep. Its possible English equivalent is <i>somnial headache</i> .
UMA-0136	صداع دودی	Şudā‘ Dūdī	Headache due to the presence of worms in the forebrain.
UMA-0137	صداع شرکی	Şudā‘ Shirkī	Headache due to involvement of some other disease in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>referred headache</i> .
UMA-0138	صداع شرکی معدی	Şudā‘ Shirkī Mi‘dī	Headache due to stomach diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>referred headache</i> .
UMA-0139	صداع شرکی کبدی	Şudā‘ Shirkī Kabidī	Headache due to liver diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>referred headache</i> .
UMA-0140	صداع مراقی	Şudā‘ Marāqī	Headache due to involvement of <i>Bārīṭūn</i> (peritoneum). Its possible English equivalent is <i>referred headache</i> .
UMA-0141	صداع نزلی	Şudā‘ Nazlī	Headache due to catarrh. Its possible English equivalent is <i>catarrhal headache</i> .
UMA-0142	صداع عرضی	Şudā‘ ‘Arḍī	Symptomatic headache which is produced as a symptom of other diseases e.g. fever. Its possible English equivalent is <i>secondary headache</i> .

UMA-0143	صداع بحرانی	<i>Ṣudā‘ Buḥrānī</i>	Headache in the crisis/critical stage of diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>headache during the crisis of disease</i> .
UMA-0144	تشنج النفساء	<i>Tashannuj al-Nufasā‘</i>	The spasm of muscles occurring in the body of women in the post partum period. Its possible English equivalent is <i>post partum spasm</i> .
UMA-0145	تشنج وجهی	<i>Tashannuj Wajhī</i>	The spasm of facial muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>facial spasm</i> .
UMA-0146	تمدد	<i>Tamaddud</i>	A type of tension occurring at both ends of the muscles causing maximum stretching of the muscles.
UMA-0147	تمدد الاوعية	<i>Tamaddud al-Aw‘iyya</i>	The dilatation of arterioles making them swollen.
UMA-0148	تمدد غیر کامل	<i>Tamaddud Ghayr Kāmil</i>	Breathing difficulties in the new born because of incomplete dilatation of lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>atelectasis</i> .
UMA-0149	کزاز	<i>Kuzāz</i>	A type of tension occurring in the muscles of cervical and thoracic vertebrae, making them elongated. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tetanus</i> .
UMA-0150	کزاز قدامی	<i>Kuzāz Quddāmī</i>	Tension of the anterior muscles of cervical and thoracic vertebrae. Its possible English equivalent is <i>emprosthotonus</i> .
UMA-0151	کزاز خلفی	<i>Kuzāz Khalfī</i>	Tension of the posterior muscles of cervical and thoracic vertebrae. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ophisthotonus</i> .
UMA-0152	کزاز مطلق	<i>Kuzāz Muṭlaq</i>	Tension of the whole muscles of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>generalized spasm</i> .
UMA-0153	کزاز جنبی	<i>Kuzāz Janbī</i>	Tension of muscles of one side of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pleurothotonus</i> .
UMA-0154	کزاز ذاتی	<i>Kuzāz Dhātī</i>	<i>Kuzāz</i> that occurs due to exposure of cold.
UMA-0155	کزاز صبیانی	<i>Kuzāz Ṣibyānī</i>	Tetanus that occurs in new born due to the wound of umbilical cord. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tetanus neonatarum</i> .
UMA-0156	کزاز ضربی	<i>Kuzāz Ḍarbī</i>	Tetanus that occurs due to injury or wound. Its possible English equivalent is <i>traumatic tetanus</i> .
UMA-0157	کزاز جرحی	<i>Kuzāz Jurḥī</i>	Same as <i>Kuzāz Ḍarbī</i> .

UMA-0158	لقوه	<i>Laqwa</i>	A disease of the facial muscles in which face is deviated to either side. In this condition patient can not close his eyes on the affected side and lips, completely. Saliva continues to dribble from the angles of the mouth. When the patient blows, air comes out from one side of the mouth. When this disease is bilateral there is no deviation of face but lips and eyes do not close completely. Its possible English equivalent is <i>facial palsy</i> .
UMA-0159	لقوه استرخائی	<i>Laqwa Istirkhā'ī</i>	Deviation of face due to flaccidity of the facial muscles.
UMA-0160	لقوه تشنجی	<i>Laqwa Tashannujī</i>	Deviation of face due to spasm of the facial muscles.
UMA-0161	رعشه	<i>Ra'sha</i>	Shivering of the organs of the body due to the weakness or defect in motor system. It is a mixture of voluntary and involuntary movements of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tremor</i> .
UMA-0162	رعشه شرابیہ	<i>Ra'sha Sharābiyya</i>	Shivering of the organs due to increased/habitual intake of alcohol. Its possible English equivalent is <i>alcoholic tremors</i> .
UMA-0163	ارتعاد	<i>Irti'ād</i>	Trembling of muscles. It occurs due to the predominance of <i>Ruṭūbat</i> (moistness) in the brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>twitching of muscles</i> .
UMA-0164	خدر	<i>Khadar</i>	The complete/partial loss of sensation of any organ of the body. According to causes it can be of four types i. e. <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic), <i>Damwī</i> (sanguineous), <i>Sawdāwī</i> (melanotic) and <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious). Its possible English equivalent is <i>numbness</i> .
UMA-0165	اختلاج	<i>Ikhtilāj</i>	Involuntary movement of the muscles of organs e.g. eyelids, heart, stomach and spleen that can be felt on the skin also. According to aetiology it is of two types: <i>Ikhtilāj Bārid</i> (chronic) and <i>Ikhtilāj Hārr</i> (acute). Its possible English equivalent is <i>fasciculation</i> .
UMA-0166	نزله وزکام	<i>Nazla-o-Zukām</i>	The flow of catarrhal fluids from the brain towards nose and throat. Some physicians have differentiated them by saying that while the flow of these fluids towards nose is known as <i>Zukām</i> the flow towards throat is known as <i>Nazla</i> . If the symptoms are intense then it is known <i>Nazla-o-Zukām Hārr</i> (acute). If these are of low intensity then it is known as <i>Nazla-o-Zukām Bārid</i> (chronic). Its possible English equivalent is <i>coryza and catarrh</i> .

UMA-0167	خناق	<i>Khunāq</i>	Its literal meaning is choking. It is an inflammation of external pharynx and larynx or muscles of upper part of oesophagus. The condition leads to difficulty in breathing and swallowing. Depending on the humours involved it is divided into four types i.e. <i>Khunāq Damwī</i> (sanguineous), <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious), <i>Sawdāwī</i> (melanotic), and <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic). It is also known as <i>Dhabḥa</i> or <i>Khāniqa</i> . According to <i>Ibn Sīnā</i> , <i>Khunāq</i> and <i>Dhabḥa</i> is the same. But recent physicians hold the view that the inflammation of tonsils and upper part of oesophagus is known as <i>Khunāq Muṭlaq</i> and <i>Dhabḥa</i> is the inflammation of bilateral pharyngeal muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ludwig's angina</i> .
UMA-0168	ذبحه	<i>Dhabḥa</i>	Same as <i>Khunāq</i> .
UMA-0169	خناق وبائی	<i>Khunāq Wabā'ī</i>	A severe type of inflammation of internal muscles of pharynx or larynx which is infectious in nature. This is accompanied with the formation of false membrane in the pharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diphtheria</i> .
UMA-0170	خناق کلبی	<i>Khunāq Kalbī</i>	The inflammation of internal muscles of larynx which in turn leads to change of voice similar to that of a dog.
UMA-0171	ورم حلق	<i>Waram-i-Ḥalaq</i>	The inflammation of pharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pharyngitis</i> .
UMA-0172	ورم الحلق خارجی	<i>Waram al-Ḥalaq Khārijī</i>	External inflammation of pharynx. It is of two types i.e. <i>Damwī</i> (sanguineous) and <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic). Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute pharyngitis</i> .
UMA-0173	خراج حلقی خلفی	<i>Khurāj Ḥalaqī Khalfī</i>	It is the abscess of the posterior part of pharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>retropharyngeal abscess</i> .
UMA-0174	سقوط اللسان	<i>Suqūṭ al-Lahāh</i>	Literal meaning of <i>Suqūṭ</i> is "to drop or fall". In this condition uvula becomes flaccid and hangs loosely in the throat. Patient feels a foreign body sensation in the throat. On examination the elongated uvula can be seen easily. Sometimes it becomes so elongated that the patient feels difficulty in swallowing the food and coughs frequently. It is caused either due to the predominance of blood or phlegm in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uvuloptosis</i> .

UMA-0175	تشنج البلعوم	<i>Tashannuj al-Bal'ūm</i>	The spasm of muscles of pharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pharyngeal spasm</i> .
UMA-0176	تشنج الحنجرة	<i>Tashannuj al-Ḥanjara</i>	The spasm of muscles of larynx with stridor. Its possible English equivalent is <i>laryngismus</i> .
UMA-0177	تشنج المري	<i>Tashannuj al-Marī</i>	The spasm of the muscles of oesophagus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oesophageal spasm</i> .
UMA-0178	ورم الحنجرة	<i>Waram al-Ḥanjara</i>	The inflammation of larynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>laryngitis</i> .
UMA-0179	استرخاء الحنجرة	<i>Istirkhā' al-Ḥanjara</i>	The flaccidity of laryngeal muscles due to the infiltration of fluids in them. In this condition the movement of larynx get stopped. Its possible English equivalent is <i>laryngoptosis</i> .
UMA-0180	ورم الحنجرة حاد	<i>Waram al-Ḥanjara Ḥādd</i>	Acute inflammation of larynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute laryngitis</i> .
UMA-0181	ورم الحنجرة حاد نزلي	<i>Waram al-Ḥanjara Ḥādd Nazlī</i>	Acute inflammation of larynx accompanied with cold and catarrh. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute catarrhal laryngitis</i> .
UMA-0182	ورم الحنجرة حاد تهابي	<i>Waram al-Ḥanjara Ḥādd Tahabbujī</i>	Acute inflammation of larynx accompanied with oedema/swelling of larynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute oedematous laryngitis</i> .
UMA-0183	ورم الحنجرة حاد غشائي	<i>Waram al-Ḥanjara Ḥādd Ghishā'ī</i>	Same as <i>Khunāq Wabā'ī</i> .
UMA-0184	خنقي	<i>Khunāqī</i>	Same as <i>Khunāq Wabā'ī</i> .
UMA-0185	قدي الحنجرة	<i>Qadhā al-Ḥanjara</i>	The presence of a living or non-living foreign body in larynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>foreign body in larynx</i> .
UMA-0186	انطباق المري	<i>Inṭibāq al-Marī</i>	Abnormal closure of oesophagus. In this disease, lumen of the oesophagus become narrow thereby creating difficulty in the passage of liquid diets. It is a type of psychogenic spasm of the muscles of oesophagus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oesophageal spasm/ achlasia cardia</i> .
UMA-0187	اختلاج القصبة	<i>Ikhtilāj al-Qaṣaba</i>	A condition where patient's voice tremble during conversation and he finds it difficult to speak. This condition is not continuous and permanent. Its possible English equivalent is <i>trembling of trachea</i> .

UMA-0188	ارتعاش القصبة	<i>Irti 'āsh al-Qaṣaba</i>	A continuous and permanent phase of trembling of trachea in which voice trembles throughout conversation.
UMA-0189	ورم اللوزتين	<i>Waram al-Lawzatayn</i>	The inflammation of tonsils. Depending on the humours involved it is of four types i.e. <i>Damwī</i> (sanguineous), <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic), <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious) and <i>Sawdāwī</i> (melanotic). Its possible English equivalent is <i>tonsillitis</i> .
UMA-0190	وجع الحلق	<i>Waja ' al-Ḥalaq</i>	Pain in the throat due to the involvement of humours or some injury of throat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pharyngeal pain</i> .
UMA-0191	التهاب تجاويف حلقوى انفى	<i>Ilthāb-i-Tajāwif Ḥulqūmī Anfī</i>	Inflammation of lymphoid follicles present in the wall of pharyngeal recess of nasopharynx. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adenoid</i> .
UMA-0192	وابله	<i>Wābila</i>	A severe type of pain of throat which is produced by spasm of nerves and vessels of the neck. If it is due to the spasm of arteries then it is fatal. If the cause is the spasm of nerves then it is not fatal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cervicobrachial neuralgia</i> .
UMA-0193	وجع العنق عصبى	<i>Waja ' al-'Unuq 'Aṣabī</i>	Same as <i>Wābila</i> .
UMA-0194	غصة الطعام	<i>Ghuṣṣa al-Ṭa'ām</i>	The choking of bolus and liquids in the throat.
UMA-0195	شرق	<i>Sharq</i>	A condition in which the water enters in larynx and trachea instead of pharynx.
UMA-0196	بلع الابرة	<i>Bal ' al-Ibra</i>	The swallowing of needle.
UMA-0197	غرق الماء	<i>Gharq al-Mā'</i>	Drowning or submersion in water. Its possible English equivalent is <i>drowning</i> .
UMA-0198	كلوبسته	<i>Gulūbasta</i>	Ligation/tying of throat with rope or any ligature. It leads to asphyxia which in turn leads to death. It is also known as <i>Makhnūq ba Wahaq</i> .
UMA-0199	تشبث العلق والشوك فى الحلق	<i>Tashabbuth al- 'Alaq wa'l Shawk fi'l Ḥalaq</i>	Sticking of leech or bone of fish in the throat.
UMA-0200	قروح	<i>Qurūḥ</i>	<i>Ulcers</i>
UMA-0201	قروح وبثور الحلق	<i>Qurūḥ wa Buthūr al-Ḥalaq</i>	Wounds and eruptions in the throat caused by humours i.e. <i>Dam</i> (blood) and <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile) leading to severe burning in the throat. Sometimes they appear in oesophagus and trachea also. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ulcers of pharynx</i> .

UMA-0202	سوزش حلق	<i>Sozish-i-Halaq</i>	Burning in the throat due to the predominance of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile).
UMA-0203	حرقة الحلق	<i>Hurqa al-Halaq</i>	Same as <i>Sozish-i-Halaq</i> .
UMA-0204	خشونة الحلق	<i>Khushūna al-Halaq</i>	Irritation of throat.
UMA-0205	ورم وقروح قصبة الرية	<i>Waram wa Qurūh Qaṣaba al-Ri'a</i>	Inflammation and ulceration of trachea. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tracheitis</i> .
UMA-0206	تفريق اتصال المري	<i>Tafarruq Ittiṣāl al-Marī</i>	Injury of oesophagus which can be due to rupture of vessels as a result of trauma or congestion or surgery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oesophageal injury</i> .
UMA-0207	قروح المري	<i>Qurūḥ al-Marī</i>	Ulceration of oesophagus due to rupture of pustules, inflammation or bilious vomitus. It can also be due to diversion of catarrhal fluids towards oesophagus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oesophageal ulcers</i> .
UMA-0208	حكة المري	<i>Hikka al-Marī</i>	Irritation of oesophagus due to the reflux of humours accumulated in stomach towards it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oesophageal reflux</i> .
UMA-0209	بحة الصوت	<i>Buḥḥa al-Ṣawt</i>	Change in the pitch/tone of voice. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hoarseness</i> .
UMA-0210	بكوة الصوت	<i>Buḥūḥa al-Ṣawt</i>	Same as <i>Buḥḥa al-Ṣawt</i> .
UMA-0211	قصر الصوت	<i>Qaṣr al-Ṣawt</i>	A condition in which the patient is unable to complete a sentence without taking break due to respiratory distress. It is treated by breathing exercises.
UMA-0212	عسر البلع	<i>'Usr al-Bal'</i>	Difficulty in swallowing of food. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dysphagia</i> .
UMA-0213	عسر الازدرار	<i>'Usr al-Izdirār</i>	Same as <i>'Usr al-Bal'</i> .
UMA-0214	خلل الصوت	<i>Khalal al-Ṣawt</i>	Defect of voice.
UMA-0215	خشونة الصوت	<i>Khushūna al-Ṣawt</i>	A kind of hoarseness of voice. It is caused by the predominance of coldness or spasm of laryngeal muscles. It can also be due to excessive crying and shouting, cutting of uvula and insomnia. It may be congenital and acquired i.e. <i>Khushūna al-Ṣawt Khilqī</i> (congenital) or <i>Khushūna al-Ṣawt Iktisābī</i> (acquired). Its possible English equivalent is <i>dysphonia</i> .
UMA-0216	انقطاع الصوت	<i>Inqitā' al-Ṣawt</i>	Complete cessation of voice. It is caused by impaired temperament or damage to larynx or laryngeal muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>aphonia</i> .

UMA-0217	غلاظة الصوت	<i>Ghilẓa al-Ṣawt</i>	Thickness of voice due to excessive use of larynx e.g shouting, flute playing etc. It is caused by the expansion of laryngeal muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>low pitched voice</i> .
UMA-0218	دقة الصوت	<i>Diqqa al-Ṣawt</i>	A change of voice caused by insomnia, fatigue, sternous exercise and evacuation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>high pitched voice</i> .
UMA-0219	كدورة الصوت	<i>Kudūra al-Ṣawt</i>	A type of abnormal voice which resembles the voice of rubbing of lead and is caused by the predominance of viscous fluid in the throat.
UMA-0220	ارتعاش الصوت	<i>Irti'āsh al-Ṣawt</i>	A vibrating type of voice that may be treated by voice rest at least for one month. The aim behind this is to give complete rest to vocal cords. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vibrating voice</i> .
UMA-0221	ضعف الرئة	<i>Du'f al-Ri'a</i>	The weakness of lungs due to infiltration of cold catarrhal fluids. It is characterized by cough, loss of appetite, emaciation, increased viscosity of urine, presence of froth and reddish coloured urine, wheezing, oedematous eyes, often drowsiness, attack of cough in lying down posture, passing of mucoid loose stools three to four times daily. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulmonary insufficiency</i> .
UMA-0222	نفس	<i>Nafas</i>	<i>Respiration</i>
UMA-0223	نفس سريع	<i>Nafas Sarī'</i>	A condition where respiratory rate is increased. It is due to increased requirement of body e.g. in cases of anaemia. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rapid respiration/tachypnoea</i> .
UMA-0224	نفس شاق	<i>Nafas Shāhiq</i>	A type of respiration in which external respiratory muscles are involved. It occurs in epidemic fevers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>respiratory distress</i> .
UMA-0225	نفس صغير	<i>Nafas Ṣaghīr</i>	A type of respiration that occurs due to pain in the respiratory tract or narrowing of air passages. Its possible English equivalent is <i>shallow breathing</i> .
UMA-0226	نفس ضيق	<i>Nafas Ḍayyiq</i>	Same as <i>Ḍīq al-Nafas</i> .
UMA-0227	نفس عالي	<i>Nafas 'Ālī</i>	Same as <i>Nafas Shāhiq</i> .

UMA-0228	نفس عسر	<i>Nafas 'Asir</i>	Difficulty in breathing caused by some damage of the respiratory organs, paresis of respiratory muscles due to excessive cold. It can also be caused due to the involvement of heart, liver, stomach and diaphragm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dyspnoea</i> .
UMA-0229	نفس عظيم	<i>Nafas 'Aẓīm</i>	Same as <i>Nafas Shāhiq</i> .
UMA-0230	نفس غير منتظم	<i>Nafas Ghayr Muntaẓim</i>	Irregular respiration.
UMA-0231	نفس قصير	<i>Nafas Qaṣīr</i>	In this type of respiration, inspiratory and expiratory phase is short. If frequent it indicates pain of respiratory tract and if infrequent indicates loss of innate energy of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>short respiration</i> .
UMA-0232	نفس متتابع	<i>Nafas Mutatābi'</i>	Frequently occurring respiration that occurs due to increased demand of the body. This may be caused by pain, swelling or obstruction in the respiratory tract or fibrosis of lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>frequent respiration</i> .
UMA-0233	نفس متضاعف	<i>Nafas Mutaḍā'if</i>	A type of bronchial breathing which generally occurs in children or when the child cries. In this condition there is an interval between the inspiratory and expiratory phase. It is seen in fevers, weakness of respiratory organs, impaired temperament, pain and swelling in respiratory organs or adjacent area like diaphragm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>double respiration</i> .
UMA-0234	نفس متواتر	<i>Nafas Mutawātir</i>	Same as <i>Nafas Mutatābi'</i> .
UMA-0235	نفس متفاوت	<i>Nafas Mutaḥāwīt</i>	It is the infrequent respiration.
UMA-0236	نفس مختلف	<i>Nafas Mukhtalif</i>	Same as <i>Nafas Ghayr Muntaẓim</i> .
UMA-0237	نفس متعلي	<i>Nafas Mumtālī</i>	A type of short breath caused due to increased intra abdominal pressure e.g. in pregnancy, ascites and intake of food. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thoracic respiration</i> .
UMA-0238	نفس مرتعش	<i>Nafas Murta'ish</i>	Trembling respiration.
UMA-0239	نفس منتن	<i>Nafas Muntin</i>	Foul breath caused by the accumulation of putrified humours either in trachea or lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>foul smelling respiration</i> .

UMA-0240	نفس منقطع	<i>Nafas Munqaṭi</i>	Interrupted respiration as seen in Cheyne stokes breathing.
UMA-0241	نفس خنثاقي	<i>Nafas Khunāqī</i>	A kind of obstructive respiration.
UMA-0242	نفس مستكره	<i>Nafas Mustakrah</i>	Difficulty in respiration due to weakness.
UMA-0243	عسر التنفس	<i>‘Uṣr al-Tanaffus</i>	Difficulty in respiration which occurs both during inspiration and expiration. It is caused by disorder of respiratory organ specially lungs, predominance of heat on heart and disturbance of motor functions of the respiratory system. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dyspnoea/ breathlessness</i> .
UMA-0244	تقلص	<i>Taqalluṣ</i>	<i>Contraction/Shrinking/Shrinkage</i>
UMA-0245	تقلص النفس	<i>Taqalluṣ al-Nafas</i>	Shortness of breath due to acute inflammatory condition of pleural membrane. This condition is also known as <i>Taqalluṣ al-Ḥijāb</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>short breathing</i> .
UMA-0246	تقلص الحجاب	<i>Taqalluṣ al-Ḥijāb</i>	Same as <i>Taqalluṣ al-Nafas</i> .
UMA-0247	ضيق النفس	<i>Ḍīq al-Nafas</i>	Difficulty of the patient to breath because of the narrowing of air passages. It can be considered as a disease itself or symptoms to other diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bronchial asthma</i> .
UMA-0248	دمه	<i>Dama</i>	Same as <i>Ḍīq al-Nafas</i> .
UMA-0249	انتصاب النفس	<i>Intiṣāb al-Nafas</i>	A condition in which patient can breath only in sitting posture with raised head at night. It manifests itself either as a disease or as a symptom of any other disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>orthopnoea</i> .
UMA-0250	ربو	<i>Rabw</i>	A condition in which there is shortness of breath due to congestion in the bronchioles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bronchial asthma</i> .
UMA-0251	بهر	<i>Buhr</i>	Shortness of breath due to congestion of arteries of lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cardiac asthma</i> .
UMA-0252	ربو بلغمي	<i>Rabw Balghamī</i>	Shortness of breath due to the accumulation of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm) in the air passages. Its possible English equivalent is <i>catarrhal asthma</i> .
UMA-0253	ربو نزلي	<i>Rabw Nazlī</i>	Same as <i>Rabw Balghamī</i> .
UMA-0254	ربو دخاني	<i>Rabw Dukhānī</i>	Shortness of breath due to congestion of heart leading to shortness of breath.

UMA-0255	ربو ريحي	<i>Rabw Rīḥī</i>	Shortness of breath due to accumulation of <i>Riyāḥ</i> in the lobes of lungs and air passages. Its possible English equivalent is <i>emphysema</i> .
UMA-0256	ربو استرخائي	<i>Rabw Istirkhā'ī</i>	Shortness of breath due to the paresis of respiratory muscles.
UMA-0257	ربو يبسي	<i>Rabw Yubsī</i>	Shortness of breath due to the predominance of <i>Yubūsat</i> (dryness) in the lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fibrosis of lungs</i> .
UMA-0258	ربو ورمي	<i>Rabw Waramī</i>	Shortness of breath due to the inflammation of lungs and air passages. Its possible English equivalent is <i>potter's asthma</i> .
UMA-0259	ربو حار	<i>Rabw Ḥārr</i>	An acute asthmatic condition.
UMA-0260	سعال وسرفه	<i>Su'āl-o-Surfa</i>	It is actually a reflex action of the body to get rid of some irritative substance from the respiratory air passage. According to the presence of humour it can be divided into <i>Damwī</i> (sanguineous), <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic), <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious) and <i>Sawdāwī</i> (melanotic). Its possible English equivalent is <i>cough/bronchitis</i> .
UMA-0261	سعال وبائي	<i>Su'āl Wabā'ī</i>	An epidemic form of cough which is usually accompanied with vomiting.
UMA-0262	خشونة القصبة	<i>Khushūna al-Qaṣaba</i>	Roughness of trachea leading to cough.
UMA-0263	سعال الاطفال	<i>Su'āl al-Atfāl</i>	A type of cough which occurs due to predominance of <i>Ruṭūbat</i> (moistness) in the infants. Its possible English equivalent is <i>infantile cough</i> .
UMA-0264	خرخره	<i>Kharkhara</i>	A sound produced during breathing as a result of excessive exudates/fluid in the lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>crepitations</i> .
UMA-0265	نفث الدم	<i>Naṭh al-Dam</i>	Blood coming from the respiratory tract. Its possible English equivalent is <i>haemoptysis</i> .
UMA-0266	شوصه	<i>Shūṣa</i>	Pain due to inflammation of posterior part of diaphragm which is attached to false ribs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pleurodynia/intercostal neuralgia</i> .
UMA-0267	جريان الدم في جرم الرئة	<i>Jarayān al-Dam fī Jirm al-Ri'a</i>	Bleeding from the lung tissues.

UMA-0268	جريان الدم رئوي داخلي	<i>Jarayān al-Dam Ri'wī Dākhilī</i>	Bleeding within the lungs due to the rupture of vessels.
UMA-0269	ذات الرئة	<i>Dhāt al-Ri'a</i>	An acute inflammation of lungs due to involvement of <i>Dam</i> (blood) and <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile). Its possible English equivalent is <i>pneumonia</i> .
UMA-0270	ذات الرئة فصي	<i>Dhāt al-Ri'a Faṣṣī</i>	Unilateral acute inflammation of one of the lobes of lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lobar pneumonia</i> .
UMA-0271	ذات الرئة فصيصي	<i>Dhāt al-Ri'a Fuṣayṣī</i>	Bilateral acute inflammation of one or more lobes of lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lobular pneumonia</i> .
UMA-0272	ذات الرئة مزمن	<i>Dhāt al-Ri'a Muzmin</i>	Chronic inflammation of lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chronic pneumonia</i> .
UMA-0273	سل	<i>Sill</i>	Ulceration of lungs always accompanied with tuberculosis of lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phthisis</i> .
UMA-0274	سل غير حقيقي	<i>Sill Ghayr Ḥaqīqī</i>	A condition where ulceration or fever is absent but patient suffers from cold cough. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pseudo phthisis</i> .
UMA-0275	نفث المدة	<i>Nafth al-Midda</i>	Coughing out pus due to any reason. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pyoptysis</i> .
UMA-0276	ذات الجنب	<i>Dhāt al-Janb</i>	Its literal meaning is 'pain of ribs'. According to humour it is of four types: <i>Damwī</i> (sanguineous), <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic), <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious) and <i>Sawdāwī</i> (melanotic). Its possible English equivalent is <i>pleurisy</i> .
UMA-0277	ذات الجنب حقيقي	<i>Dhāt al-Janb Ḥaqīqī</i>	Pain with inflammation of pleural membrane.
UMA-0278	ذات الجنب غير حقيقي	<i>Dhāt al-Janb Ghayr Ḥaqīqī</i>	Pain of the lateral aspect of chest due to accumulation of <i>Riyāḥ</i> (gases) in the rib cage or inflammatory condition of the intercostal muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>costochondritis</i> .
UMA-0279	ذات الجنب خالص	<i>Dhāt al-Janb Khālīṣ</i>	Same as <i>Dhāt al-Janb Ḥaqīqī</i> .
UMA-0280	ذات الجنب غير خالص	<i>Dhāt al-Janb Ghayr Khālīṣ</i>	Same as <i>Dhāt al-Janb Ghayr Ḥaqīqī</i> .
UMA-0281	ذات الجنب وبائي	<i>Dhāt al-Janb Wabā'ī</i>	Pain of intercostal muscles accompanied with fever, syncope, cough and foul breath. Death occurs within days in this type. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bornholm's disease</i> .

UMA-0282	ذات الجنب صديدي	<i>Dhāt al-Janb Ṣadīdī</i>	Pain of intercostal muscles due to the accumulation of pus in pleural cavity. Its possible English equivalent is <i>empyema</i> .
UMA-0283	ذات الجنب مضاعف	<i>Dhāt al-Janb Muḍā‘af</i>	Pain of inter costal muscles bilaterally. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bilateral pleurisy</i> .
UMA-0284	اجتماع الماء في الرئة	<i>Ijtimā‘ al-Mā‘ fi’l-Ri’a</i>	Excessive exudation of fluids in the lungs due to congestive conditions of the lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulmonary oedema</i> .
UMA-0285	بثور الرئة	<i>Buthūr al-Ri’a</i>	Eruptions on lungs which lead to heaviness of chest without fever. It causes severe cough and congestion of chest.
UMA-0286	ورم رئة الاطفال	<i>Waram Ri’a al-Atfāl</i>	A condition of breathlessness occurring in children. It is caused by the phlegmatic humours in the body. On inspection there is a bulge at the base of ribs on respiration. It is accompanied with fever, cough etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>infantile bronchopneumonia</i> .
UMA-0287	خانقة	<i>Khāniqa</i>	A type of <i>Dhāt al-Janb Ghayr Khālīṣ</i> in which inflammation occurs in parietal pleura and sides of diaphragm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>parietal pleuritis</i> .
UMA-0288	ذات الصدر	<i>Dhāt al-Ṣadr</i>	Pain due to the inflammation of anterior part of mediastinal pleura. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pleuritis</i> .
UMA-0289	ذات العرض	<i>Dhāt al-‘Arḍ</i>	Pain due to the inflammation of posterior part of mediastinal pleura. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mediastinal pleuritis</i> .
UMA-0290	برسام	<i>Barsām</i>	Inflammation of that part of diaphragm which lies between stomach and liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diaphragmitis</i> .
UMA-0291	جمود صدر	<i>Jumūd-i-Ṣadr</i>	In this disease muscles of chest contract as a result of severe cold leading to restricted painful movement .
UMA-0292	برد صدر	<i>Bard-i-Ṣadr</i>	Same as <i>Jumūd-i-Ṣadr</i> .
UMA-0293	شهيقه	<i>Shahīqa</i>	Its literal meaning is to cry. In this condition, child cries a lot while coughing severely. Its possible English equivalent is <i>whooping cough/pertusis</i> .
UMA-0294	قيح الصدر	<i>Qīḥ al-Ṣadr</i>	Pus formation in the pleural cavity. Its possible English equivalent is <i>empyema thoracis</i> .

UMA-0295	هبوط الرئة	<i>Hubūṭ al-Ri'a</i>	Congenital and acquired consolidation of lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>atelectasis</i> .
UMA-0296	هبوط واسع	<i>Hubūṭ Wasi'</i>	Massive collapse of the lungs due to consolidation.
UMA-0297	تدرن رئوي	<i>Tadarrun Ri'wī</i>	A contagious infection of lungs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulmonary tuberculosis</i>
UMA-0298	ميتوتة رئوية	<i>Maytūta Ri'wiyya</i>	Pulmonary ischaemia leading to death of a part of lung. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulmonary infarction</i> .
UMA-0299	اوذيما رئوي	<i>Ūdhīmā Ri'wiyya</i>	Same as <i>Ijtimā' al-Mā' fi'l-Ri'a</i> .
UMA-0300	تدرن عمومي	<i>Tadarrun 'Umūmī</i>	A form of tuberculosis which progresses slowly leading to a fulminating acute disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>miliary tuberculosis</i> .
UMA-0301	اتساع الشعب	<i>Ittisā' al-Shu'ab</i>	Dilatation of the bronchial tubes. It is an abnormal permanent dilatation of the bronchi marked by foetid breath and paroxysmal coughing with muco purulent discharge. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bronchiectasis</i> .
UMA-0302	التهاب الشعب حاد	<i>Ittihāb al-Shu'ab Ḥādd</i>	A type of inflammation of bronchi with a short and severe course. It is due to the exposure to cold and some irritant substances. It is characterized by fever, chest pain, dyspnoea etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute bronchitis</i> .
UMA-0303	التهاب الشعب مزمن	<i>Ittihāb al-Shu'ab Muzmin</i>	A chronic type of inflammation of bronchi It is characterized by attacks of cough with sputum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chronic bronchitis</i> .
UMA-0304	نفخة الرئة	<i>Nafkha al-Ri'a</i>	Excessive and abnormal accumulation of air in the alveoli of lung. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulmonary emphysema</i> .
UMA-0305	ضيق النفس شعبي	<i>Dhīq al-Nafas Shu'abī</i>	Asthmatic disorder accompanying bronchitis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>asthmatic bronchitis</i> .
UMA-0306	سلعة الشعب سرطانية	<i>Sal'a al-Shu'ab Saraṭāniyya</i>	Carcinoma of the lungs which originates from the bronchial tree. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bronchogenic carcinoma</i> .
UMA-0307	سلعة شعبية الرئة غدية	<i>Sal'a Shu'ba al-Ri'a Ghudadiyya</i>	Carcinoma arising from the glands of bronchus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adenocarcinoma of bronchus</i> .
UMA-0308	سرفه نزليه حاره	<i>Surfa Nazliyya Ḥārra</i>	Acute cough associated with catarrh i.e. inflammation of the mucous membrane with discharge. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute catarrhal cough</i> .

UMA-0309	سرفه نزليه بارده	<i>Surfa Nazliyya Bārīda</i>	A type of chronic cough associated with catarrh. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chronic catarrhal cough</i> .
UMA-0310	سرفه رطوبيه	<i>Surfa Ruṭūbiyya</i>	A type of cough that is effective in removing material from the respiratory tract. Its possible English equivalent is <i>productive cough</i> .
UMA-0311	سرفه يبيسيه	<i>Surfa Yubsiyya</i>	A type of cough that is not accompanied with expectoration. Its possible English equivalent is <i>non productive/dry cough</i> .
UMA-0312	سوء التنفس	<i>Sū' al-Tanaḥḥus</i>	An abnormal type of respiration which occurs in various conditions, different impaired temperament, pain, obstruction, swelling, general debility, acute fevers and poisonings. Its possible English equivalent is <i>impaired respiration</i> .
UMA-0313	نفس منخري	<i>Nāfas Mankharī</i>	A very serious type of dyspnoea characterised by laryngeonasal character which is caused by accumulation of pus and humours in the lungs.
UMA-0314	نفس منتصف	<i>Nāfas Muntaṣif</i>	An abnormal type of respiration which is caused by partial functioning of lungs.
UMA-0315	اعضاء النفس	<i>A'ḍā' al-Nāfas</i>	The organs of respiration which include larynx, trachea, bronchial tree, vessels, diaphragm, muscles of the chest and thorax.
UMA-0316	مبادى النفس	<i>Mabādī al-Nāfas</i>	It refers to respiratory centre.
UMA-0317	جوار النفس	<i>Jawār al-Nāfas</i>	The organs lying in proximity/vicinity of respiratory organs. It includes stomach, liver, uterus, whole abdomen.
UMA-0318	وجع القلب	<i>Waja' al-Qalb</i>	Pain of heart caused by trauma, impaired temperament of heart, inflammation and predominance of fluids over heart. Its possible English equivalent is <i>angina pectoris</i> .
UMA-0319	خفقان	<i>Khafaqān</i>	A feeling of increased beating of the heart which is within the notice of the patient. According to the causes <i>Khafaqān</i> is divided various types. Its possible English equivalent is <i>palpitation</i> .
UMA-0320	خفقان حار	<i>Khafaqān Ḥārr</i>	<i>Khafaqān</i> due to the impaired temperament of <i>Dam</i> (blood) and <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile).
UMA-0321	خفقان بارد	<i>Khafaqān Bārid</i>	<i>Khafaqān</i> due to the impaired temperament of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm) and <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile).
UMA-0322	خفقان ريحي وبخاري	<i>Khafaqān Rihī-o-Bukhārī</i>	<i>Khafaqān</i> due to the accumulation of <i>Rih</i> (gases) and <i>Bukhārāt</i> (vapours).

UMA-0323	خفقان سدی	<i>Khafaqān Suddī</i>	<i>Khafaqān</i> due to the valvular obstruction of heart.
UMA-0324	خفقان ضعیفی	<i>Khafaqān Du'fī</i>	<i>Khafaqān</i> due to the weakness of the muscles of heart.
UMA-0325	خفقان حسّی	<i>Khafaqān Hissī</i>	<i>Khafaqān</i> due to increased sensitivity of heart.
UMA-0326	خفقان شرکی	<i>Khafaqān Shirkī</i>	<i>Khafaqān</i> caused secondary to other diseases e.g. stomach diseases
UMA-0327	غشی	<i>Ghashī</i>	Its literal meaning is to cover/hide something. According to Unani Medicine it is a disease of heart in which voluntary functions of the heart nearly stop. Patient becomes pale and pulse is feeble. Its possible English equivalent is <i>syncope</i> .
UMA-0328	غشی امتلائی	<i>Ghashī Imtilā'ī</i>	Syncope or fainting due to congestion of fluids in the body.
UMA-0329	غشی استفراغی	<i>Ghashī Istifrāghī</i>	Syncope or fainting due to excessive evacuation of fluids from the body whether it is internal or external type of evacuation.
UMA-0330	غشی سوء مزاجی	<i>Ghashī Sū'-i-Mizājī</i>	Syncope occurring due to the derranged temperament of the body.
UMA-0331	غشی وجعی و درمی	<i>Ghashī Waja'ī-o-Waramī</i>	Syncope due to severe pain or inflammation of any part of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>neurogenic vasovagal reflex</i> .
UMA-0332	غشی سدی	<i>Ghashī Suddī</i>	Syncope due to obstruction in the vessels.
UMA-0333	غشی جوعی	<i>Ghashī Jū'ī</i>	Syncope due to severe starvation.
UMA-0334	غشی تعبّی و بیسی	<i>Ghashī Ta'bī-o-Yubsī</i>	Syncope due to excessive physical exertion and predominance of dryness.
UMA-0335	غشی نفسانی	<i>Ghashī Nafsānī</i>	Syncope or fainting due to excessive emotions.
UMA-0336	غشی معدی	<i>Ghashī Mi'dī</i>	Syncope/fainting due to involvement of stomach. This is preceded by nausea and vomiting. Its possible English equivalent is <i>postprandial hypotension</i> .
UMA-0337	غشی اختناق	<i>Ghashī Ikhtināqī</i>	Syncope/fainting due to toxic <i>Bukhārūt</i> (gases) from other organs of the body reaching to the heart or due to <i>Sudda</i> in <i>Masālik-i-Rūḥ</i> lying in the vicinity of heart.
UMA-0338	غشی حمی	<i>Ghashī Hummī</i>	Syncope/fainting due to high fever.
UMA-0339	غشی سمی	<i>Ghashī Sammī</i>	Syncope/fainting due to any poison in the body.
UMA-0340	سقوط القوّة	<i>Suqūṭ al-Quwwa</i>	Loss of vitality due to congestion of fluids, and excessive evacuation of body fluids. Its possible English equivalent is <i>shock</i> .

UMA-0341	ورم القلب	<i>Waram al-Qalb</i>	Inflammation of heart that is invariably fatal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>carditis</i> .
UMA-0342	ورم اذن القلب	<i>Waram Udhun al-Qalb</i>	Inflammation of atria of the heart often followed by chronic fevers.
UMA-0343	التهاب درون قلب	<i>Iltihāb Darūn-i-Qalb</i>	Inflammation of cavity of heart. Its possible English equivalent is <i>endocarditis</i> .
UMA-0344	ورم غشاء القلب	<i>Waram Ghishā' al-Qalb</i>	An acute inflammation of the outer covering of heart. It leads to syncope and sudden death. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pericarditis</i> .
UMA-0345	امتلاء غلاف القلب	<i>Imtilā' Ghilāf al-Qalb</i>	Collection of phlegmatic and sanguineous fluids in the outer covering of the heart. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hydropericardium</i> .
UMA-0346	ضغط القلب	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Qalb</i>	Squeezing of the heart because of infiltration of bilious or melanotic fluid from liver. It leads to syncope.
UMA-0347	تقشر القلب	<i>Taqashshur al-Qalb</i>	Scratching of heart. Patient feels severe pain similar to scratching, leading to syncope/fainting.
UMA-0348	قذف القلب	<i>Qadhḥ al-Qalb</i>	In this condition heart seems to bounce up because of the congestion in aorta. Its possible English equivalent is <i>palpitation</i> .
UMA-0349	استسقاء القلب	<i>Istisqā' al-Qalb</i>	Same as <i>Ghalaba al-Raṭūba 'ala'l Qalb</i> .
UMA-0350	غلبة الرطوبة على القلب	<i>Ghalaba al-Ruṭūba 'ala'l Qalb</i>	Collection of fluids in the covering of the heart due to the involvement of cardiac end of the stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pericardial effusion</i> .
UMA-0351	دخانية القلب	<i>Dukhāniyya al-Qalb</i>	A condition caused by the burning of humours leading to palpitation.
UMA-0352	علة دخانية	<i>'Illa Dukhāniyya</i>	Same as <i>Dukhāniyya al-Qalb</i> .
UMA-0353	جذب القلب	<i>Jadhb al-Qalb</i>	A feeling of sinking of the heart due to the involvement of liver. The condition arises because of the congestion of liver with morbid humours.
UMA-0354	اقفارى مرض قلب	<i>Iqfārī Marad-i-Qalb</i>	A condition caused by an inadequate supply of blood and oxygen to a portion of myocardium. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ischaemic heart disease</i> .
UMA-0355	التنخر الانسدادى لعزل القلب	<i>Al-Tanakhkhur al-Insidādī li 'Aḍal al-Qalb</i>	A condition that occurs due to loss of supply of blood in a part of muscle of heart or due to occlusion in the coronary artery or its branches. Its possible English equivalent is <i>myocardial infarction</i> .
UMA-0356	تخثر الدم	<i>Takhaththur al-Dam</i>	Formation of thrombus within the blood vessels. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thrombosis</i> .

UMA-0357	قصور الكليلى حاد	<i>Quṣūr Iklīlī Ḥādd</i>	A decrease of flow of blood through coronary arteries. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute coronary insufficiency</i> .
UMA-0358	بطوء القلب الجيبى	<i>Buṭū' al-Qalb al-Jaybī</i>	A slow sinus rhythm with a heart rate of less than 60 per minute. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sinus bradycardia</i> .
UMA-0359	سرعة القلب الجيبية	<i>Sur'a al-Qalb al-Jaybiyya</i>	A fast sinus rhythm with a heart rate of more than 100 per minute. It is seen in fevers, shock, thyrotoxicosis, pericarditis, congenital heart disease, anaemia etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sinus tachycardia</i> .
UMA-0360	زائد انقباضات	<i>Zā'id Inqibādāt</i>	A premature contraction of heart that is independent of the normal rhythm and arises in response to an impulse in some part of the heart other than sino atrial node. It is usually seen in myocardial infarction. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ectopic beats/extra systole</i> .
UMA-0361	ارتعاش اذنى	<i>Irti'āsh Udhunī</i>	An atrial arrhythmia characterized by rapid randomized contractions of the atrial myocardium causing a totally irregular often rapid ventricular rate. Its possible English equivalent is <i>atrial fibrillation</i> .
UMA-0362	مرض القلب الحدارى	<i>Marad al-Qalb al-Ḥudārī</i>	It is seen in young and middle aged persons. Its common complication is mitral valve disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rheumatic heart disease</i> .
UMA-0363	رفرفة اذنية	<i>Rafrafa Udhuniyya</i>	A condition of cardiac arrhythmia in which the atrial contractions are rapid i.e. 200-320 per minute but regular. Its possible English equivalent is <i>atrial flutter</i> .
UMA-0364	سرعة القلب دورية	<i>Sur'a al-Qalb Dawriyya</i>	A condition marked by attacks of rapid rate of the heart having sudden onset and cessation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>paroxysmal tachycardia</i> .
UMA-0365	سرعة القلب بطنية	<i>Sur'a al-Qalb Baṭniyya</i>	An abnormally rapid ventricular rhythm up to 150 per minute. This is generated within the ventricle and is most commonly associated with atrio ventricular dissociation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ventricular tachycardia</i> .
UMA-0366	فوق البطن سرعة القلب	<i>Fawq al-Baṭn Sur'a al-Qalb</i>	A combination of junctional tachycardia and atrial tachycardia. Its possible English equivalent is <i>supra ventricular tachycardia</i> .

UMA-0367	انسداد القلب	<i>Insidād al-Qalb</i>	Impairment of conduction in heart excitation often applied specifically to AV node. Its possible English equivalent is <i>heart block</i> .
UMA-0368	انسداد اذنی جیبی	<i>Insidād Udhunī Jaybī</i>	Impairment of conduction from the sino atrial node to the atrium resulting in delay or absence of an atrial beat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sino atrial block</i> .
UMA-0369	انسداد بطنی اذنی	<i>Insidād Baṭnī Udhunī</i>	A form of heart block in which the block occurs in the atrio ventricular junctional tissues. Its possible English equivalent is <i>atrio ventricular heart block</i> .
UMA-0370	انسداد القلب کامل	<i>Insidād al-Qalb Kāmīl</i>	Loss of conduction through the atrio ventricular dissociation in which sinus or atrial beat excites the atria. Its possible English equivalent is <i>complete heart block</i> .
UMA-0371	انسداد شاخ حزمه	<i>Insidād Shākh-i-Ḥuzma</i>	A form of heart block in which one ventricle is excited before the other because of absence of conduction in one of the branches of bundle of His. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bundle branch block</i> .
UMA-0372	سقوط دوران الدم	<i>Suqūṭ Dawrān al-Dam</i>	Inadequate supply of blood to the body and its organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>circulatory failure/shock</i>
UMA-0373	توقف القلب	<i>Tawaqquf al-Qalb</i>	Sudden stoppage of the functions of heart. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cardiac arrest</i> .
UMA-0374	سقوط البطن الايسر	<i>Suqūṭ al-Baṭn al-Aysar</i>	Inadequate output by the left ventricle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>left ventricular failure</i> .
UMA-0375	سقوط البطن الايمن	<i>Suqūṭ al-Baṭn al-Ayman</i>	Inadequate right ventricular output. Its possible English equivalent is <i>right ventricular failure</i> .
UMA-0376	تقعر تاجی	<i>Taqahqur Tājī</i>	The backflow of blood from the left ventricle into the left atrium owing to non-closure of the mitral valve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mitral regurgitation</i> .
UMA-0377	تقعر اور طی	<i>Taqahqur-i-Awriṭā</i>	The backflow of blood from the aorta into the left ventricle owing to imperfect non-closure of semi lunar valve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>aortic regurgitation</i> .
UMA-0378	ضغط الدم قوی	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī</i>	Condition in which there is persistent high arterial blood pressure. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hypertension</i> .

UMA-0379	ضغط الدم قوى اولى	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī Awwalī</i>	Hypertension occurring without discernible organic cause. Its possible English equivalent is <i>primary hypertension</i> .
UMA-0380	ضغط الدم قوى ثانوى	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī Thānwī</i>	Hypertension due to or associated with a variety of diseases such as renal disorders, disorders of central nervous system, endocrine diseases and vascular diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>secondary hypertension</i> .
UMA-0381	ضغط الدم انقباضى	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Inqibādī</i>	The pressure of blood produced by the systole occurring along with ventricular systole. It is usually 120 mm Hg. Its possible English equivalent is <i>systolic pressure</i> .
UMA-0382	ضغط الدم انبساطى	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Inbisāṭī</i>	The pressure of blood in the dialation of the heart especially of the ventricles. It is usually 80 mm Hg. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diastolic pressure</i> .
UMA-0383	ضغط الدم قوى لازمى	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī Lāzimī</i>	Same as <i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī Awwalī</i> .
UMA-0384	ضغط الدم قوى ابتدائى	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī Ibtidā'ī</i>	Same as <i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī Awwalī</i> .
UMA-0385	ضغط الدم قوى ذاتى	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī Dhātī</i>	Same as <i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī Awwalī</i> .
UMA-0386	ضغط الدم قوى اصلى	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī Aṣlī</i>	Same as <i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī Awwalī</i> .
UMA-0387	ضغط الدم قوى خبيث	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī Khabīth</i>	Severe hypertensive state in which diastolic pressure is more than 120 mm Hg associated with papilloedema and poor prognosis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>malignant hypertension</i> .
UMA-0388	ضغط الدم قوى رئوى	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī Ri'wī</i>	The increased blood pressure within the pulmonary circulation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulmonary hypertension</i> .
UMA-0389	ضغط الدم قوى كلوى	<i>Ḍaghṭ al-Dam Qawī Kulwī</i>	The hypertension due to or associated with renal disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>renal hypertension</i> .
UMA-0390	مفتوح قناة شريانى	<i>Maftūḥ Qanāt Shiryānī</i>	An abnormal persistence of an open lumen in the ductus arteriosus after birth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>patent ductus arteriosus</i> .
UMA-0391	تضييق اورطى	<i>Taḍayyūq-i-Awrīṭā</i>	The narrowing or stricture of aortic orifice of the heart or of the aorta itself. Its possible English equivalent is <i>aortic stenosis</i> .

UMA-0392	نقص حاجزی اذنی	<i>Naqş Hājizī Udhunī</i>	Congenital cardiac abnormality in which there is abnormal communication between the ascending aorta and pulmonary artery just above the semilunar valves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>atrial septal defect</i> .
UMA-0393	تصلب	<i>Taşallub</i>	<i>Hardening</i>
UMA-0394	تصلب الشریعین	<i>Taşallub al-Sharāyīn</i>	Hardening and thickening of the walls of the arteries. Its possible English equivalent is <i>arteriosclerosis</i> .
UMA-0395	تسد شحمی کلسی	<i>Tasaddud Shaḥmī Kilsī</i>	An extremely common form of arterio sclerosis in which deposits of yellowish plaques containing cholesterol, lipoid material are formed within the inner layer of arteries. Its possible English equivalent is <i>atherosclerosis</i> .
UMA-0396	التهاب شریعین	<i>Iltihāb-i-Sharāyīn</i>	Inflammation of arteries. Its possible English equivalent is <i>arteritis</i> .
UMA-0397	التهاب اور طی آ تشکی	<i>Iltihāb-i-Awriṭā Ātshakī</i>	The inflammation of aorta due to syphilis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>syphilitic aortitis</i> .
UMA-0398	التهاب وعائی تسودی تختری	<i>Iltihāb Wi ‘ā’ī Tasaddudī Takhaththurī</i>	An inflammatory and obliterative disease of the blood vessels of the extremities primarily of the lower extremities occurring chiefly in young men. It leads to ischaemia and gangrene of the tissues. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thromboangitis obliterans</i> .
UMA-0399	سوء مزاج معدہ	<i>Sū’ Mizāj-i-Mi ‘da</i>	The derangement of the temperament of stomach which can be simple and compound. It can involve humour, organic matter and gases. According to state it is of two types simple and compound. Simple is further subdivided into four types i.e. <i>Hārr</i> , <i>Bārid</i> , <i>Yābis</i> and <i>Raṭb</i> . Compound is further divided into <i>Hārr Raṭb</i> , <i>Hārr Yābis</i> , and <i>Bārid Raṭb</i> . Depending on the humours involved it is of four types i.e. <i>Damwī</i> (sanguineous), <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious), <i>Sawdāwī</i> (melanotic) and <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic). Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastric dyscrasia</i> .
UMA-0400	وجع المعدة	<i>Waja ‘ al-Mi ‘da</i>	Pain of the stomach. It is usually due to material/organic impaired temperament or inflammatory condition of the stomach but in rare cases it can be caused by the simple impaired temperament of the stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastralgia</i> .

UMA-0401	وجع المعدة رياحي	<i>Waja‘ al-Mi‘da Riyāhī</i>	Pain of stomach due to the accumulation of flatus/gases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gaseous gastralgia</i> .
UMA-0402	وجع المعدة حار	<i>Waja‘ al-Mi‘da Ḥār</i>	Pain of stomach due to the preponderance of <i>Dam</i> (blood) in the stomach as a result of some inflammatory condition or congestion in it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute gastralgia</i> .
UMA-0403	وجع المعدة صفراوي	<i>Waja‘ al-Mi‘da Ṣafrāwī</i>	Pain of stomach due to the predominance of <i>Ṣafrā’</i> (yellow bile) in the stomach. It usually occurs in empty stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bilious gastralgia</i> .
UMA-0404	وجع المعدة بارد بلغمي	<i>Waja‘ al-Mi‘da Bārid Balghamī</i>	Pain of stomach due to the predominance of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm) in the stomach i.e. why it is also known as <i>Waja‘ al-Mi‘da Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic). Its possible English equivalent is <i>phlegmatic gastralgia</i> .
UMA-0405	وجع المعدة يابس سوداوي	<i>Waja‘ al-Mi‘da Yābis Sawdāwī</i>	Pain of stomach due to the accumulation of <i>Sawdā’</i> (black bile) in the stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>melanotic gastralgia</i> .
UMA-0406	وجع المعدة ضعفي	<i>Waja‘ al-Mi‘da Du‘fī</i>	Pain of stomach due to its weakness. Patient suffering from this type of pain usually take light meals. He feels relieved after vomiting. Its possible English equivalent is <i>asthenic gastralgia</i> .
UMA-0407	ضعف المعدة	<i>Du‘f al-Mi‘da</i>	Weakness of stomach in which patient feels restless after having meals. It is usually accompanied with belching and nausea. Some patients experience loss of appetite. This occurs due to the accumulation of waste materials in the stomach. Some patients may have increased appetite due to the increased gastric secretions. Few patients may have less affinity towards food which is usually psychogenic.
UMA-0408	ضعف الهضم	<i>Du‘f al-Haḍm</i>	A condition where food remains in the stomach for a longer time. In this state the temperament and consistency of the food does not change at all so as to accept the function of <i>Quwwat mughayyira</i> i.e. faculty which helps in the assimilation of food. Some physicians have described this as a functional disorder of stomach and intestine with no structural deformity of the organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>delayed digestion</i> .

UMA-0409	فساد الهضم	<i>Fasād al-Haḍm</i>	Incomplete digestion of food leading to the putrefaction of food in the stomach. The reason for the incomplete digestion of food can be food itself either the quantity or the quality or weakness of stomach. It can also be due to some external factors. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dyspepsia</i> .
UMA-0410	سوء الهضم	<i>Sū' al-Haḍm</i>	Same as <i>Fasād al-Haḍm</i> .
UMA-0411	تخم	<i>Tukhma</i>	Failure of digestion of food and there by its accumulation in the stomach. In this condition undigested food get transformed into decomposed state. Its possible English equivalent is <i>indigestion</i> .
UMA-0412	بطلان الهضم	<i>Buṭlān al-Haḍm</i>	A condition where food is neither digested nor changed to the decomposed form in the stomach. It remains in the stomach in unchanged form. Its possible English equivalent is <i>indigestion</i> .
UMA-0413	هَيْضَة	<i>Hayḍa</i>	A condition in which the food is altered in decomposed form. <i>Laṭīf</i> (light part) of this form is evacuated by vomiting and the <i>Ghalīẓ</i> (heavy part) is evacuated by purgation. <i>Ibn Sīnā</i> , has described it as a reflex movement of the stomach and intestines to get rid of undigested and decomposed food as seen in food poisoning and cholera. Depending on the humours involved it is classified/into four types i.e. <i>Damwī</i> (sanguineous), <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious), <i>Sawdāwī</i> (melanotic) and <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic). Its possible English equivalent is <i>food poisoning</i> .
UMA-0414	هَيْضَة وَبَآئِي	<i>Hayḍa Wabā'ī</i>	A condition of severe vomiting and purgation due to intake of contaminated food and drink that causes burning of humours. It leads to severe dehydration and is usually fatal if untreated. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cholera</i> .
UMA-0415	بطلان الاشتها	<i>Buṭlān al-Ishtihā'</i>	Complete loss of appetite. It can be due to the involvement of humours or defect in the absorptive and assimilative faculties or it can be due to weakness of spleen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>profound anorexia</i> .
UMA-0416	ضعف الاشتها	<i>Ḍu'f al-Ishtihā'</i>	Poor appetite. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anorexia</i> .
UMA-0417	فساد الاشتها	<i>Fasād al-Ishtihā'</i>	Affinity towards spicy foods. Its possible English equivalent is <i>perverted appetite</i> .

UMA-0418	وحم	<i>Waḥam</i>	Desire for consuming non-food items e.g. wood, coal, earthen pots and chalk etc. especially during pregnancy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pica</i> .
UMA-0419	جوع	<i>Jū‘</i>	<i>Hunger</i>
UMA-0420	جوع الكلب	<i>Jū‘ al-Kalb</i>	A state of increased appetite in which the desire for food is never satisfied. Patient always remains hungry like dogs. This condition arises due to the predominance of coldness in the stomach or by the accumulation of black bile and <i>Balgham Ḥāmiḍ</i> (sour phlegm) in the stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>canine appetite</i> .
UMA-0421	شهوت كلبية	<i>Shahwat Kalbiyya</i>	Same as <i>Jū‘ al-Kalb</i> .
UMA-0422	جوع البقر	<i>Jū‘ al-Baqar</i>	A condition contrary to <i>Jū‘ al-Kalb</i> in which requirement of food in the body increases but the stomach has no affinity towards food. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bulimia</i> .
UMA-0423	بوليموس	<i>Būlīmūs</i>	Same as <i>Jū‘ al-Kalb</i> .
UMA-0424	جوع المغشي	<i>Jū‘ al-Maghshī</i>	A state of increased appetite which may lead to fainting if food is not provided. In this condition stomach has affinity towards the food.
UMA-0425	عطاش مفرط	<i>‘Uṭāsh Mufriṭ</i>	A condition of excessive thirst that can be due to impaired temperament of any organ or whole body and external factors. External factors can be intake of salty water and hot environment and intake of poisonous drugs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>polydipsia</i> .
UMA-0426	ورم المعدة	<i>Waram al-Mi‘da</i>	The inflammation of gastric mucosa. It can be <i>Ḥārr</i> (acute) and <i>Bārid</i> (chronic). Depending on the humours involved <i>Ḥārr</i> is considered to be due to blood and yellow bile and <i>Bārid</i> is due to phlegm and black bile. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastritis</i> .
UMA-0427	ورم المعدة دموي	<i>Waram al-Mi‘da Damwī</i>	When the inflammation of gastric mucosa is due to the predominance of <i>Dam</i> (blood). Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute gastritis/sanguine gastritis</i> .

UMA-0428	ورم المعدة صفراوى	<i>Waram al-Mi'da Ṣafrāwī</i>	When the inflammation of gastric mucosa is due to the predominance of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile). Its possible English equivalent is <i>bilious gastritis</i> .
UMA-0429	ورم المعدة بلغمى	<i>Waram al-Mi'da Balghamī</i>	When the inflammation of gastric mucosa is due to the predominance of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm). Its possible English equivalent is <i>chronic gastritis</i> .
UMA-0430	ورم المعدة سوداوى	<i>Waram al-Mi'da Sawdāwī</i>	When the inflammation of gastric mucosa is due to the predominance of <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile). Its possible English equivalent is <i>melanotic gastritis</i> .
UMA-0431	وبيلة	<i>Dubayla</i>	A large swelling in which there is accumulation of pus. It is devoid of pain due to the predominance of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm).
UMA-0432	وبيلة المعدة	<i>Dubayla al-Mi'da</i>	A condition where the inflammation of gastric mucosa gets supplicated. Its symptoms include fever with severe rigors and chills, increased burning, loss of appetite, pain aggravating after intake of food. When this condition becomes chronic, the fever subsides and volume of urine decreases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>suppurative gastritis</i> .
UMA-0433	خراج	<i>Khurāj</i>	An inflammatory swelling filled with pus and accompanied with redness and pain.
UMA-0434	خراج المعدة	<i>Khurāj al-Mi'da</i>	Same as <i>Dubayla al-Mi'da</i> .
UMA-0435	قرحة وبشور المعدة	<i>Qarḥa wa Buthūr al-Mi'da</i>	Ulcers and eruptions of the gastric mucosa. These can be due to infiltration of humour or acid or irritant humours from brain. Its symptoms include mild fever, epigastric pain, foul smell, belching, and stomatitis, nausea, vomiting and burning after intake of sour and spicy diet. Presence of blood, pus, mucous in the vomitus and stool may be seen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastric ulcers</i> .
UMA-0436	قراقر المعدة	<i>Qarāqir al-Mi'da</i>	Gurgling sound of the intestines due to the presence of <i>Rīḥ</i> (gases). Its possible English equivalent is <i>hyperperistalsis</i> .
UMA-0437	نفخ المعدة	<i>Nafkh al-Mi'da</i>	The distension of abdomen due to the accumulation of <i>Rīḥ</i> (gases) in it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flatulence</i> .

UMA-0438	كثرة الجشاء	<i>Kathra al-Jushā'</i>	The sound of expulsion of <i>Rīḥ</i> (gases) through mouth is known as <i>Jushā'</i> . When this condition aggravates it is termed as <i>Kathra al-Jushā'</i> . It is due to <i>Bukhārāt-i-Mi'da</i> (gastric flatus), hot humours etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>eructus/belching</i> .
UMA-0439	كثرة التثاوب	<i>Kathra al-Tathā'ub</i>	The involuntary opening of the mouth is known as <i>Tathā'ub</i> . It is a normal condition but when it occurs frequently and in excess it is known as <i>Kathra al-Tathā'ub</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>yawning</i> .
UMA-0440	كثرة التمطى	<i>Kathra al-Tamaṭṭī</i>	<i>Tamaṭṭī</i> is a movement of stretching of organs. If it increases it is termed as <i>Kathra al-Tamaṭṭī</i> . It is due to the same reason as <i>Tathā'ub</i> but this is not only confined to the head of the body but extends to other muscles of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pandiculation</i> .
UMA-0441	احتباس الجشاء	<i>Iḥtibās al-Jushā'</i>	Retention of flatus in the stomach leading to <i>Istisqā' Ṭablī</i> and colicky pain. The condition is very common in infants. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flatulence</i> .
UMA-0442	قي	<i>Qay'</i>	Reflex action of stomach to get rid of contents of stomach and adjoining organs through mouth. According to the causes it is divided into <i>Qay' Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious), <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic), <i>Sawdāwī</i> (melanotic) and <i>'Ufūnī</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>vomiting</i> .
UMA-0443	تهوع	<i>Tahawwu'</i>	Reflex action of stomach in which nothing is expelled from it through mouth. Its cause lies in the body of the stomach itself. Its possible English equivalent is <i>retching</i> .
UMA-0444	غثيان	<i>Ghathayān</i>	The act of getting rid of irritant material from the stomach without any movement. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nausea</i> .
UMA-0445	تقلب النفس	<i>Taqallub al-Nafas</i>	A type of nausea which always persists. Its possible English equivalent is <i>persistent nausea</i> .
UMA-0446	قي شرکی	<i>Qay' Shirkī</i>	Vomiting as a result of complication of some other disease.
UMA-0447	قي بحرانی	<i>Qay' Buḥrānī</i>	Vomiting during the crisis period of diseases.
UMA-0448	قي دیدانی	<i>Qay' Dīdānī</i>	Vomiting due to worm infestation.

UMA-0449	قي الدم	<i>Qay' al-Dam</i>	Vomiting of blood from the stomach or oesophagus as a result of collection of blood in the stomach from other organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>haematemesis</i> .
UMA-0450	انجماد الدم في المعدة	<i>Injimād al-Dam fi'l Mi'da</i>	Coagulation of blood inside the stomach as a result of the rupture of blood vessels. It may cause syncope and tremors.
UMA-0451	انجماد اللبن في المعدة	<i>Injimād al-Laban fi'l Mi'da</i>	Coagulation of milk into the stomach due to predominance of coldness. It is characterized by severe irritation and syncope, sweating, cold extremities, spasm, breathlessness, flatulence, nausea, retention of urine and stool. When it is associated with rigors it is considered as a grave condition.
UMA-0452	تسلل المعدة	<i>Tahalhul al-Mi'da</i>	A condition in which there is weakness and laxity of the muscles of stomach due to repetitive illness, dietary disturbance, use of different drugs, increased nausea and vomiting. In this condition there is weakness of all the faculties of stomach i.e. digestive, absorptive, assimilative and expulsive faculties. The stomach is unable to perform its normal functions. Food is passed out in undigested form with difficulty. Sometimes purgatives and enema is given to patient for defecation. Patient becomes weak and emaciated. This condition is very difficult to treat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastromalacia</i> .
UMA-0453	فواق	<i>Fuwāq</i>	An involuntary upward movement of the muscles of stomach and diaphragm as a result of the injury and dryness of cardiac end of the stomach. It can also be secondary to other disease of the stomach. Depending on the involvement of humours it is of four types: <i>Fuwāq Damwī</i> (sanguineous), <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic), <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious) and <i>Sawdāwī</i> (melanotic). Its possible English equivalent is <i>hiccough</i> .
UMA-0454	فواق ريحي	<i>Fuwāq Rīḥī</i>	A type of hiccough that can be due to the retention of <i>Rīḥ</i> (gases) on the cardiac end of stomach, muscles of stomach and oesophagus. It produces spasm and stimulation. The condition usually occurs in infants. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gaseous hiccough</i> .

UMA-0455	انقلاب المعدة	<i>Inqilāb al-Mi'da</i>	A condition in which food from the stomach expels from the mouth by vomiting rather than the normal passage through the intestines. This condition is caused due to the duodenal and jejunal ulcers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>reverse peristalsis/retroperistalsis</i> .
UMA-0456	كرب المعدة	<i>Karb al-Mi'da</i>	A type of distressing pain of stomach which is usually accompanied with nausea, vertigo and palpitation. It is caused by the irritant material that infiltrates the muscles of stomach.
UMA-0457	اختلاج المعدة	<i>Ikhtilāj al-Mi'da</i>	The feeling of trembling movement of stomach similar to palpitation. It is caused by <i>Khilṭ Bārid</i> (cold humours) of the stomach either originated from the stomach or infiltrates from other organ. If this movement occurs at the cardiac end of stomach then the patient will feel palpitation and syncope with nausea and retching. In severe cases it involves brain and causes melancholia.
UMA-0458	وجع الفؤاد	<i>Waja' al-Fu'ād</i>	Pain of the cardiac end of stomach which is felt on the anterior chest or upper abdomen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastro oesophageal reflex disease</i> .
UMA-0459	حرقه المعدة	<i>Hurqa al-Mi'da</i>	A severe type of burning sensation of the stomach. It is due to the intake of heavy diet, retention of unaltered fluids or infiltration of black bile on the stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hyperacidity</i> .
UMA-0460	حكة المعدة	<i>Hikka al-Mi'da</i>	A type of itching/tickling sensation of stomach. It can be due to accumulation of irritant humours in the stomach either originated from it or infiltrated from adjoining area. Another reason for this condition is the presence of eruptions on the gastric mucosa.
UMA-0461	استرخاء المعدة	<i>Istirkhā' al-Mi'da</i>	A condition where tonicity of the muscles of stomach is lost. It is due to retention of fluid in the stomach, severe vomiting and diarrhoea. In this condition either the muscles of stomach become flaccid or the ligaments of stomach get flaccid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastroptosis</i> .
UMA-0462	تشنج المعدة	<i>Tashannuj al-Mi'da</i>	A spasmodic condition of stomach caused by <i>Tashannuj Imtilā'ī</i> (congestive spasm) or <i>Tashannuj Istifrāghī</i> (evacuative spasm) of the nerves and ligaments of stomach.

UMA-0463	صلابة	<i>Ṣalāba</i>	<i>Hardening</i>
UMA-0464	صلابة المعدة	<i>Ṣalāba al-Mi'da</i>	Hardening of gastric area due to the predominance of <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile) on the stomach. There is hardness of abdomen on palpation. The condition is usually accompanied with nausea, vomiting, breathlessness etc.
UMA-0465	جساة المعدة	<i>Jus'a al-Mi'da</i>	Same as <i>Ṣalāba al-Mi'da</i> .
UMA-0466	تصغر	<i>Taṣaghghur</i>	<i>Atrophy</i>
UMA-0467	تصغر المعدة	<i>Taṣaghghur al-Mi'da</i>	A condition in which the size of the stomach becomes small. It may be congenital or acquired. If congenital, there will be gastralgia after intake of large quantity of food right from childhood (gastric hypoplasia). Acquired type can be due to spasm of stomach or inflammation of adjoining organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastric atrophy</i> .
UMA-0468	خرق المعدة	<i>Kharq al-Mi'da</i>	Perforation of stomach due to ulcers which is usually fatal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>perforation of stomach</i> .
UMA-0469	ضعف الكبد	<i>Du'f al-Kabid</i>	A disease in which all the four faculties of liver i.e. <i>Quwwat Hāḍima</i> (digestive power), <i>Quwwat Māsika</i> (assimilative power), <i>Quwwat Jādhība</i> (absorptive power), <i>Quwwat Dāfi'a</i> (expulsive power) or some of these faculties become weak. The causes of this type of weakness are the impaired temperament of liver or whole body, diseases of the adjoining organs like gall bladder, spleen, kidneys, uterus, intestines and lungs, diseases of the liver itself e.g. ulcers, congestion, cirrhosis, calculus, obstruction inflammation or abscess and injuries of liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatic insufficiency</i> .

UMA-0470	سوء مزاج كبـد	<i>Sū' Mizāj-i-Kabid</i>	The impaired temperament of liver which is exclusively simple in nature and not <i>Māddī</i> (organic). It is of two types; single and compound. Single is subdivided into four type i.e. <i>Sū' Mizāj Ḥārr</i> , <i>Sū' Mizāj Bārid</i> , <i>Sū' Mizāj Raṭb</i> and <i>Sū' Mizāj Yābis</i> . Compound is again subdivided into four types i.e. <i>Sū' Mizāj Ḥārr Raṭb</i> , <i>Sū' Mizāj Ḥārr Yābis</i> , <i>Sū' Mizāj Bārid Raṭb</i> and <i>Sū' Mizāj Bārid Yābis</i> . According to the involvement of humours this compound type is subdivided in <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious), <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic), and <i>Sawdāwī</i> (melanotic). This intemperament of liver leads to weakness of liver, <i>Istisqā'</i> , <i>Sū'al-Qinya</i> , pain of liver, inflammation of liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatic dyscrasia</i> .
UMA-0471	سد والكبد	<i>Sudad al-Kabid</i>	The obstruction of liver caused by strong <i>Quwwat Jādhiba</i> (absorptive faculty) and weak <i>Quwwat Dāfi'a</i> (expulsive faculty). These factors lead to the accumulation of viscous humours in the liver which in turn causes the inflammation of liver henceforth the obstruction of liver. As a result of this, patient feels heaviness at the site of liver, becomes weak and pale, breathless, urine will be colourless, stool becomes soft and colourless. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intrahepatic obstruction</i> .
UMA-0472	نفخ	<i>Nafkh</i>	When the <i>Bukhārāt</i> (gases) are confined and limited to one area, it is known as <i>Nafkh</i> .
UMA-0473	نفخ ورياح الكبد	<i>Nafkh wa Riyāḥ al-Kabid</i>	Collection of gaseous matter and thereby their condensation inside the liver parenchyma or in the layer covering the liver causes <i>Nafkh-i-Kabid</i> . Condensed vapours could not get dissolved because of their increased amount, obstruction of liver, or thickening of the membrane covering the liver.
UMA-0474	وجع الكبد	<i>Waja' al-Kabid</i>	Pain of liver which is caused by the intemperament and gaseous distension of membrane covering the liver. It can also be due to acute and chronic hepatitis, traumatic injury of liver, pustules, abscess and calculi of liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatalgia</i> .

UMA-0475	كباد	<i>Kubād</i>	Same as <i>Waja' al-Kabid</i> .
UMA-0476	شرقة الكبد	<i>Sharqa al-Kabid</i>	A type of severe pain of liver which is caused by intake of cold water just after strenuous exercise, empty stomach or after <i>Hammām</i> (steam bath). Its possible English equivalent is <i>severe hepatalgia</i> .
UMA-0477	ورم الكبد	<i>Waram al-Kabid</i>	Swelling of the liver that can be found either on convexity or concavity of the liver or the liver as a whole. This swelling according to the causative agents is of various types: <i>Damwī</i> (sanguineous), <i>Falghamūnī</i> , <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious), <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic), <i>Ṣulb</i> , <i>Saraṭānī</i> , <i>Ghayr Saraṭānī</i> and <i>Rīhī</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatitis</i> .
UMA-0478	ورم الكبد صفراوي	<i>Waram al-Kabid Ṣafrāwī</i>	Inflammation of liver due to predominance of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile). Its symptoms are serrate, rapid and consecutive pulse, pale face, cyanosed tongue, reddish urine, bilious vomitus, and hyperpyrexia. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bilious hepatitis</i> .
UMA-0479	ورم الكبد دموي	<i>Waram al-Kabid Damwī</i>	Inflammation of liver due to predominance of blood in it. In this condition patient feels severe pain, mild heaviness, excessive thirst, fever, loss of appetite, vomiting, cold and clammy skin of the hands and legs, breathlessness, irritation at the site of liver, pulse bounding, large rapid, consecutive, face congested. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sanguineous hepatitis</i> .
UMA-0480	ورم الكبد سوداوي	<i>Waram al-Kabid Sawdāwī</i>	Inflammation of liver due to predominance of black bile and is characterised by heaviness, loss of appetite, dark face, dry tongue, blackish urine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>melanotic hepatitis</i> .
UMA-0481	ورم الكبد بلغمي	<i>Waram al-Kabid Balghamī</i>	Inflammation of liver due to predominance of phlegm in it and characterised by heaviness, oedematous face, slow feeble pulse. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phlegmatic hepatitis</i> .
UMA-0482	ورم الكبد صلب سرطاني	<i>Waram al-Kabid Ṣulb Saraṭānī</i>	Inflammation of liver marked by severe pain with loss of appetite. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatic carcinoma</i> .
UMA-0483	ضربة وسقطة الكبد	<i>Ḍarba wa Saqṭa al-Kabid</i>	Injury of liver in which it becomes swollen and in severe cases bleeding occurs through vomiting and purgation.

UMA-0484	تبثر الكبد	<i>Tabaththur al-Kabid</i>	A very rare condition in which eruptions appear on the surface of liver. Its cause is the accumulation of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile) on its surface which causes irritation and burning. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatic papules</i> .
UMA-0485	تصغر الكبد	<i>Taṣaghghur al-Kabid</i>	A condition in which the size of the liver decreases. Due to this condition liver is unable to perform its metabolic functions and the diet or food which reaches there from stomach remains as it is and causes pain due to distension and diarrhoea. This condition can be congenital (hepatic hypoplasia) as well as acquired. The patients suffering from this condition are diagnosed by the shortening of the fingers and thinning of the blood vessels. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatic atrophy</i> .
UMA-0486	صغار الكبد	<i>Ṣughār al-Kabid</i>	Same as <i>Taṣaghghur al-Kabid</i> .
UMA-0487	ضمور الكبد	<i>Ḍumūr al-Kabid</i>	Same as <i>Taṣaghghur al-Kabid</i> .
UMA-0488	عظم الكبد	<i>ʿIṣam al-Kabid</i>	A condition in which the size of liver increases without inflammation. It does not affect the functions of the liver. This condition usually occurs in tropical countries where there is an increased incidence of malaria. It is sometimes associated with phthisis, tuberculosis and diabetes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatomegaly</i> .
UMA-0489	خفقة الكبد	<i>Khafqa al-Kabid</i>	The feeling of trembling movement of the liver due to obstruction of vessels passing through porta hepatis in the liver. In this condition, the liver becomes distended causing severe pain.
UMA-0490	انشقاق الكبد	<i>Inshiqāq al-Kabid</i>	Tearing of liver parenchyma and its vessels. In mild cases patient survives but in severe cases it is usually fatal. Bleeding occurs through urine and purgation.
UMA-0491	انفجار الكبد	<i>Infijār al-Kabid</i>	Same as <i>Inshiqāq al-Kabid</i> .
UMA-0492	صلابة الكبد	<i>Ṣalāba al-Kabid</i>	The consolidation of liver which results after the chronic inflammation of liver and thereby fibrosis. This fibrotic area pressurises porta hepatis and vessels of liver making it difficult for the flow of blood and bile. Due to this liver becomes weak. The patient of this condition suffers from haematemesis and rectal bleeding. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cirrhosis of liver</i> .

UMA-0493	وبيلة الكبد	<i>Dubayla al-Kabid</i>	An abscess of liver resulting from its acute inflammation. When this inflammation does not subside, it gets suppurated. It is usually accompanied with loss of appetite, restlessness, high fever, and pain, redness of face and eyes and irritation of liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>liver abscess</i> .
UMA-0494	حصاة الكبد	<i>Ḥaṣāh al-Kabid</i>	A condition in which calculi are formed within the liver. Like any other organ of the body, calculi are formed in liver also. In this condition patient suffers from vomiting after complete digestion of food, irritation, pain and heaviness at the site of liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatolithiasis</i> .
UMA-0495	سوء القنية	<i>Sū' al-Qinya</i>	Derangement of the temperament of liver which makes it unable to form normal blood. This condition leads to ascites. The condition is characterized by changes in the body colour, swelling of eyes and body, impaired digestion, altered appetite, irregular bowels, disturbed sleep, increased flatulence, decreased healing process and fatigue. It is a serious humoral disease which is difficult to treat. This disease is caused by the impaired function of liver either of the liver itself or due to association with other disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anaemia with hypoproteineamia</i> .
UMA-0496	فساد الدم	<i>Fasād al-Dam</i>	Chronic abnormality of blood which affects the nutrition of the skin and produces various changes in it e.g. pigmentation, discolouration, Melasma etc.
UMA-0497	نقر الدم	<i>Faqr al-Dam</i>	<i>Anaemia</i>
UMA-0498	استسقاء	<i>Istisqā'</i>	Collection of fluid in the organs and their cavities. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oedema</i> .
UMA-0499	استسقاء اللحمي	<i>Istisqā' Lahmī</i>	A type of swelling of the body due to cachexia. It is a generalized and massive oedema of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cachexic oedema/anasarca</i> .
UMA-0500	استسقاء طبعلي	<i>Istisqā' Ṭablī</i>	Collection of condensed gases or mixed fluid in the abdominal cavity. It is caused due to impaired digestive function of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ascites succatus</i> .

UMA-0501	استسقاء زقي	<i>Istisqā' Ziqqī</i>	Collection of fluid in the peritoneal cavity. It is due to increased transudation from portal vein. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ascites</i> .
UMA-0502	يرقان اصفر	<i>Yaraqān Asfar</i>	Yellow discoloration of eyes and skin. It is due to the accumulation of uninfected yellow bile towards skin. Excessive bile in the body can be due to increased production of bile in the liver due to any reason or obstruction in the passage of bile from the gall bladder at any point from liver to intestines. It is characterized by fever, nausea, vomiting, bilious vomiting, heaviness at the site of liver, excessive thirst, foetid breath, constipation. According to causes it is subdivided into different types: <i>Yaraqān Suddī</i> (Obstructive jaundice), <i>Yaraqān Warmī</i> (Hepatitis jaundice), <i>Yaraqān Ghalayānī</i> (Haemolytic jaundice), <i>Yaraqān Sammī</i> (Epidemic jaundice), <i>Yaraqān Buḥrānī</i> (Critical jaundice). Its possible English equivalent is <i>jaundice</i> .
UMA-0503	يرقان اسود	<i>Yaraqān Aswad</i>	Blackish discoloration of the skin. It is due to the impaired function of spleen. It is characterized by blackish discolouration of urine and stool, tightening of the skin and abdomen, heaviness of the abdomen and sometimes discoloration of sweat.
UMA-0504	سوء مزاج طحال	<i>Sū' Mizāj-i-Ṭiḥāl</i>	Impaired temperament of spleen like other organs. It can be simple as well as compound. Simple type can be subdivided into <i>Hārr</i> , <i>Bārid</i> , <i>Yābis</i> , and <i>Raṭb</i> . Compound can be <i>Hārr Yābis</i> , <i>Hārr Raṭb</i> , <i>Bārid Yābis</i> , and <i>Bārid Raṭb</i> . When this involves humour it is divided into <i>Damwī</i> (sanguineous), <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious), <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic) and <i>Sawḍāwī</i> (melanotic). Its possible English equivalent is <i>splenic dyscrasia</i> .
UMA-0505	ورم وصلابة الطحال	<i>Waram-o-Ṣalāba al-Ṭiḥāl</i>	Inflammation and consolidation of spleen. According to <i>Ibn Sīnā</i> inflammation rarely occurs in spleen but when the inflammation occurs and gets prolonged it causes consolidation of spleen. According to the involvement of humours it is divided into <i>Damwī</i> (sanguineous), <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic) and <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious). The symptoms are the same as in case of humoral predominance. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chronic splenitis</i> .

UMA-0506	عظم الطحال	<i>ʿIẓam al-Ṭiḥāl</i>	Enlargement of spleen. According to <i>Hippocrates</i> , spleen becomes palpable when the size of spleen increases by double or triple. As a result of this enlargement, bad chyme is produced from the spleen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>splenomegaly</i> .
UMA-0507	تقيح	<i>Taqayyuh</i>	<i>Pus formation</i>
UMA-0508	تقيح الطحال	<i>Taqayyuh al-Ṭiḥāl</i>	Formation of pus in the spleen. This condition comes after the inflammation of spleen. It is characterized by severe pain and irritation at the site of spleen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>splenic abscess</i> .
UMA-0509	نفخ ورياح الطحال	<i>Nafkh wa Riyāḥ al-Ṭiḥāl</i>	Accumulation of gases in the spleen and its covering layer formed due to the cold impaired temperament and excessive black bile. It causes pain and heaviness on the left hypochondriac region.
UMA-0510	ضعف الطحال	<i>Ḍuʿf al-Ṭiḥāl</i>	Weakness of the faculties of spleen which can be due to splenic abscess, inflammation and wounds. If <i>Quwwat Jādhībā</i> (absorptive faculty) is weak it is characterized by loss of appetite, blackening of sclera, blackish discoloration of face and black jaundice. If it is due to the weakness of <i>Quwwat Māsika</i> (assimilative faculty), excretion of undigested black bile from spleen causes nausea, bilious vomiting and bilious purgation. If it is due to the weakness of <i>Quwwat Hāḍima</i> (digestive faculty), there may be false appetite or canine appetite, melancholic purgation, elephantiasis, varicose veins. If it is due to the weakness of <i>Quwwat Dāfiʿa</i> (expulsive faculty) there will be splenitis, splenomegaly and infected black bile may cause melanotic fever. Its possible English equivalent is <i>splenic insufficiency</i> .
UMA-0511	سد الطحال	<i>Sudad al-Ṭiḥāl</i>	It is the obstruction within spleen that can be of three types according to the cause i.e. <i>Sudda Rīḥī</i> (gaseous obstruction), <i>Sudda Khilṭī</i> (humoral obstruction) and <i>Sudda Waramī</i> (inflammatory obstruction). <i>Sudda Khilṭī</i> causes heaviness without inflammatory signs. <i>Sudda Rīḥī</i> causes severe distension but no heaviness. <i>Sudda Waramī</i> causes inflammatory signs and symptoms.

UMA-0512	حصاة الطحال	<i>Ḥaṣāh al-Ṭiḥāl</i>	Presence of calculus in spleen which is a rare condition. It is characterized by pain of piercing nature and irritation in spleen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>splenic calculus</i> .
UMA-0513	وجع الطحال	<i>Waja‘ al-Ṭiḥāl</i>	Pain in the spleen that can be due to impaired temperament of spleen, injury and inflammation of spleen. It is usually associated with splenomegaly. Its possible English equivalent is <i>splenic pain</i> .
UMA-0514	امراض عنق الطحال	<i>Amrād ‘Unuq al-Ṭiḥāl</i>	This includes acute inflammation, congestion, haemorrhage, pancreatomegaly, carcinoma, decrease in the size or weakness, consolidation, softening, impaired structure, tumour and calculi.
UMA-0515	زلق الامعاء	<i>Zalq al-Am‘ā’</i>	A condition where food is passed on towards intestines in undigested form. The condition is due to the loss of assimilative power of intestine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lienteric diarrhoea</i> .
UMA-0516	اسهال	<i>Ishāl</i>	The passage of loose stools. It can be due to the involvement of contaminated food, air and diseased organs. According to the organs involved it is divided into various types i.e. <i>Ishāl Mi‘dī, Ishāl Mi‘wī, Ishāl Dimāghī, Ishāl Kabidī, Ishāl Ṭiḥālī, Ishāl Marārī</i> etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diarrhoea</i> .
UMA-0517	اسهال غذائي	<i>Ishāl Ghidhā’ī</i>	A type of <i>Ishāl</i> that can be due to decreased intake of food, excessive intake of food unwillingly, overeating i.e. altered quantity of food. It can also be caused by the altered quality of food, sternuous exercise after meals, excessive intake of water after meals and intake of infected and irritant foods. Its possible English equivalent is <i>crapulous diarrhoea</i> .
UMA-0518	اسهال هوائي	<i>Ishāl Hawā’ī</i>	A type of loose stools that occurs due to the exposure of hot and cold climate or by the polluted air.
UMA-0519	اسهال وبائي	<i>Ishāl Wabā’ī</i>	Same as <i>Ishāl Hawā’ī</i> .
UMA-0520	اسهال المدّة	<i>Ishāl al-Midda</i>	Passage of pus with loose stools due to the rupture of abscesses of any internal organs e.g. stomach, liver etc. Sometimes this pus comes from the intestinal ulcers.

UMA-0521	اسهال الدم	<i>Ishāl al-Dam</i>	Passage of blood with loose stool. When this blood comes from liver it is known as <i>Dhūsantāriya Kabidī</i> and if it comes from intestines it is known as <i>Dhūsantāriya Mi'wī</i> .
UMA-0522	ضعف الامعاء	<i>Ḍu'f al-Am'ā'</i>	When the sensitivity of intestine is increased or retentive power is lost, there is involuntary passage of loose stools. The condition may occur due to weakness of the nerves supplying the intestines or accumulation of melanotic humours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>enteropathy</i> .
UMA-0523	اسهال دماغی	<i>Ishāl Dimāghī</i>	The cause of this type of loose stools is the infiltration of <i>Nazla</i> (catarrhal fluids) towards the stomach from the brain due to its cold and hot impaired temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>irritable bowel syndrome</i> .
UMA-0524	اسهال معدی	<i>Ishāl Mi'dī</i>	Passage of loose stools because of the involvement of stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastrogenic diarrhoea/gastrocolic reflex</i> .
UMA-0525	ذرب وخلفه	<i>Dharab-o-Khilfa</i>	<i>Dharab</i> is a chronic illness in which there are continuous loose stools. <i>Khilfa</i> is a condition in which food does not stay in the stomach but is passed undigested from the stomach in one and more than one bowel. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sprue/ malabsorption syndrome</i> .
UMA-0526	اسهال کبدی کیلوسی	<i>Ishāl Kabidī Kaylūsī</i>	The passage of chylous stools due to the weakness, obstruction and inflammation of liver and mesenteries.
UMA-0527	اسهال کبدی غسالی	<i>Ishāl Kabidī Ghusālī</i>	The passage of loose stools similar to wash water of meat due to the weakness of the <i>Quwwat Hāḍima</i> (digestive faculty) of the liver because of abnormal <i>Burūdat</i> (coldness).
UMA-0528	اسهال کبدی صفراوی	<i>Ishāl Kabidī Ṣafrāwī</i>	Passing of bilious loose stools due to hot impaired temperament of liver. The condition should not be checked immediately as this will prove fatal or may lead to ascites. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bilious diarrhoea</i> .
UMA-0529	اسهال کبدی صدیدی	<i>Ishāl Kabidī Ṣadīdī</i>	Passage of pus in the loose stools due to inflammation and abscess of liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>purulent diarrhoea</i> .

UMA-0530	اسهال کبدی خاثری و دردی	<i>Ishāl Kabidī Khāthirī-o-Durdī</i>	Passage of sediments in loose stools due to the rupture of liver abscess.
UMA-0531	اسهال مراری	<i>Ishāl Marārī</i>	Passage of bilious loose stools due to the involvement of gall bladder.
UMA-0532	اسهال طحالی	<i>Ishāl Ṭihālī</i>	Passage of loose stools due to the involvement of spleen.
UMA-0533	اسهال معوی رطوبی	<i>Ishāl Mi 'wī Ruṭūbī</i>	Passage of loose stools due to the predominance of <i>Ruṭūbat</i> (wetness) in the intestines. Its possible English equivalent is <i>enterorrhoea</i> .
UMA-0534	اسهال معوی بشوری	<i>Ishāl Mi 'wī Buthūrī</i>	Passing of loose stools due to the intestinal eruptions.
UMA-0535	اسهال معوی صفراوی	<i>Ishāl Mi 'wī Ṣafrāwī</i>	Passing of loose stools due to the predominance of <i>Safrā'</i> (yellow bile) in the intestines. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bilious enterorrhoea</i> .
UMA-0536	اسهال معوی سوداوی	<i>Ishāl Mi 'wī Sawdāwī</i>	Passing of loose stools due to the predominance of <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile) in the intestines. Its possible English equivalent is <i>melanotic enterorrhoea</i> .
UMA-0537	اسهال الاطفال	<i>Ishāl al-Atfāl</i>	Infants passing loose stools during their teething period. This is due to inflammation of gums and thereby mixing of inflammatory exudates in the milk. This is the diversion of medicatrix naturae towards the growth of teeth, because of which digestive functions are affected. Its possible English equivalent is <i>infantile diarrhoea</i> .
UMA-0538	سحج و قروح الامعاء	<i>Sahj wa Qurūḥ al-Am 'ā'</i>	<i>Sahj</i> is the abrasion of the inner most layer of intestine. It can be due to: 1. Infiltration of yellow bile, saline phlegm and black bile into intestines. 2. Passage of hard stools from the intestines. 3. Use of irritant or erosive drugs. 4. Use of drastic purgatives. Depending on the involvement of humours it is divided into <i>Damwī</i> (sanguineous), <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious), <i>Sawdāwī</i> (melanotic) and <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic). Its possible English equivalent is <i>crohn's disease</i> .

UMA-0539	ذوسنطاریہ کبدیہ	<i>Dhūsanṭāriya Kabidiyya</i>	Passing of blood mixed with stools. It can be due to congestion , injury ,inflammation or rupture of vessels of liver. In this condition patient usually feels no pain or mild pain with fresh bleeding. In this bleeding occurs in episodes. Patient becomes emaciated after sometime. It is also known as <i>Ishāl Kabidī</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatic diarrhoea</i> .
UMA-0540	ذوسنطاریہ معویہ	<i>Dhusanṭāriya Mi'wiyya</i>	It is the passing of blood mixed stools from the intestines due to its ulceration. This condition is usually very painful. Patient becomes emaciated after a long time. It is also known as <i>Ishāl Mi'wī</i> .
UMA-0541	اسہال سحجی دموی	<i>Ishāl Sahjī Damwī</i>	Passing of loose stools with blood due to abrasion of intestines. Its possible English equivalent is <i>haemorrhagic diarrhoea</i> .
UMA-0542	اسہال سحجی مخاطی	<i>Ishāl Sahjī Mukhātī</i>	Passing of loose stools with mucous due to abrasion of intestines. Its possible English equivalent is <i>catarrhal diarrhoea</i> .
UMA-0543	اسہال سحجی قشاری و خراطی	<i>Ishāl Sahjī Qushārī- o-Khurātī</i>	Passing of loose stools with scraps due to abrasion of intestines.
UMA-0544	اسہال سحجی مدی و صدیدی	<i>Ishāl Sahjī Middī-o- Ṣadīdī</i>	Passing of loose stools with pus due to abrasion of intestines. Its possible English equivalent is <i>purulent diarrhoea</i> .
UMA-0545	اسہال سحجی زبدی	<i>Ishāl Sahjī Zubdī</i>	Passing of loose stools with froth due to the abrasion of intestines. Its possible English equivalent is <i>frothy diarrhoea</i> .
UMA-0546	اسہال سحجی مری	<i>Ishāl Sahjī Mirrī</i>	Passing of loose stools with yellow bile due to the abrasion of intestines. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ulcerative bilious diarrhoea</i> .
UMA-0547	زحیر	<i>Zahīr</i>	An abnormal movement of rectum in which there is frequent passage of stools with or without blood associated with tenesmus and spasm of the intestine leading to the rupture of intestinal blood vessels. In this condition there is a passage of mucous with blood in stool. It is of two types: 1. <i>Zahīr Kādhīb/Bāṭil</i> : An abnormal movement of the rectum to expel that dry stool which is accumulated in the sigmoid colon of small intestine. 2. <i>Zahīr Ṣādiq</i> : An abnormal movement of rectum to expel the infiltrated yellow bile and saline phlegm from it. Inflammation of rectum is also one of the causes of this abnormal movement. As per the causative factors it is divided into <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> , <i>Balghamī</i> and <i>Rīḥī</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>dysentery</i> .

UMA-0548	زحیر ورمی	<i>Zahīr Waramī</i>	A type of dysentery that is caused by the inflammation of rectum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inflammatory dysentery</i> .
UMA-0549	زحیر وبائی	<i>Zahīr Wabā'ī</i>	A type of dysentery that is caused by the polluted air or water. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epidemic dysentery</i> .
UMA-0550	زحیر اندائی	<i>Zahīr Īdhā'ī</i>	A type of dysentery that is caused as a result of the injury of the rectum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>traumatic dysentery</i> .
UMA-0551	زحیر الاطفال	<i>Zahīr al-Atfāl</i>	A type of dysentery that usually occurs in infants due to cold and sometimes due to the predominance of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile). Its possible English equivalent is <i>infantile dysentery</i> .
UMA-0552	مغص	<i>Maghṣ</i>	Gripping pain of intestines which usually occurs in small intestine. The intensity of pain is less than that of colic. It can be due to inflammation, condensed gases, yellow bile, phlegm, black bile, dry stool, infestation and critical condition of the body. According to causes it is classified into <i>Maghṣ Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious tenesmus), <i>Maghṣ Sawdāwī</i> (melancholic tenesmus), <i>Maghṣ Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic tenesmus), <i>Maghṣ Rihī</i> (gaseous tenesmus), <i>Maghṣ Waramī</i> (Inflammatory tenesmus), <i>Maghṣ Thuflī</i> (tenesmus due to dry stool), <i>Maghṣ Dīdānī</i> (helmenthic tenesmus), and <i>Maghṣ Buhrānī</i> (tenesmus during crisis of disease). Its possible English equivalent is <i>tenesmus</i> .
UMA-0553	مغص الاطفال	<i>Maghṣ al-Atfāl</i>	Gripping pain of small intestines that occurs in infants. It is due to the weakness of stomach, excessive intake of milk or decrease in the quality of milk which lead to excessive production of gases. The accumulation of these gases in the intestines causes tension and pain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>infantile tenesmus</i> .
UMA-0554	نفخ و قراقر	<i>Nafkh-o-Qarāqir</i>	<i>Nafkh</i> is the distension of stomach with gases. <i>Qarāqir</i> is the rumbling noise caused by the propulsion of gas through the intestines. Both conditions are due to excessive production of gases because of the impaired digestive function. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gurgling/borborygmus</i> .

UMA-0555	قولنج	<i>Qūlanj</i>	A type of severe pain of colon caused by intestinal obstruction. The obstruction can be in the form of gases, dry faecal matter or inflammation etc. According to the causes and site of pain it is classified into many types. Its possible English equivalent is <i>colic</i> .
UMA-0556	قولنج ورمی	<i>Qūlanj Waramī</i>	When the cause of obstruction is inflammation of the intestines. Depending on the involvement of humours, it is divided into <i>Qūlanj Waramī Damwī</i> (sanguineous), <i>Qūlanj Waramī Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic), <i>Qūlanj Waramī Ṣafrāwī</i> (bilious) and <i>Qūlanj Waramī Sawdāwī</i> (melanotic).
UMA-0557	قولنج ریخی	<i>Qūlanj Rīḥī</i>	A type of colic in which the intestinal obstruction is caused by condensed gases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>colic due to flatulence</i> .
UMA-0558	قولنج التوائی	<i>Qūlanj Iltiwā'ī</i>	A type of colic caused by axial rotation of the loops of the intestines. Its possible English equivalent is <i>volvulus</i> .
UMA-0559	قولنج فتقی	<i>Qūlanj Fatqī</i>	Colic due to intestinal obstruction caused by the herniation of intestine.
UMA-0560	قولنج دودی	<i>Qūlanj Dūdī</i>	Colic due to worm infestation.
UMA-0561	قولنج ثقلی	<i>Qūlanj Thuflī</i>	In this type of colic, the intestinal obstruction is due to dried faecal matter. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stercoral colic</i> .
UMA-0562	قولنج بلغمی	<i>Qūlanj Balghamī</i>	The most common type of colic in which intestinal obstruction is caused by viscous phlegmatic humour. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phlegmatic colic</i> .
UMA-0563	قولنج تشنجی	<i>Qūlanj Tashannujī</i>	A type of colic that occurs in grief, fear, exposure to cold environment, intake of ice and sometimes secondary to other diseases e.g. hysteria. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spasmodic colic</i> .
UMA-0564	قولنج رصاصی	<i>Qūlanj Raṣāṣī</i>	A type of colic that occurs because of lead poisoning. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lead colic</i> .
UMA-0565	قولنج زائدی	<i>Qūlanj Zā'idī</i>	A type of colic that occurs because of the inflammation and obstruction of appendix. Its possible English equivalent is <i>appendicular colic</i> .
UMA-0566	قولنج کبدی	<i>Qūlanj Kabidī</i>	A type of colic that is caused by the obstruction of hepatic duct due to calculi. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hepatic colic</i> .

UMA-0567	قولنج مراری	<i>Qūlanj Marārī</i>	A type of colic that is caused by the inflammation and obstruction of gall bladder. Its possible English equivalent is <i>biliary colic</i> .
UMA-0568	قولنج کلوئی	<i>Qūlanj Kulwī</i>	A type of colic that is caused by the obstruction of kidneys with calculi. Its possible English equivalent is <i>renal colic</i> .
UMA-0569	قولنج معدی	<i>Qūlanj Mi'dī</i>	A type of colic that is due to the spasm of stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gastric colic</i> .
UMA-0570	قولنج نحاسی	<i>Qūlanj Nuḥāsī</i>	A type of colic due to copper poisoning. Its possible English equivalent is <i>copper colic</i> .
UMA-0571	قولنج مرکب	<i>Qūlanj Murakkab</i>	A type of colic caused by viscous humour or gases. This is the worst and most painful of all types. When it gets stabilized it leads to sudden death. It is also known as <i>Khunāq Mi'wī</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>intestinal obstruction</i> .
UMA-0572	قولنج وبائی	<i>Qūlanj Wabā'ī</i>	A type of colic that affects population at large. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epidemic colic</i> .
UMA-0573	قولنج عرضی	<i>Qūlanj 'Arḍī</i>	Colic associated with other diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>secondary colic</i> .
UMA-0574	ایلاؤس	<i>Īlā'ūs</i>	Severe colicky pain of small intestine caused by its obstruction due to inflammation, dry stool etc. According to <i>Hippocrates</i> the meaning of <i>Īlā'ūs</i> is "God Forbid". It is an acute and severe condition when the patient has projectile vomiting with gastrointestinal contents. Sometimes it is preceded by <i>Qūlanj</i> and vice versa. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dynamic intestinal obstruction</i> .
UMA-0575	حصر	<i>Ḥuṣr</i>	Literal meaning of this word is "to hold". In this condition as the intestines hold the stool inside them it is known as <i>Qabḍ</i> . In medical terms, it is the impairment of functions of large intestine which fail to expel faeces from it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>constipation</i> .
UMA-0576	اعتقال البطن	<i>I'tiqāl al-Baṭn</i>	Same as <i>Ḥuṣr</i> .
UMA-0577	احتباس البطن	<i>Iḥtibās al-Baṭn</i>	Same as <i>Ḥuṣr</i> .
UMA-0578	احتباس الطبيعة	<i>Iḥtibās al-Ṭabī'a</i>	Same as <i>Ḥuṣr</i> .

UMA-0579	اعتقال الطبيعة	<i>I'tiqāl al-Ṭabī'a</i>	Same as <i>Ḥuṣr</i> .
UMA-0580	امساك البطن	<i>Imsāk al-Baṭn</i>	Same as <i>Ḥuṣr</i> .
UMA-0581	حصر مقاد	<i>Ḥuṣr Mu'tād</i>	A state of constipation which persists for a long time and the patient has to use some stimulant e.g. tea, coffee, exercise etc. for defecation. It is due to the weakness of the expulsive faculty of intestine. It is also known as <i>Ḥuṣr Dā'imī</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>habitual constipation</i> .
UMA-0582	حصر عرضي	<i>Ḥuṣr 'Arḍi</i>	A type of constipation due to other causes e.g. fever, acute diseases, anaemia, melancholia and weakness of nervous system, paralysis, paresis etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>secondary constipation</i> .
UMA-0583	ديدان الامعاء	<i>Dīdān al-Am'ā'</i>	Infestation of worms in the intestines. The intestinal worms are produced as a result of putrefaction of phlegmatic fluids of the intestine. It is of four types: <i>Ḥayyāt</i> (roundworm), <i>Mustadira</i> (hookworm), <i>Mu'tariḍa/Habb al-Qar'</i> (tape worm), <i>Ṣighār</i> (thread worm). <i>Ḥayyāt</i> (roundworm) are found in the upper part of intestine. <i>Mustadira</i> (hookworm), are found in the caecum, colon. <i>Mu'tariḍa</i> (tape worm) are found in the caecum. <i>Ṣighār</i> (thread worm) are found in rectum. General symptoms include decreased or increased appetite, tenesmus, irritation of intestine, excessive salivation, grinding of teeth during sleep, nausea after meals, restlessness, heaviness of head, irritative behaviour, delirium, headache, tinnitus, nightmares, breathlessness, epilepsy, colic, syncope, coma etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>worms infestation</i> .

UMA-0584	بواسير	<i>Bawāsīr</i>	A disease of rectum in which there is accumulation of black bile in the venules of rectum to form a polyp like growth in it. According to the shape of polyp, it is divided into seven types: 1. <i>Bawāsīr Thūlūlī</i>: Polyps in shape of Adasiya (lentil) or Himmasiya(gram). 2. <i>Bawāsīr ‘Inabiyya</i>: Shape of the polyps resemble grapes. 3. <i>Bawāsīr Tūtī</i>: The polyps resemble with the shape of mulberry. 4. <i>Bawāsīr Naffākhī</i>: The polyps resemble with the shape of small bubble. 5. <i>Bawāsīr Nakhlī</i>: Vessels of the polyps are spread like the branches and roots of date tree. 6. <i>Bawāsīr Tīnī</i>: Shape of the polyps are flat and round similar to that of <i>Injīr</i> (Fig). 7. <i>Bawāsīr Tamrī</i>: Shape of the polyps are similar to shape of date i.e long and oval. According to presence or absence of bleeding it is divided into <i>Bawāsīr Dāmīya</i> (bleeding piles) and <i>Bawāsīr Ummīyya/ Bawāsīr Aṣam</i> (non-bleeding piles). Its possible English equivalent is <i>piles/haemorrhoid</i>.
UMA-0585	ريح البواسير	<i>Rīḥ al-Bawāsīr</i>	A disease in which viscous melancholic gases accumulate in the back of the body, umbilicus and kidneys leading to gastric flatulence, gurgling and pain. Sometimes these gases produce pain and heaviness in upwards and downward organs.
UMA-0586	قشر البواسير	<i>Qishr al-Bawāsīr</i>	A type of mucous membrane, covering the rectum which often extends to colon. This layer sometimes gets projected and comes out through the rectum. The only treatment for this condition is the surgical removal of this layer. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sentinel pile</i>.
UMA-0587	نواصير	<i>Nawāṣīr</i>	Severe and deep ulcers in and around rectum. These are produced as a result of the boils of rectum. They have only one opening externally on the rectum and create a blind track through which yellow fluid i.e. pus oozes regularly. They are also known as <i>Nawāṣīr Ghayr Nāfidha</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>sinus</i>.

UMA-0588	نواصير نافذه	<i>Nawāṣīr Nāfidha</i>	Deep and severe ulcers of rectum as a result of boils of rectum which have got two openings i.e. external and internal in the rectum. They form a continuous track from inside to outside. Sometimes faecal matter and gases pass through this track. It is very difficult to treat and the only treatment is surgery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fistula in ano</i> .
UMA-0589	ورم المقعد	<i>Waram al-Maq'ad</i>	Inflammation of anal canal secondary to other diseases of anal canal e.g. ulcers, piles, fissures etc. It is of two types; acute and chronic. Its possible English equivalent is <i>proctitis</i> .
UMA-0590	شقاق	<i>Shuqāq</i>	<i>Fissure</i>
UMA-0591	شقاق المقعد	<i>Shuqāq al-Maq'ad</i>	Elongated ulcers on the anal orifice which result due to passage of hard stool from it, sitting on hard object for a long time, piles and fistula, congestion of the vessels of anal canal, inflammation of anal canal, expulsion of irritant humour through purgation, injury to the anal orifice and external cold environment. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anal fissure</i> .
UMA-0592	استرخاء المقعد	<i>Istirkhā' al-Maq'ad</i>	Flaccidity of the anal canal due to paresis and paralysis of sphincter muscles which leads to involuntary expulsion of stool and gas from the anus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anal flaccidity</i> .
UMA-0593	خروج المقعد	<i>Khurūj al-Maq'ad</i>	In this condition, the rectum or a part of rectum protrudes through the anus due to paresis of sphincter muscles and inflammation of the rectal muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rectal prolapse</i> .
UMA-0594	خروج المبرز	<i>Khurūj al-Mabraz</i>	Same as <i>Khurūj al-Maq'ad</i> .
UMA-0595	حكة المقعد	<i>Ḥikka al-Maq'ad</i>	A type of pruritus or itching due to thread worm infestation, infiltration of irritant, saline, melancholic humour on rectum or congestion of rectum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pruritus ani</i> .
UMA-0596	قروح المقعد	<i>Qurūḥ al-Maq'ad</i>	Ulcers of the anal canal caused by external factors like injury and internal factor i.e. irritant humour. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anal ulcers</i> .

UMA-0597	مقعد غير مشقوب	<i>Maq'ad Ghayr Mathqūb</i>	A congenital abnormality in which the patient has no anal opening. The condition may be corrected by immediate surgery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>imperforated anus</i> .
UMA-0598	فوهات عروق المقعد	<i>Fūhāt 'Urūq al-Maq'ad</i>	Rupture of the vessels of anal canal leading to haemorrhage without any symptoms of piles. It can be due to congestion of blood or irritant, corrosive humours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>haemorrhoidal varices</i> .
UMA-0599	هزال الكلية	<i>Huzāl al-Kulya</i>	A reduction in the size of kidneys. The condition is caused due to the hot or cold impaired temperament of kidneys. Due to the hot derangement, the fat over the kidneys gets dissolved and they become weak and their size decreases. If there is cold derangement, the kidney become weak due to the weakened digestive faculties. Sometimes it may be due to excessive sexual indulgence and intake of diuretics or purgatives. In this condition, urine becomes colourless and its quantity increases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>renal atrophy</i> .
UMA-0600	ضمور الكلية	<i>Ḍumūr al-Kulya</i>	Same as <i>Huzāl al-Kulya</i> .
UMA-0601	ذيا بيطس	<i>Dhayābītus</i>	According to Unani physician this is a disease in which the expulsive faculty of kidneys becomes strong and they expel maximum water. It is a disease in which patient remains thirsty. The water taken by the patient is expelled out from the body without change or metabolism. It is due to the weakness of kidneys in which the calyces become dilated and are unable to hold water i.e. the retaining capacity of the kidneys is reduced. It can also be due to exposure to cold climate or increased intake of cold water. The most common cause is the increase in the innate heat of kidneys either simple, organic which increase the absorption of water from kidneys and thereby its expulsion. It is a debilitating disease in which the condition of patient deteriorates day by day. His liver becomes weak and patient gets emaciated. It is of two types: <i>Dhayābītus Ḥārr</i> (diabetes mellitus) and <i>Dhayābītus Bārid</i> (diabetes insipidus). Its possible English equivalent is <i>diabetes mellitus</i> .

UMA-0602	دولابيه	<i>Dūlābiyya</i>	Same as <i>Dhayābīṭus</i> .
UMA-0603	معطشه	<i>Mu‘aṭṭisha</i>	Same as <i>Dhayābīṭus</i> .
UMA-0604	دواريه	<i>Dawwāriyya</i>	Same as <i>Dhayābīṭus</i> .
UMA-0605	پرکاريه	<i>Parkāriyya</i>	Same as <i>Dhayābīṭus</i> .
UMA-0606	ضعف الكلتيه	<i>Ḍu‘f al-Kulya</i>	The inability of the kidneys to perform their normal filtration due to their impaired temperament, atrophy, diseases such as calculus, inflammation, use of diuretics, physical exertion. In this condition, there is decrease in the quantity of urine, with increased frequency, loss of libido, headache and heaviness at the site of kidneys. Its possible English equivalent is <i>renal insufficiency</i> .
UMA-0607	حصاة	<i>Ḥaṣāh</i>	<i>Calculus</i>
UMA-0608	حصاة ورمل الكلتيه	<i>Ḥaṣāh wa Raml al-Kulya</i>	According to <i>Ibn Sīnā</i> the cause of renal calculus is the retention of viscous humour inside the kidneys and hence their transformation into calculus due to the innate heat of kidneys. According to <i>Ibn Sīnā</i> inflammation and obstruction of kidneys due to their impaired temperament weakens the expulsive faculty of kidneys. As a result there is retention of viscous humours in the kidneys which essentially transforms into calculus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nephrolithiasis</i> .
UMA-0609	حصاة المثانة	<i>Ḥaṣāh al-Mathāna</i>	Calculi of urinary bladder are caused by viscous humour, hot impaired temperament of urinary bladder due to inflammation and ulcer. These causes are same as in case of renal calculus. It can also be due to the narrowing of the neck of bladder whether congenital or acquired. Patients feel heaviness and pain at the site of bladder, dysuria, anuria, increased frequency of urine. On examination urine will be colourless with sediments at the bottom. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cystolithiasis</i> .

UMA-0610	ورم المثانة	<i>Waram al-Mathāna</i>	Inflammation of bladder always acute in nature. Its cause is either blood or <i>Mirra Ṣafrā'</i> (bitter yellow bile) or mixture of both. These type of humours cause inflammation either directly or indirectly by their accumulation in the bladder due to previous ulceration by calculi or injury of the bladder. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cystitis</i> .
UMA-0611	رتخ الكلية	<i>Rīḥ al-Kulya</i>	Accumulation of gases in the perinephric region which causes heaviness and distension at the site of kidneys. Sometimes mild migrating pain occurs but subsides after digestion of food.
UMA-0612	وجع الكلية	<i>Waja' al-Kulya</i>	Pain of the kidneys due to gases, weakness, inflammation, ulcers and calculus and usually treated accordingly. Its possible English equivalent is <i>renal pain</i> .
UMA-0613	سد الكلية	<i>Sudad al-Kulya</i>	Obstruction in kidneys due to the accumulation of mucilaginous viscous humours or the inflammation. In case of viscous humours patient feels heaviness at the site of kidneys, urine output becomes less. In case of inflammation patient feels pain and fever. Its possible English equivalent is <i>renal obstruction</i> .
UMA-0614	ورم الكلية	<i>Waram al-Kulya</i>	Like other organs, inflammation of kidneys can be of two types; acute and chronic. Acute can be due to the predominance of <i>Dam</i> (blood) and <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile) chronic can be due to <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm) and <i>Sawdā'</i> (black bile). The inflammation of kidneys can be in the cortical, medullary region or in the renal parenchyma. This can affect one kidney or both or a part of kidney. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nephritis</i> .
UMA-0615	ورم الكلية حار	<i>Waram al-Kulya Ḥārr</i>	Inflammation of kidneys due to predominance of <i>Dam</i> (blood) and <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile). It is an acute type of inflammation with severe pain, continuous fever with chills and rigors, delirium, dysuria, heaviness and distension at the site of kidneys. Firstly urine appears to be colourless and later reddish. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute nephritis</i> .

UMA-0616	ورم الكلية بارد بلغمي	<i>Waram al-Kulya Bārid Balghamī</i>	Inflammation of kidney due to predominance of <i>Balgham</i> (phlegm). In this condition there is moderate fever and oedema. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phlegmatic nephritis</i> .
UMA-0617	ورم الكلية صلب	<i>Waram al-Kulya Şulb</i>	A chronic inflammation of kidneys. In this condition urine output is low followed by weakness of lower extremities, oedema, discolouration of skin, distension of abdomen and splenomegaly. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hard nephritis/nephrosclerosis</i> .
UMA-0618	وبيلة الكلية	<i>Dubayla al-Kulya</i>	When the inflammation of kidneys get suppurated, there is severe heaviness at the site of kidneys. The condition is marked by fever with rigors and chills. Urine becomes viscous and precipitates appear. When abscess rupture, it leads to discharge of pus in urine which eventually leads to health. If it ruptures in the peritoneal cavity, bladder or intestines, it may be a grave. Its possible English equivalent is <i>renal abscess</i> .
UMA-0619	قروح الكلية	<i>Qurūḥ al-Kulya</i>	According to <i>Ibn Sīnā</i> ulcers of kidneys, can be due to injury, boils, passing of acute bilious saline humour, passing of calculus and abrasion caused by the detachment of hard viscous humour. In this condition patient feels pain without heaviness and distension at renal angle. There is appearance of pus, blood and dead tissues in urine. Excessive thirst, nausea, foul smelling urine indicates ulcers of kidneys.
UMA-0620	جرب الكلية	<i>Jarab al-Kulya</i>	Small eruptions of kidneys characterised by irritation at the site of kidneys with severe pain. Pus and mucoid casts appear in the urine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>renal irritability</i> .
UMA-0621	ورم المثانة صلب	<i>Waram al-Mathāna Şulb</i>	Sometimes acute inflammation, injury and rupture of bladder lead to chronic inflammation of bladder which turns into hard mass. In this condition, patient feels distension in the supra pubic region, numbness of calf muscles, difficulty in micturition and defecation. On palpation this can be felt. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chronic cystitis</i> .

UMA-0622	وبيلة المثانة	<i>Dubayla al-Mathāna</i>	When acute inflammation of urinary bladder gets supplicated it takes the shape of an abscess. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vesicular abscess</i> .
UMA-0623	ضعف المثانة	<i>Ḍu'f al-Mathāna</i>	Weakness of bladder is due to its impaired temperament or chronic inflammation, flaccidity, subluxation of the bladder. The condition leads to polyuria.
UMA-0624	قروح المثانة	<i>Qurūḥ al-Mathāna</i>	Ulcers of bladder caused by the presence of irritant yellow bile or ulceration caused by vesicular calculus, pustules of bladder. Patient feels pain in the perineal region. There may be dysuria, foul smelling urine with pus and casts.
UMA-0625	جرب المثانة	<i>Jarab al-Mathāna</i>	A condition where pustules appear on the surface of bladder. The cause of pustules is the presence of acute irritant saline humour on the surface of bladder. This causes irritation, burning at the site of bladder, burning micturition, itching and severe pain of the perineal region, appearance of husky sediments and reddish pus in the urine which in turn causes emaciation and rectal prolapse.
UMA-0626	انجماد الدم في المثانة	<i>Injimād al-Dam fi'l Mathāna</i>	Clotting of blood in the bladder. Rupture of the vessels of bladder and clotting of blood usually occurs due to the injury of urinary bladder. This causes bleeding with urine, weakness, palor, cold extremities, nausea, vomiting, rigors, breathlessness, restlessness and syncope.
UMA-0627	استرخاء المثانة	<i>Istirkhā' al-Mathāna</i>	Flaccidity/paresis of muscles attached to urinary bladder with or without injury of bladder followed by incontinence of urine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>atonic bladder</i> .
UMA-0628	خلع المثانة	<i>Khal' al-Mathāna</i>	Injury at the back that leads to destruction of ligaments attached to bladder. This leads to the diversion of bladder to either side. The condition causes dysuria and incontinence of urine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>subluxation of bladder</i> .
UMA-0629	وجع المثانة	<i>Waja' al-Mathāna</i>	Pain of urinary bladder caused by hot and cold impaired temperament of bladder, injury calculi, subluxation, flaccidity and clotting of blood in the bladder. The pain usually occurs in the critical phase of diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cystodynia</i> .

UMA-0630	ريح المثانة	<i>Rīḥ al-Mathāna</i>	A condition where <i>Rīḥ</i> (flatus) gets accumulated in the bladder. This is caused by the intake of those diets and fruits which produce flatus. Due to the weakness and diminishing innate energy of bladder it is not able to dissolve the accumulated fluid which is ultimately converted into gas. In this condition patient feels pain, dysuria and distension.
UMA-0631	حرقه البول	<i>Ḥurqa al-Bawl</i>	Burning sensation during voiding of urine caused by hot impaired temperament, predominance of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile), deficiency of constituents which reduce the acidity of urine, renal/ bladder ulcers and inflammation of kidney and bladder or their irritability. Its possible English equivalent is <i>burning micturition</i> .
UMA-0632	سوزاك	<i>Sozāk</i>	It falls under the category of sexually transmitted diseases. It is a specific type of burning micturition in which the urinary tract first get inflamed followed by ulceration. As a consequence of ulceration there is discharge of pus in urine. The disease affects both male and female. It is of two types: <i>Hādda</i> (acute) and <i>Muzmina</i> (chronic). Its possible English equivalent is <i>gonorrhoea</i> .
UMA-0633	سيلان زهرى	<i>Sayalān Zuhri</i>	Same as <i>Sozāk</i> .
UMA-0634	حرقه	<i>Ḥurqa</i>	Same as <i>Sozāk</i> .
UMA-0635	النكال	<i>Al-Nakāl</i>	Same as <i>Sozāk</i> .
UMA-0636	عقوبه	<i>'Uqūba</i>	Same as <i>Sozāk</i> .
UMA-0637	حرقه مزمنه	<i>Ḥurqa Muzmina</i>	Chronic gonorrhoea marked by persistent burning micturition, pain and discharge of pus.
UMA-0638	زلقه	<i>Zanaqa</i>	Same as <i>Ḥurqa Muzmina</i> .
UMA-0639	حرقه النساء	<i>Ḥurqa al-Nisā'</i>	When females get affected with gonorrhoeal infection, they feel intense burning and pain in vagina. The infection usually spreads upto cervix in females. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gonorrhoeal vaginitis</i> .

UMA-0640	احتباس البول	<i>Iḥtibās al-Bawl</i>	Retention of urine in the bladder. It is of two types (1) primary causes include <i>Burūdat-i-Mathāna</i> (coldness of bladder), <i>Ḥarārat-i- Mathāna</i> (hotness of bladder), and flaccidity of the bladder muscles, injury to the bladder inflammation, tumour, and calculus of the bladder. (2) Secondary causes include the disease of other organs e.g. liver, intestines, uterus, injury of back which causes retention of urine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>retention of urine</i> .
UMA-0641	عسر البول	<i>‘Uṣr al-Bawl</i>	Difficulty in passing urine. It can be due to retention of viscous gases in the bladder, calculi, inflammation of bladder and secondary to diseases of adjoining organs e.g. uterus, intestine etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dysuria</i> .
UMA-0642	تقطير البول	<i>Taqṭīr al-Bawl</i>	Voluntary passing of urine in small quantities. It is the middle stage of retention of urine and micturition. The causes and line of treatment is same as that in <i>Iḥtibās al-Bawl</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>dribbling of urine</i> .
UMA-0643	سلس البول	<i>Salas al-Bawl</i>	Involuntary passing of urine. It is caused due to the coldness of bladder, flaccidity of the muscles of bladder, over use of diuretics and injury of the sacral region or space occupying lesion pressing the bladder. Its possible English equivalent is <i>urinary incontinence</i> .
UMA-0644	بول في الفراش	<i>Bawl fi’l Farāsh</i>	Involuntary passing of urine during sleep. It usually occurs in children especially hyperactive ones. It is caused by the flaccidity of the muscles of bladder and acidity of urine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nocturnal enuresis / bed wetting</i> .
UMA-0645	كثرة البول	<i>Kathra al-Bawl</i>	Passage of large volumes of urine. It is actually a symptom of diabetes. When this increased volume of urine is associated with burning of urine then its cause will be ulcers of the bladder. It can also be due to exposure to cold environment. Its possible English equivalent is <i>polyuria</i> .
UMA-0646	قلية البول	<i>Qilla al-Bawl</i>	Passage of urine in less quantity. It is caused by decreased water intake, excessive sweating, excessive purgation, weakness of kidneys and liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oliguria</i> .

UMA-0647	رمد	<i>Ramad</i>	It is considered an inflammation of conjunctiva of eye which is <i>Hārr</i> (acute) in nature. Sometimes only the pain of eyes is known as <i>Ramad</i> . In this condition eyelids become swollen, eyes become red with continuous watering. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute conjunctivitis</i> .
UMA-0648	آشوب چشم	<i>Āshob-i-Chashm</i>	Same as <i>Ramad</i> .
UMA-0649	رمد بشوری	<i>Ramad Buthūrī</i>	Inflammation of conjunctiva which appears as a hard white nodule due to accumulation of phlegm. It resembles fat in its colour but not in consistency. If it is due to accumulation of <i>Dam</i> (blood) its colour is red. It is found on inner canthus, outer canthus, below eyelids and around cornea in a beaded manner. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phlegetanular conjunctivitis</i> .
UMA-0650	ودق	<i>Wadaqa</i>	Same as <i>Ramad Buthūrī</i> .
UMA-0651	رمد زهري	<i>Ramad Zuhri</i>	An infectious inflammation of conjunctiva due to gonorrhoea. It is associated with severe pain and redness of eyes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gonococcal conjunctivitis</i> .
UMA-0652	تکدر طبقه ملتحمه	<i>Takaddur Ṭabaqa al-Multaḥima</i>	Redness of eye due to sub acute inflammation with moderate symptoms. Redness of the eyes is also mild leading to dirty eyes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hyperaemia of eye</i> .
UMA-0653	سبل	<i>Sabal</i>	Its literal meaning is “flowing of tears” which is an essential feature of this disease. It is a type of covering which is caused due to the dilatation of outer vessels of eye and covers the surface of conjunctiva and cornea. On appearance it appears to be a white thin layer. It is of three types: <i>Sabal Raṭb</i> , <i>Sabal Yābis</i> and <i>Sabal Mustahkam</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>vascular keratitis/pannus</i> .
UMA-0654	سبل رطب	<i>Sabal Raṭb</i>	A type of vascular keratitis which is characterized by the presence of fluid in the eyelids, itching, pain of the eyes and sneezing.
UMA-0655	سبل يابس	<i>Sabal Yābis</i>	It is a type of vascular keratitis characterised by the presence of the covering or layer on the surface of conjunctiva and cornea. This condition is usually asymptomatic.

UMA-0656	سبل مستحکم	<i>Sabal Mustahkam</i>	A type of vascular keratitis in which the thick layer covers the cornea completely. The condition is caused by the congestion of vessels with viscous fluids.
UMA-0657	کمنہ	<i>Kumna</i>	A condition much similar to <i>Ramad Yābis</i> (dry conjunctivitis) with partial loss of vision. In this condition there is opacity of layers of eyes. They seem to be dirty, reddish and fogging. This is characterized by slow movement of the eye, apparent enlargement of the eye with itching which is relieved only by warm water. Its possible English equivalent is <i>amaurosis</i> .
UMA-0658	انتفاخ	<i>Intifākh</i>	A chronic inflammation of conjunctiva accompanied with itching. Its possible English equivalent is <i>swelling</i> .
UMA-0659	انتفاخ ریخی	<i>Intifākh Rīhī</i>	Swelling of eye that appears abruptly and deviates towards the inner canthus. There is some itching before the appearance of swelling. This swelling generally appears in summers and in old persons. It is white in colour similar to phlegmatic swelling.
UMA-0660	انتفاخ بلغمی	<i>Intifākh Balghamī</i>	The swelling is more viscous than <i>Intifākh Rīhī</i> and pitting sign remains on the swelling for sometimes.
UMA-0661	انتفاخ مائی	<i>Intifākh Mā'ī</i>	Swelling without any sign of pitting. There is no itching and pain of eye.
UMA-0662	انتفاخ سوداوی	<i>Intifākh Sawdāwī</i>	Hard swelling with bluish colouring. It usually occurs after chronic conjunctivitis or small pox. It usually occurs in the whole eye.
UMA-0663	بیاض العین	<i>Bayad al-'Ayn</i>	A disease in which outer surface of cornea becomes white and opaque. This layer or covering is also known as <i>Ghāmām</i> , <i>Abr</i> and <i>Sahāb</i> . When the opacity lies in the cornea it is known as <i>Bayād</i> . This condition occurs post corneal ulcers, conjunctivitis, and migraine. It may also be caused by regular irritation of cornea leading to its ulcers, trichiasis, trachoma etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>corneal opacity</i> .

UMA-0664	ظفره	Zafara	A projection or growth from the inner canthus of eye towards cornea. It is also known as <i>Zufra</i>. The projection is muscular, membranous or nervine in nature. It is of four types; 1. Thin like membrane and starts from one side of conjunctiva. It resembles <i>Sabal</i>. 2. Arises from the fat of inner canthus and stops after reaching cornea. 3. Covers the cornea leading to disturbance of vision or complete loss of vision. 4. Rare type which either appears from conjunctiva or sclera. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pterygium</i>.
UMA-0665	غدة العين	Ghudda al- 'Ayn	A type of glandular tumour which occurs at the inner canthus of eye. This often covers the lacrimal gland duct preventing the passage of tears. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adenoma of eye</i>.
UMA-0666	قروح العين	Qurūḥ al- 'Ayn	Ulcers may occur anywhere in the eye but detected only when conjunctiva, cornea and iris are involved. These are caused by acute and burnt humours which infiltrate the layers of eyes causing the ulceration therein. These are caused by the trauma with sharp objects, maltreatment of conjunctivitis and small pox. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ulcer of eye</i>.
UMA-0667	قروح الملتحمة	Qurūḥ al- Multaḥima	An eye ulcer characterized by a red spot on conjunctiva or sometimes whole conjunctiva becomes red. Its possible English equivalent is <i>conjunctival ulcers</i>.
UMA-0668	قروح العينية	Qurūḥ al- 'Inabiyya	Ulcers of iris which are seen as a red spot behind the cornea in which arteries are prominent. Such ulcers often tear the cornea.
UMA-0669	قروح القرنية	Qurūḥ al-Qarniyya	Ulcers that present as a white spot in cornea. Corneal ulcers may be superficial and deep. There are four types of superficial ulcers of cornea and three types of deep ulcers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>corneal ulcers</i>.

UMA-0670	قروح القرنية خارجيه	<i>Qurūḥ al-Qarniyya Khārijīyya</i>	These are superficial corneal ulcers, and are of four types: 1: <i>Qatlām</i> (Ulcus Serpens): These ulcers appear as cloudy, grey area covering most of the cornea. The cornea becomes lustreless. 2: <i>Sahāb</i>: This is also cloudy but covers small portion of cornea. It is also known as <i>Qānāliyyūn</i>. 3: <i>Iklīl</i> (Marginal ulcer): These ulcers are in the shape of crown of king that is why these are known as <i>Iklīl</i>. These ulcers occur at the margins of cornea and extend towards, conjunctiva. It is also known as <i>Arkḥāniyyūn</i> meaning two colours as the colour of ulcer which is occupying cornea appears white and that of occupying conjunctiva appears red. 4: <i>Ṣūfiya/Iḥtirāqiyya/Apīqūma/Ḥaqīqawūma</i>: This ulcer appears as a piece of wool lying on the cornea which is white in colour with spreaded branches. Its possible English equivalent is <i>superficial ulcers of cornea</i>.
UMA-0671	قروح القرنية داخلية	<i>Qurūḥ al-Qarniyya Dākhiliyya</i>	These are deep corneal ulcers and are of three types: 1. <i>Jāwarsiyya</i>: These are millet shaped ulcers which is deep with little cicatrisation. These are also known as <i>Luqutūn</i>. 2. <i>Hāfira</i>: These are deep and wide ulcers of cornea. These are also known as <i>Qūlūma</i>. 3. <i>Iḥtirāqī</i>: These are also deep ulcers with much cicatrisation. These are also known as <i>Abīqūma</i> and <i>Ḥaqīāmmua</i>. Its possible English equivalent is <i>deep corneal ulcers</i>.
UMA-0672	قروح القرنية ذات العروق	<i>Qurūḥ al-Qarniyya Dhāt al-'Urūq</i>	Ulcers appearing in the cornea with spreaded vessels like web. It often occurs in other layers of eyes also. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ulcers of eye</i>.
UMA-0673	غرب	<i>Gharab</i>	Chronic inflammation of the inner canthus of eye leading to the flow of tears continuously. This is caused by the presence of abscess, pustules, boils in the inner canthus which ruptures to form fistula. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chronic dacryocystitis</i>.

UMA-0674	خضرة العين	<i>Khudra al- 'Ayn</i>	Change in the colour of eye due to injury. This change is either due to contusion or sub mucosal haemorrhage of eye.
UMA-0675	زرقه	<i>Zurqa</i>	A congenital bluish colouration of eyes similar to that of a cat. It is a normal feature and not a diseased condition. Its possible English equivalent is <i>blue eye</i> .
UMA-0676	زرقه العين	<i>Zurqa al- 'Ayn</i>	A condition in which eyes become cyanosed or bluish coloured because of haemorrhage after injury.
UMA-0677	طرفه	<i>Ṭarfa</i>	A red spot on the palpebral conjunctiva due to rupture of vessels of eye after injury or congestion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ecchymosis of the eyelids</i> .
UMA-0678	قذى في العين	<i>Qadhā fi'l 'Ayn</i>	Foreign body in the eye can be dirt, dust, insect etc. which causes irritation of eye.
UMA-0679	مورسرج	<i>Morsarj</i>	A disease in which there is prolapse of iris due to rupture of cornea after corneal ulcers. It resembles the head of an ant i.e. why it is given the name of <i>Morsarj</i> that is ant's head. According to the extent of the prolapse of iris it is of different types: <i>Dhubābī</i> , <i>'Inabī</i> , <i>Tuffāhī</i> , <i>Mismārī</i> / <i>Falakī</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>iridoptosis</i> .
UMA-0680	ذبابي	<i>Dhubābī</i>	A type of prolapse of iris in which iris resembles the shape of the head of house fly. Its possible English equivalent is <i>partial anterior staphyloma</i> .
UMA-0681	عنبي	<i>'Inabī</i>	A type of prolapse of iris in which iris resembles the shape of grape. Its possible English equivalent is <i>total anterior staphyloma</i> .
UMA-0682	تفاحي	<i>Tuffāhī</i>	A type of prolapse of iris which resembles the shape of an apple. It is an extended form of prolapse which reaches up to eyelid and cause hindrance in closing the eye. Its possible English equivalent is <i>total prolapse of iris</i> .
UMA-0683	مسماري	<i>Mismārī</i>	When the <i>Tuffāhī</i> type of prolapse of iris becomes chronic and gets attached to the ulcerated corneal margins, it is known as <i>Mismārī</i> .
UMA-0684	فلكي	<i>Falakī</i>	Same as <i>Mismārī</i> .

UMA-0685	انتشار واتساع الثقبه	<i>Intishār wa Ittisā' al-Thuqba</i>	Most Unani physicians think these words are synonymous but <i>Dāwūd Anṭākī</i> has only differentiated these terms by saying that <i>Ittisā'</i> or dialatation of pupils is a disease where as <i>Intishār</i> or the blurring of vision is a symptom which is caused by dialatation of pupil. According to the causes <i>Ittisā'</i> or dialatation of pupils can be of many types: <i>Waramī</i> (inflammatory), <i>Yubsī</i> (decrease in aqueous humour), <i>Ḍarbī</i> (traumatic), and <i>Māddī</i> (organic), <i>Ruṭūbī</i> (excess of aqueous humour). Its possible English equivalent is <i>dialatation of pupil/mydriasis</i> .
UMA-0686	ضيق الثقبه	<i>Ḍīq al-Thuqba</i>	Narrowing or constriction of pupils that causes disturbances of vision. Its possible English equivalent is <i>miosis/constriction of pupils</i> .
UMA-0687	نتوء القرنيه	<i>Nutū' al-Qarniyya</i>	Protrusion of the anterior part of cornea due to corneal ulcers caused by pneumococci. In this condition only the descemet membrane protrudes because of increase in the intra ocular pressure. Its possible English equivalent is <i>descemetocoele/keratocele</i> .
UMA-0688	نزول الماء	<i>Nuzūl al-Mā'</i>	Opacity of <i>Ruṭūbat Jalīdiyya</i> (lens) of the eye. In this condition patient initially feels disturbance in vision e.g. polyopia, coloured halos, seeing of objects like fly, hair etc. It has three stages i.e. immature, mature and hypermature. Immature cataract is of several types: <i>Ghamāmī</i> , <i>Dhi'baqī</i> , <i>Jaṣṣī</i> , <i>Āsmānjūnī</i> , <i>Muntashir</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>cataract</i> .
UMA-0689	غمامي	<i>Ghamāmī</i>	A type of immature cataract in which there is cloudy fluid which is immovable.
UMA-0690	ذئبقى	<i>Dhi'baqī</i>	A type of immature cataract which resembles with that of mercury and appears moving in sunlight.
UMA-0691	جصى	<i>Jaṣṣī</i>	A type of immature cataract which resembles with lime stone.
UMA-0692	آسمانجونی	<i>Āsmānjūnī</i>	A type of immature cataract whose colour resembles with that of sky.
UMA-0693	منتشر	<i>Muntashir</i>	A fluid like immature cataract. The vision of patient gradually increases or decreases.

UMA-0694	ماء اخضر	<i>Mā' Akhḍar</i>	A disease of eye in which there is excessive production of humours and reduction in its absorption. This excess leads to the increase in tension and size of eye ball, gradual decrease in vision etc. It has four types : <i>Hādd</i> (acute), <i>Muzmin</i> (chronic), <i>Nawbatī</i> (episodic) and <i>Thānwī</i> (secondary). Its possible English equivalent is <i>glaucoma</i> .
UMA-0695	جحوظ	<i>Juḥūḏ</i>	To buldge, protrude (eyeball).
UMA-0696	جحوظ العين	<i>Juḥūḏ al-'Ayn</i>	Protrusion of the eyeball. According to causes it is of three types i.e. <i>Juḥūḏ Imtilā'ī</i> , <i>Juḥūḏ Indighāṭī</i> and <i>Juḥūḏ Istirkhā'ī</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>exophthalmos</i> .
UMA-0697	جحوظ امتلائی	<i>Juḥūḏ Imtilā'ī</i>	A type of protrusion of eyeball that is due to the congestion of eye ball with humours.
UMA-0698	جحوظ انضغاطی	<i>Juḥūḏ Indighāṭī</i>	Protrusion of eyeball due to increased pressure on eye ball as seen in strangulation, vomiting, severe headache, crying, straining for bowels, straining for labour or child birth.
UMA-0699	جحوظ استرخائی	<i>Juḥūḏ Istirkhā'ī</i>	Protrusion of eye ball due to paresis of eye muscles and ligaments attached to it.
UMA-0700	سل العين	<i>Sill al-'Ayn</i>	In this condition there is a reduction in humours of eyes because of which different layers of eye and eye as a whole become shrunken. The disease affects mostly older people, but sometimes it affects younger people and children. This is characterized by the adherent eyelids and loss of vision. Its possible English equivalent is <i>phthisis bulbi</i> .
UMA-0701	برص العين	<i>Baraṣ al-'Ayn</i>	Whitish discoloration or depigmentation of eyes due to impaired temperament of iris. This impaired temperament is caused by the presence of viscous humours in it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vitiligo i'ridis</i> .
UMA-0702	ضعف البصر	<i>Ḍu'f al-Baṣar</i>	In this condition there is an impairment of vision, due to strain during reading, watering of eyes and blurring. It is caused by cold and hot impaired temperament either simple or organic. It is also caused by old age due to excess of <i>Ruṭūbat Fadliyya</i> (waste material) in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>asthenopia/amblyopia</i> .

UMA-0703	تخیلات	<i>Takhayyulāt</i>	False perception of images or objects which actually do not exist. This is due to congestion of morbid humours in brain and nerves. These include: 1. Seeing of pillars of smoke which is divided into many branches later. 2. Seeing of sparkles in front of eye. It is due to the compression of arteries. 3. Seeing of white objects. 4. Seeing of objects bigger than their size. 5. Seeing of objects smaller than their size. 6. Seeing of multiple objects or polyopia. 7. Seeing of objects falling down. Its possible English equivalent is <i>visual hallucinations</i>.
UMA-0704	قصر البصر	<i>Qaşr al-Başar</i>	The increased convexity of lens of the eye due to which patient cannot see nearer objects. Its possible English equivalent is <i>myopia</i>.
UMA-0705	طول البصر	<i>Ṭul al-Başar</i>	The increased concavity of lens of eye due to which patient is unable to see the distant objects. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hypermetropia</i>.
UMA-0706	حول	<i>Ḥawal</i>	A condition in which patient especially children use their one eye. When they use both eyes, they see double images of the objects due to different curvatures of eyes. The condition may be congenital due to epilepsy, weakness of the muscles of eye etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>strabismus/ squint</i>.
UMA-0707	شبکوری	<i>Shabkorī</i>	A disease in which patient can not see properly in dim light and at night. It is due to the accumulation of specific viscous humours which affect optic channels. At day time these viscous humours get dissolved due to increase of temperature, sunlight and physical activity and the patient sees properly at daytime. Its possible English equivalent is <i>night blindness/nyctalopia</i>.
UMA-0708	عشا	<i>‘Ashā</i>	Same as <i>Shabkorī</i>.

UMA-0709	جهر	<i>Jahar</i>	A disease in which patient can not see properly in day light. It is due to dissolution of <i>Rūḥ Bāṣira</i> (optic pneuma) and humours of eyes in sunlight. Its possible English equivalent is <i>day blindness/hemeralopia</i> .
UMA-0710	روز کوری	<i>Rozkorī</i>	Same as <i>Jahar</i> .
UMA-0711	مخفش	<i>Khafash</i>	Its literal meaning is small eye. In this disease, the patient finds it difficult to see clearly in daylight and is unable to tolerate the rays of the sun. Its cause is thinning of cornea and iris. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dazzle ness/glare</i> .
UMA-0712	قمور	<i>Qumūr</i>	A type of disturbance or fatigue of vision which is caused by the continuous seeing at snow. In this condition sun's rays from the snow get reflected towards eyes making the vision blurred. This condition occurs not only by continuous staring at snow but it may also be caused by staring another white objects also. The condition mainly affects person who travel a lot in snow. The glare of the sun's rays cause defect of vision in such persons. Its possible English equivalent is <i>moon blindness/snow blindness</i> .
UMA-0713	رمد ثلجی	<i>Ramad Thaljī</i>	The inflammation of conjunctiva caused by continuous staring at snow.
UMA-0714	ذهاب البصر في المطامير والجبوس المظلمة	<i>Dhahāb al-Baṣar fi'l Maṭāmīr wa'l Ḥubūs al-Muḥlima</i>	A condition in which patient's pupils get dilated after staying in dark room for a long time. When he comes out the sun's rays cause blurring of vision.
UMA-0715	بغض العين	<i>Bughḍ al-'Ayn</i>	The intolerance of light by eyes. It may be caused either by conditions of the eye itself e.g. corneal ulcers, uveitis, kerato conjunctivitis etc. or by some cranial disorders e.g. migraine, trigeminal neuralgia etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>photophobia</i> .
UMA-0716	استرخاء الجفن	<i>Istirkhā' al-Jafn</i>	The drooping of upper eyelids due to paralysis of eye muscles or congenitally due to the defect of the muscles of eye. It may also be associated with conjunctivitis. Sometimes tumours or any inflammation of eyelids also cause drooping. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ptosis</i> .
UMA-0717	سقوط القرنية	<i>Suqūṭ al-Qazḥiyya</i>	Prolapse of iris due to corneal ulcers.

UMA-0718	التصاق الجفن	<i>Ilṭiṣāq al-Jafn</i>	A disease in which there is an adherence of eyelids after conjunctivitis or some inflammation of eyelids, burn, injury etc. It can be of two types: (1) adhesion of both eyelids, (2) adhesion of eyelids with eye ball. It is due to some diseased condition of eyeball e.g. corneal ulcers, surgery for Pterygium, trachoma etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>symblepharon</i> .
UMA-0719	شتره	<i>Shatra</i>	Incomplete closure of the eyelids due to stricture and inversion of eyelids. It may be congenital or caused by the inflammation of eyelids, paresis of the muscles of eyelids, malsuturing of eyelids after surgery. It can be of two types: <i>Shatra Dākhiliyya</i> and <i>Shatra Khārijiyya</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>lagophthalmos</i> .
UMA-0720	انقلاب الجفن	<i>Inqilāb al-Jafn</i>	Same as <i>Shatra</i> .
UMA-0721	شتره داخليه	<i>Shatra Dākhiliyya</i>	Inversion of the eyelids towards the eyeball. This can be congenital, after surgery of eyelids or paralysis of muscles of eyelids. It may be due to scar formation or spasm of muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>entropion</i> .
UMA-0722	شتره خارجيه	<i>Shatra Khārijiyya</i>	Aversion of the eyelid i.e. away from the eyeball. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ectropion</i> .
UMA-0723	صلابة الاجفان	<i>Ṣalāba al-Ajḡān</i>	A condition in which there is thickening and hardening of eyelids due to accumulation of cold and viscous humours. This condition generally occurs after trachoma. Its English equivalent is <i>sclerosis of eyelids</i> .
UMA-0724	جساة الاجفان	<i>Jus 'a al-Ajḡān</i>	Same as <i>Ṣalāba al-Ajḡān</i> .
UMA-0725	سلاق	<i>Sulāq</i>	A type of hardening of eyelid caused by the presence of acute humours in it and is characterized by redness of eyes, itching, falling of eye lashes. It is of two types: acute and chronic. Its possible English equivalent is <i>blepharitis/tarsitis</i> .
UMA-0726	بامني	<i>Bāmnī</i>	Same as <i>Sulāq</i> .
UMA-0727	جرب العين	<i>Jarab al-'Ayn</i>	Small pustules in the internal surface of eyelids which cause watering of eye and itching. Its possible English equivalent is <i>trachoma</i> .

UMA-0728	جرب منبسط	<i>Jarab Munbaṣiṭ</i>	Itching of eyes characterised by roughness of eyelids associated with itching, hardening of eyes.
UMA-0729	جرب حصفي	<i>Jarab Ḥaṣaḥṭī</i>	Pustules caused due to presence of acute and foul humours in the eyelids.
UMA-0730	جرب تينى	<i>Jarab Tīnī</i>	When the pustules of eyelids look like fig. It is also known as <i>Suqūsālīs</i> .
UMA-0731	سقو سليس	<i>Suqūsālīs</i>	Same as <i>Jarab Tīnī</i> .
UMA-0732	جرب اسود	<i>Jarab Aswad</i>	Black eruptions of eyelids with scarring. It is a malignant type. Its possible English equivalent is <i>trachoma melonum</i> .
UMA-0733	جرب عدسى	<i>Jarab ‘Adasī</i>	Lentil shaped eruptions of the eye lids. Its possible English equivalent is <i>granular itching</i> .
UMA-0734	حكة الآماق والاحفان	<i>Ḥikka al-Āmāq wa’l Ajfān</i>	A type of itching of eye lids due to accumulation of saline humours on them. This causes watering of eyes and ulceration.
UMA-0735	شرناق	<i>Shirnāq</i>	A fatty swelling of the inner surface of upper eye lids which is chronic in nature. The swelling is immovable. In this condition, there is difficulty in lifting the eye lids, photophobia, watering of eyes.
UMA-0736	برده	<i>Barada</i>	A phlegmatic swelling of the eyelid which is movable. It appears as a hail on the internal surface of eyelids. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chalazion/meibomian cyst</i> .
UMA-0737	عقدة العين	<i>‘Uqda al-‘Ayn</i>	A type of tumour found in the internal surface of eyelids due to viscous humour which later on becomes hard. It is of three types (1) <i>Mutaḥarrik</i> i.e. movable e.g. cyst (2) hard type which is immovable (3) <i>Munbaṣiṭ</i> i.e. spread over the eyelid. Its thickness is not marked. Sometimes it appears reddish in colour with prominent vessels. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tumour of eyelids</i> .
UMA-0738	شعيره	<i>Sha‘īra</i>	An inflammation of the root of eye lashes followed by pus formation, swelling, pain, oedema of eyelids. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stye/hordeoleum</i> .
UMA-0739	عروسه	<i>‘Arūsa</i>	An inflammation of the internal surface of eyelids in which signs of inflammation are more severe with more redness, pain and swelling.
UMA-0740	توتيه العين	<i>Tūtha al-‘Ayn</i>	A type of malignant swelling caused by black bile. It is of two types : <i>Dāmiya</i> and <i>‘Āmiya</i> .

UMA-0741	تجحر الاجفان	<i>Tahajjur al-Ajfān</i>	Hardness of eyelids caused by viscous black humour.
UMA-0742	قروح الاجفان	<i>Qurūḥ al-Ajfān</i>	Ulcers of eyelids that can be caused by the injury of eye or by infection.
UMA-0743	تتهيج الاجفان	<i>Tahabbuj al-Ajfān</i>	Oedema or swelling of the eyelids caused due to defect in the digestive faculties of the organs e.g. in anaemia. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oedema of eyelids</i> .
UMA-0744	شعر منقلب	<i>Sha'r Munqalib</i>	Inversion of eyelashes. Inverted eyelashes cause continuous irritation of the eyeball leading to corneal ulcers, pain and watering of eyes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>trichiasis</i> .
UMA-0745	شعر زائد	<i>Sha'r Zā'id</i>	Growth of eyelashes from the internal edge of eyelid which create disturbance of vision. The condition is caused by infected fluids which get accumulated at the margins of eyes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>distichiasis</i> .
UMA-0746	انتثار الاهداب	<i>Intithār al-Ahdāb</i>	Falling of eyelashes caused by malnutrition, waste humours, yellow bile or black bile. As a result of this dirt, dust and sunrays enter the eye easily causing itching, pain and disturbance of vision. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ptylosis</i> .
UMA-0747	قمل الاجفان	<i>Qummāl al-Ajfān</i>	Lice of eyelids caused by the accumulation of putrified, infected fluids. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pediculus blepharitis</i> .
UMA-0748	دمعه	<i>Dam'a</i>	A disease in which there is continuous watering of eyes without trichiasis or any other disease of eye. It is caused by improper management of Pterygium or accumulation of fluid in head and eyes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epiphora</i> .
UMA-0749	بواتنين	<i>Buwālatayn</i>	Continuous flow of two or three drops of tears at frequent intervals. It is due to the thickening of upper eyelid because of congestion, increased intake of alcohol and sleeplessness. When the thickened eyelid gets in contact with the other eyelid, tears roll down from the eyes.
UMA-0750	انحطاط طبقة الشبكية و المشيمية	<i>Inhiṭāt Ṭabaqa al-Shabakiyya wa'l Mashīmiyya</i>	The degenerative changes in retina and choroid may be congenital or due to malnutrition and old age. It often leads to blindness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>degeneration of the retina and choroid</i> .
UMA-0751	تصلب العروق الشبكية	<i>Taşallub al-'Urūq al-Shabakiyya</i>	Sclerosis and thickening of the walls of smaller arteries of retina. Its possible English equivalent is <i>retinal arterio sclerosis</i> .

UMA-0752	انفصال الشبكية	<i>Infiṣāl al-Shabakiyya</i>	A condition where retina is detached from choroid. There is subluxation of retina inwards because of pressure from outside. Its possible English equivalent is <i>retinal detachment</i> .
UMA-0753	وجع الاذن	<i>Waja' al-Udhun</i>	Pain of the ear that can be due to cold and coryza, dental caries, foreign body or water in the ear, maggots of the ear, cleaning of ear with some sharp object, joint pain, ulcers or pustules in the ear, wax of the ear. The condition is marked by redness of ear and burning sensation with piercing pain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>otalgia</i> .
UMA-0754	طرش	<i>Ṭarash</i>	Diminished power of hearing. It can be traumatic, congenital, senile, after acute diseases, hot and cold impaired temperament of ear, infiltration of viscous humours in auditory nerve, obstruction in the ear passage by ear polyp, foreign body or tumours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>impaired hearing</i> .
UMA-0755	وقر	<i>Waqr</i>	Complete loss of hearing. Its possible English equivalent is <i>deafness</i> .
UMA-0756	صمم	<i>Ṣamam</i>	An anomaly where patient has no external ear opening . Its possible English equivalent is <i>congenital deafness</i> .
UMA-0757	لاوى	<i>Lādī</i>	Same as <i>Ṣamam</i> .
UMA-0758	طنين ودوى	<i>Ṭanīn-o-Dawī</i>	A condition in which patient hears non existing voices. The condition can be continuous or intermittent. When the sound is of high pitch it is known as <i>Ṭanīn</i> and when the sound is of low pitch it is known as <i>Dawī</i> . It is due to general weakness, under nourishment, congestion of head with fluids and morbid material ,weakness of the hearing faculties, presence of wax in the ear etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tinnitus/tinnitus aurium</i> .
UMA-0759	انفجار الدم من الاذن	<i>Infiṣār al-Dam min 'l Udhun</i>	Bleeding from the ear due to trauma or injury of the ear, insect and reptile bite, congestion of arteries and their rupture. It is often seen in the critical phase of some diseases.
UMA-0760	ديدان الاذن	<i>Dīdān al-Udhun</i>	Maggots in the ear cavity are due to deposition of wax, cold and coryza etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>maggots in the ear cavity</i> .

UMA-0761	التهاب الاذن	<i>Itihāb al-Udhun</i>	Inflammation of ear which is of two types; acute and chronic. It is caused by predominance of humours, irritation of auditory nerve, syringing of ear, gout, joint pain, and lymphadenitis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>otitis</i> .
UMA-0762	سيلان الاذن	<i>Sayalān al-Udhun</i>	Discharge of fluid from the external auditory meatus. The condition is common in children and persons with wet temperament. Its causes are chronic catarrh, ulcer or swelling of external auditory meatus, pustules of ear, exposure to cold environment, foreign body, acute infective diseases ,during teething period in children etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>otorrhoea</i> .
UMA-0763	حكة الاذن	<i>Hikka al-Udhun</i>	Severe itching of the ear caused by predominance of yellow bile, maggots, wax, ulcers and pustules, predominance of gases in the ear, insect bite and diversion of saline fluids towards ear. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pruritus of ear</i> .
UMA-0764	انكسار الاذن	<i>Inkisār al-Udhun</i>	Breaking of the cartilage of ear due to trauma or injury. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fracture of external ear</i> .
UMA-0765	انقلاب الاذن	<i>Inqilā‘ al-Udhun</i>	Detachment of the pinna by severe pulling of ear or inflammation and gases inside. Its possible English equivalent is <i>avulsion of ear</i> .
UMA-0766	قلاع الاذن	<i>Qulā‘ al-Udhun</i>	The disease mostly affects children. It starts with the roughness of ear then fissures followed by discharge of yellowish fluids, itching and pruritus.
UMA-0767	هرب الاذن	<i>Harb al-Udhun</i>	The hypersensitivity of the auditory nerve due to which patient cannot tolerate loud sounds. It is caused by weakness of the hearing faculties of brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dysacusia</i> .
UMA-0768	سدة الاذن	<i>Sudda al-Udhun</i>	Obstruction of the external meatus of ear. It may be congenital or acquired. Congenital type can be due to imperforated meatus, polyps or membrane. Acquired type can be due to fibrosis after inflammation or foreign body of the ear. In this condition, patient cannot hear the sounds. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ear obstruction</i> .

UMA-0769	وسخ الاذن	<i>Wasakh al-Udhun</i>	A condition where the wax in the ear becomes viscous and hard thereby causing hindrance in hearing. It is caused by improper cleaning of ear, dirt, dust, cold and catarrh, continuous irritation of the ear, use of sharp corrosive ear drops and increased activity of wax producing apparatus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>impacted wax/ cerumin</i> .
UMA-0770	بثور الاذن	<i>Buthūr al-Udhun</i>	A very common condition of the ear characterized by the presence of eruptions in the ear.
UMA-0771	قذى فى الاذن	<i>Qadhā fi'l Udhun</i>	Foreign body in the ear can be living and non-living. Living foreign body may be insects, flies. Non-living foreign body may be grains, rice, seeds and beads etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>foreign body of ear</i> .
UMA-0772	ورم اصل الاذن	<i>Waram Aşl al-Udhun</i>	A type of inflammation that is usually dangerous and spreads in the form of epidemic. It may also appear in the form of parotid gland abscess, characterized by delirium, confusion and sometimes death. It is also known as <i>Waram-i-Ghudda-i-Nakaf</i> . This is caused by morbid humours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>parotitis/mumps</i> .
UMA-0773	ورم غدة نكف	<i>Waram-i-Ghudda-i-Nakaf</i>	Same as <i>Waram Aşl al-Udhun</i> .
UMA-0774	نزله اذنيه	<i>Nazla Udhuniyya</i>	Infiltration of discharge from the head towards ear which blocks the eustachian tube leading to defect in hearing. Its possible English equivalent is <i>otocatarrh</i> .
UMA-0775	خشم	<i>Khasham</i>	Loss of sense of smell. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anosmia</i> .
UMA-0776	فساد الشم	<i>Fasād al-Shamm</i>	Impairment of the sense of smell. The condition is manifested in three forms: (1) smelling of only one kind of odour due to loss of olfactory faculty of the brain caused by its impaired temperament or the accumulation of one type of humour in the forebrain (2) smelling of different odours at a time. This is due to presence of different kinds of humour in the brain, (3) smelling of fragrances only and not of bad odours, (4) smelling of only bad odours and not fragrances. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anosphrasia/parosmia</i> .

UMA-0777	بثور الانف	<i>Buthūr al-Anf</i>	Eruptions in the nasal cavity that may be due to accumulation of acute humours resulting in their putrefaction. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nasal papules</i> .
UMA-0778	قروح الانف	<i>Qurūḥ al-Anf</i>	Ulcers of nose which may be <i>Marṭūb</i> (wet) , <i>Khushk</i> (dry) and ' <i>Afina</i> (infected). They are produced by the accumulation of acute and morbid humours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nasal ulcers</i> .
UMA-0779	حكة الانف	<i>Ḥikka al-Anf</i>	Irritation or itching of nose followed by severe burning of nose. It is due to presence of acute humour which after coming in contact with cold environment causes burning and itching. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nasal irritation</i> .
UMA-0780	ديدان الانف	<i>Dīdān al-Anf</i>	Invasion of phlegmatic humour which causes flow of fluid mixed with blood and maggots from the nose. The condition is more common in summer and rainy season. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nasal myiasis</i> .
UMA-0781	بخر الانف	<i>Bakhr al-Anf</i>	Bad odour from the nose. Its causes may be nasal polyps, ulcers of nose, injury of nose, foreign body of the nose, glossitis, dental caries and stomatitis. It may also be a complication of some infectious disease e.g. small pox, measles, syphilis, and lymphadenitis. This is due to the upward movement of putrified gases from chest and lungs to nose. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ozæna</i> .
UMA-0782	نتن الانف	<i>Natn al-Anf</i>	Same As <i>Bakhr al-Anf</i> .
UMA-0783	رض الانف	<i>Radd al-Anf</i>	Contusion or crushing of nose due to injury in which the bone and cartilage of nose is broken. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nasal trauma</i> .
UMA-0784	رعاف	<i>Ru'āf</i>	Bleeding from nose. It may be due to congestion, injury, during the <i>Buḥrān</i> (critical phase of disease) of disease. Other causes include presence of acute humours and increased pressure of blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epistaxis</i> .

UMA-0785	بواسير الانف	<i>Bawāsīr al-Anf</i>	A type of growth of nasal mucosa caused by the accumulation of melanotic blood in the vessels. It is of two types: benign which is soft in consistency and malignant which is hard in consistency. In this condition, there is discharge of fluid mixed with blood, deformity of nose and later disfigurement of face, nasal tone of voice and severe pain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nasal polyps</i> .
UMA-0786	اربيان الانف	<i>Urbīyān al-Anf</i>	Same as <i>Bawāsīr al-Anf</i> .
UMA-0787	عطاس	<i>‘Uṭās</i>	A type of reflex movement that occurs, when the body tries to eliminate some irritant substance from nose and mouth. It can be due to two factors i.e. external such as dirt, dust and internal due to involvement of brain e.g. impaired temperament of brain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sneezing</i> .
UMA-0788	قذی الانف	<i>Qadhā al-Anf</i>	Presence of foreign body in the nasal cavity. It can be living e.g. mosquito, flies etc. and non-living e.g. seeds, peas etc.
UMA-0789	جفاف الانف	<i>Jafāf al-Anf</i>	A condition in which there is severe dryness in the nose after high fever and tuberculosis. It is sometimes due to mucilaginous material which dries because of inspiratory air. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rhinitis sicca</i> .
UMA-0790	زكام	<i>Zukām</i>	Flow of fluids from brain towards nose. It is due to exposure to hot or cold environment internally and externally. It is of two types <i>Ḥārr</i> (acute) and <i>Bārid</i> (chronic). Acute type is characterized by redness of face, fever, frequent discharge from nose, nasal sound, and irritation of nose. Chronic type is characterized by cold discharge from nose, itching, oedema of face, blockage of nose with nasal sound. Its possible English equivalent is <i>coryza</i> .
UMA-0791	انحراف فاصل المنخرين	<i>Inḥirāf Fāsil al-Mankharayn</i>	Deviation of nasal septum on either sides. It is of two types: <i>Khilqī</i> (congenital) and <i>Iktisābī</i> (acquired). Its possible English equivalent is <i>deviated nasal septum</i> .

UMA-0792	انفي بيش حساسيت	<i>Anfī Besh Ḥassāsiyat</i>	A state of hypersensitivity induced by exposure to a particular antigen. Unani physicians have described this as a response of medicatrix naturae towards harmful substance. Nasal allergy is marked by irritation of nose, sneezing with discharge. Sometimes there is nasal blockage. On examination the nasal mucosa appears to be inflamed and oedematous. Its possible English equivalent is <i>allergic rhinitis</i> .
UMA-0793	التهاب الانف	<i>Ilthāb al-Anf</i>	Inflammation of mucous membrane of nose. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rhinitis</i> .
UMA-0794	التهاب تجايف الانف	<i>Ilthāb Tajāwif al-Anf</i>	Inflammation of paranasal sinuses. This condition may be purulent, non-purulent, acute and chronic. Depending on the site of involvement it is known as ethmoidal, frontal, maxillary or sphenoidal sinusitis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sinusitis</i> .
UMA-0795	التهاب الانف حاد	<i>Ilthāb al-Anf Ḥādd</i>	Acute inflammation of nasal mucosa. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute rhinitis</i> .
UMA-0796	التهاب الانف مزمن	<i>Ilthāb al-Anf Muzmin</i>	Chronic inflammation of nasal mucosa. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chronic rhinitis</i> .
UMA-0797	التهاب الانف ضموري	<i>Ilthāb al-Anf Ḍumūrī</i>	Chronic inflammation of nasal mucosa marked by wasting of mucous membrane and the glands. Its possible English equivalent is <i>atrophic rhinitis</i> .
UMA-0798	التهاب الانف تكسري	<i>Ilthāb al-Anf Takassurī</i>	Chronic inflammation of nasal mucosa in which the membrane thickens and swells. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hypertrophic rhinitis</i> .
UMA-0799	ورم اللسان	<i>Waram al-Lisān</i>	Inflammation of tongue which may be due to various causes but the most common is the accumulation of viscous fluids on the tongue. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glossitis</i> .
UMA-0800	حرقة اللسان	<i>Ḥurqa al-Lisān</i>	Burning sensation of tongue that may be due to infiltration of acute humour, intake of spicy foods, predominance of heat in brain and stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glossopyrosis</i> .
UMA-0801	حكة اللسان	<i>Ḥikka al-Lisān</i>	Severe itching of tongue due to infiltration of sharp humours from the brain or their progression from the stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pruritus tongue</i> .

UMA-0802	تقشر اللسان	<i>Taqashshur al-Lisān</i>	Scaling of inner surface of mouth and tongue due to accumulation of sharp humours in it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>desquamation of tongue</i> .
UMA-0803	استرخاء اللسان	<i>Istirkhā' al-Lisān</i>	A condition where the tongue becomes flaccid, there is increased salivation and patient feels difficulty in speaking. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glossoptosis</i> .
UMA-0804	بطان الذوق	<i>Buṭlān al-Dhawq</i>	Complete loss of sense of taste. It is a condition in which the patient can neither differentiate between hot and cold nor sweet and sour taste. It is due to accumulation of fluids in the nerves supplying the tongue. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ageusia</i> .
UMA-0805	فساد الذوق	<i>Fasād al-Dhawq</i>	Impairment of the sense of taste. It is a condition in which the patient feels a bitter taste of everything. It is due to the predominance of yellow bile on the tongue. Sometimes patient feels saline taste due to the preponderance of saline phlegm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dysgeusia</i> .
UMA-0806	عظم اللسان	<i>'Iẓam al-Lisān</i>	Enlargement of tongue without inflammation because of which tongue usually protrudes out of the mouth. It is due to accumulation of fluids in the tongue. It is of two types: congenital and acquired. Its possible English equivalent is <i>megaloglossia/macroglossia</i> .
UMA-0807	ثقل اللسان	<i>Thiqal al-Lisān</i>	Heaviness of tongue caused by spasm due to dryness, flaccidity, paralysis, meningitis, tongue tie and hard swelling or tumour of the tongue. The condition leads to speech disorders and the affected person suffers from <i>Taghayyur e kalaam</i> (inability to pronounce words clearly and with ease). Its possible English equivalent is <i>glossopathy</i> .
UMA-0808	ضفدع اللسان	<i>Ḍifda' al-Lisān</i>	A type of hard growth or cyst on the under surface of tongue resembling frog due to which patient cannot speak properly. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ranula</i> .
UMA-0809	شقاق اللسان	<i>Shuqāq al-Lisān</i>	Elongated furrow/fissure of the tongue due to dry impaired temperament of head and mouth which causes irritation and burning while eating. It can also be due to the involvement of stomach. Putrified gases from the stomach dry up the tongue causing fissures. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fissures of tongue</i> .

UMA-0810	قلع	<i>Qulā'</i>	A type of ulcer found on the external surface of mouth and tongue and spread towards oesophagus and stomach. It is due to accumulation of morbid humours. In this condition the patient feels burning and pain of mouth. Other symptoms that may follow are coated tongue, bad breath, nausea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. When these ulcers spread towards stomach, the patient feels difficulty in swallowing and speaking. This type of ulcer can be <i>Damwī</i> , <i>Ruṭūbī</i> and <i>Sawdāwī</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>stomatitis/ thrush</i> .
UMA-0811	داء الحفر	<i>Dā' al-Ḥafr</i>	Same as <i>Ḥafr al-Asnān wa'l Qalḥ</i> .
UMA-0812	دلع اللسان	<i>Dal' al-Lisān</i>	Protrusion of tongue due to inflammation and swelling or asphyxia. Its possible English equivalent is <i>glossopathy</i> .
UMA-0813	بثور الفم	<i>Buthūr al-Fam</i>	Eruptions of the tongue caused by predominance of <i>Safrā'</i> (yellow bile) in blood. It causes severe pain and difficulty in eating. Its possible English equivalent is <i>papular stomatitis</i> .
UMA-0814	أكلة الفم	<i>Ākila al-Fam</i>	Deep ulcers of mouth commonly found in children. It covers large part of mouth in a short span of time. Its cause is the presence of putrified, irritant, acrid and corrosive humour which infiltrate towards gums from head. This is characterized by foetid breath, burning and pain of mouth, coated tongue, nausea, vomiting etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cancrum oris</i> .
UMA-0815	كثرة اللعاب	<i>Kathra al-Lu'āb</i>	Involuntary secretion of saliva during sleep. It is caused by hot and wet impaired temperament of stomach. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sialorrhoea</i> .
UMA-0816	بخز الفم	<i>Bakhr al-Fam</i>	Foul smell from the mouth due to involvement of stomach. It is caused due to the abnormal heat and putrified phlegm in the stomach and characterized by blackish discoloration of teeth. It may also be caused by ulcers of gums and dental caries. Its possible English equivalent is <i>halitosis</i> .

UMA-0817	ورم الحنك	<i>Waram al-Ḥanak</i>	Inflammation of soft and hard palate. It is of two types: acute and chronic. Acute type is characterized by redness, pain and swelling of the palate and chronic type is characterized by the presence of oedematous swelling without pain on the palate. Its possible English equivalent is <i>palatitis</i> .
UMA-0818	حكة الحنك	<i>Ḥikka al-Ḥanak</i>	Itching of palate due to heat of brain and stomach along with the infiltration of saline phlegm at the onset of cold and coryza. It is characterized by dryness of nostrils, nausea, vomiting etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>itchy palate</i> .
UMA-0819	ورم الشفتين	<i>Waram al-Shafatayn</i>	Inflammation of lips caused by accumulation and predominance of putrified humours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cheilitis</i> .
UMA-0820	بثور الشفتين	<i>Buthūr al-Shafatayn</i>	A cluster of eruptions occurring at the angles of lips after fever or other illnesses. It is caused by the predominance of yellow bile and blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>herpes labialis/herpes febrilis</i> .
UMA-0821	قروح الشفتين	<i>Qurūḥ al-Shafatayn</i>	Ulceration of the papules of lips. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ulcers of lips</i> .
UMA-0822	بواسير الشفتين	<i>Bawāsīr al-Shafatayn</i>	A type of growth occurring at the lower lip. The shape of this growth is similar to that of a pendunculated polyp or black coloured mulberry or small grape which is blue in colour, It is usually painless. It can spread to both lips and other parts of face. Its cause is the burnt blood which accumulates under the skin after rupture of the vessels. It causes aversion of lips outside. It can be benign or malignant in nature. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epithelioma of lips</i> .
UMA-0823	بياض الشفتين	<i>Bayād al-Shafatayn</i>	White discoloration of lips. It is caused by predominance of phlegmatic fluids and decreased heat of the organs of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vitiligo of lips</i> .
UMA-0824	اختلاج الشفتين	<i>Ikhtilāj al-Shafatayn</i>	Trembling of lips due to involvement of stomach which is accompanied with nausea. It can also be due to the involvement of nerve which supplies lips. Tremors and facial paralysis are its prodromal symptoms. Its possible English equivalent is <i>trembling of lips</i> .

UMA-0825	تقشر الشفتين	<i>Taqashshur al-Shafatayn</i>	Desquamation of lips. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chapped lips</i> .
UMA-0826	تقلص الشفتين	<i>Taqalluṣ al-Shafatayn</i>	A congenital abnormality of lips in which the upper lip is contracted upwards otherwise it may be due to spasm either evacuative or congestive. Its possible English equivalent is <i>contracture of lips</i> .
UMA-0827	تشقق الشفتين	<i>Tashaqquq al-Shafatayn</i>	Cracking of lips due to dryness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cracked lips</i> .
UMA-0828	شقوق الشفتين	<i>Shaqūq al-Shafatayn</i>	Same as <i>Tashaqquq al-Shafatayn</i> .
UMA-0829	التهاب الفم بشورى	<i>Iltihāb al-Fam Buthūrī</i>	Inflammation of mouth characterized by the presence of inflammatory patches on the mucous membrane of mouth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>follicular stomatitis</i> .
UMA-0830	التهاب الفم قروحي	<i>Iltihāb al-Fam Qurūḥī</i>	Inflammation of mouth marked by ulcers of the mouth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ulcerative stomatitis</i> .
UMA-0831	التهاب الغدة الريقية	<i>Iltihāb al-Ghudda al-Rīqiyya</i>	Inflammation of salivary glands. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sialadenitis</i> .
UMA-0832	وجع الاسنان	<i>Waja' al-Asnān</i>	Pain of the teeth which may be due to (1) hot impaired temperament with swelling (2) cold impaired temperament of teeth or its nerve (3) involvement of stomach/accumulation of stomach with putrified humours (4) dental caries (5) cold and coryza (6) decay of teeth. According to <i>Jālīnūs</i> (Galen), teeth have also got sensation and this was supported by <i>Ibn Sīnā</i> (Avicenna) and other medieval physicians also. Its possible English equivalent is <i>odontalgia/toothache</i> .
UMA-0833	تزيد الاسنان	<i>Tazayyud al-Asnān</i>	Increase in the level of teeth which can be due to inflammation. When this inflammation is <i>Damwī</i> (Sanguineous) in nature the increase is accompanied with pain. When the inflammation is <i>Damwī</i> (sanguineous) in nature the increase is accompanied with pain. When the inflammation is <i>Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic) in nature this increase will be without pain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>odontitis</i> .

UMA-0834	حفر الاسنان والقلح	<i>Ḥafr al-Asnān wa'l Qalah</i>	A yellow crust or discolouration of teeth which occurs at the root of the teeth. It can be of different colours e.g. black blue or yellow. It is caused by the deposition of viscous fluid from stomach and intestine in the mouth and teeth. The colour of deposits helps in identifying the predominant humour or causative humour. The crust is sometimes too hard to detach from the teeth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dental plaque</i> .
UMA-0835	تغير لون الاسنان	<i>Taghayyur Lawn al-Asnān</i>	Discolouration of teeth caused by the infiltration of morbid humours in the teeth. In this condition colour of teeth becomes blue, violet, or yellow depending on the humour involved. Its possible English equivalent is <i>discolouration of teeth</i> .
UMA-0836	صرير الاسنان	<i>Ṣarīr al-Asnān</i>	Grinding of teeth during sleep. The condition usually occurs in children and subsides during adolescence. It is caused by the weakness of muscles of jaws. It is a prodromal symptom of paralysis, facial paralysis or epilepsy as there is an accumulation of fluid in nerves. The condition also occurs due to worm infestation, as morbid humours irritate the brain. It may also occur in severe pain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>odontoprisis</i> .
UMA-0837	تحريك الاسنان	<i>Taḥarruk al-Asnān</i>	Loosening of teeth caused by old age, trauma, acute inflammation of the gums, general debility, anaemia, decay of gums, flaccidity of muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>odontoseisis</i> .
UMA-0838	سقوط الاسنان	<i>Suqūṭ al-Asnān</i>	Falling of teeth caused by old age, trauma, anaemia etc.
UMA-0839	تاكل الاسنان	<i>Ta'akkul al-Asnān</i>	Decaying of teeth due to old age, predominance of dryness and putrified humours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dental caries</i> .
UMA-0840	تفتت الاسنان	<i>Tafattut al-Asnān</i>	Breaking of teeth.
UMA-0841	تنقب الاسنان	<i>Tanaqqub al-Asnān</i>	Cavities formed in the teeth due to the presence of putrified humours. It is an advance stage of dental caries Its possible English equivalent is <i>dental cavities</i>

UMA-0842	حكة الاسنان	<i>Ḥikka al-Asnān</i>	Itching or irritation of teeth caused by intake of water mixed with salt, sulphur, etc. and intake of diets or food which produce acrid humours and may cause itching of the whole body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dental irritation</i> .
UMA-0843	ضرس	<i>Ḍirs</i>	Insensitivity of teeth due to astringent and sour humour which causes roughening of teeth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dental anaesthesia</i> .
UMA-0844	ذهاب ماء الاسنان	<i>Dhahāb Mā' al-Asnān</i>	Increased sensitivity of teeth due to loss of its upper most covering. In this condition there is increased sensation to cold and hot things. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dental hyperaesthesia</i> .
UMA-0845	تكسر الاسنان	<i>Takassur al-Asnān</i>	Same as <i>Tafattut al-Asnān</i> .
UMA-0846	دود	<i>Dūd</i>	<i>Worm</i>
UMA-0847	ديدان	<i>Dīdān</i>	The plural of <i>Dūd</i> .
UMA-0848	دود الاسنان	<i>Dūd al-Asnān</i>	A condition in which pain of the teeth is caused by the presence of worms in them. It may damage the roots of teeth.
UMA-0849	قادح	<i>Qādiḥ</i>	Same as <i>Dūd al-Asnān</i> .
UMA-0850	ورم اللثة	<i>Waram al-Litha</i>	Inflammation of gums that can be of three types: <i>Ḥārr</i> is characterised by severe pain, <i>Ḥumra</i> has severe pain, burning and redness of gums. <i>Balghamī</i> has less pain and white swollen gums. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gingivitis</i> .
UMA-0851	لثة دامية	<i>Litha Dāmiya</i>	Bleeding from the gums due to the weakness to the digestive faculty of gums because of which gums cannot use the blood for their nutrition. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bleeding gums</i> .
UMA-0852	قروح اللثة	<i>Qurūḥ al-Litha</i>	Ulcers of the gums which are of two types (1) simple ulcers (2) infected ulcers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gingival ulcers</i> .
UMA-0853	نواسير اللثة	<i>Nawāṣīr al-Litha</i>	Perforating ulcers of the gums from which there is continuous discharge of pus due to inadequate dental hygiene. In this condition, gums become spongy and swollen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pyorrhoea alveolaris</i> .
UMA-0854	استرخاء اللثة	<i>Istirkhā' al-Litha</i>	Flaccidity of the gums in which they become spongy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spongy gums</i> .

UMA-0855	لحم زائد في اللثة	<i>Laḥm Zā'id fi'l Litha</i>	Inflammatory condition which occurs in the molar teeth and creates a foreign body sensation in the teeth.
UMA-0856	تقيح اللثة	<i>Taqayyuh al-Litha</i>	Formation of pus in the gums. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pyorrhoea</i> .
UMA-0857	بولس	<i>Bolas</i>	Hypertrophy of gums in between the teeth is known as <i>Bolas</i> . This is treated surgically by removing the excess growth of gums. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gingival hypertrophy</i> .
UMA-0858	فارولس	<i>Fārūlas</i>	A small abscess on the gums. It should be punctured to remove pus from it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gingival abscess</i> .
UMA-0859	ضعف الباه	<i>Ḍu'f al-Bāh</i>	A kind of weakness or reduction of sexual derive which is accompanied with improper erection of penis and lack of sexual desire leading to less enjoyment and premature ejaculation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anaphrodisia/ loss of libido</i> .
UMA-0860	استرخاء القضيب	<i>Istirkhā' al-Qaḍīb</i>	It is the flaccidity of penis.
UMA-0861	سرعة الانزال	<i>Sur'a al-Inzāl</i>	A condition in which semen ejaculates before or just after insertion of penis or rarely on friction with clothes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>premature ejaculation</i> .
UMA-0862	كثرة الشهوة	<i>Kathra al-Shahwa</i>	A condition in which sexual desire increases beyond the normal limit. Its possible English equivalent is <i>increased libido</i> .
UMA-0863	جريان	<i>Jarayān</i>	An abnormal uncontrolled emission of semen with erotic thoughts or during passing of urine and stool. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spermatorrhoea</i> .
UMA-0864	كثرة الاحتلام	<i>Kathra al-Iḥtilām</i>	It refers to a condition in which a man ejaculates when he dreams of erotic/exciting images when he is asleep. It is normal if occurs once or twice in a week during adolescence and in early young adults. Its possible English equivalent is <i>excessive nocturnal emission</i> .
UMA-0865	فريسموس	<i>Farīsmūs</i>	A condition in which penis remains in erection irrespective of sexual activity. Its possible English equivalent <i>priapism</i> .
UMA-0866	فرميسوس	<i>Farmisyūs</i>	Same as <i>Farīsmūs</i> .

UMA-0867	افراط النعوظ	<i>Ifrāṭ al-Nu‘ūz</i>	Same as <i>Farīsmūs</i> .
UMA-0868	عاقونا	<i>‘Āqūnā</i>	A rare condition where, penis and cervix (in female) pulsates. In males acute inflammation causes tension in testes and strong erection in penis.
UMA-0869	اختلاج تناسلي	<i>Ikhtilāj Tanāsulī</i>	Same as <i>‘Āqūnā</i> .
UMA-0870	عذيوط	<i>‘Adhyūṭ</i>	Passing of stool during sexual intercourse due to weakness of anal opening. It is commonly found in people with strong sexual desires.
UMA-0871	عذيطه	<i>‘Adhīṭa</i>	Same as <i>‘Adhyūṭ</i> .
UMA-0872	ورم الخصيتين	<i>Waram al-Khuṣyatayn</i>	An inflammatory condition of testes. It is of 3 types: <i>Waram Ḥārr</i> , <i>Waram Bārid</i> , and <i>Waram Ṣulb</i> . <i>Waram Ḥārr</i> is accompanied with pain, burning, swelling, redness and heat. In <i>Waram Bārid</i> swelling is soft, whitish and comparatively less pain. In <i>Waram Ṣulb</i> swelling is hard and blackish in colour. Its possible English equivalent is <i>orchitis</i> .
UMA-0873	ورم الاثنتين	<i>Waram al-Unḥayayn</i>	Same as <i>Waram al-Khuṣyatayn</i> .
UMA-0874	وجع الخصية والقضيب	<i>Waja‘ al-Khuṣya wa’l Qaḍīb</i>	Pain of testes and penis due to <i>Su‘-i- mizāj Ḥārr</i> , <i>Sū‘-i- mizāj Bārid</i> , <i>Ladha‘ ‘Aṣabī</i> and <i>Ḍarba-o-Saqṭa</i> . Pain resulting to <i>Sū‘-i- mizāj Ḥārr</i> is accompanied with warm and burning sensation; in <i>Su‘-i- mizāj Bārid</i> pain is relatively mild with numbness. If <i>Ladha‘ ‘Aṣabī</i> is the cause there will be tension without heaviness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>orchalgia</i> .
UMA-0875	ورم القضيب	<i>Waram al-Qaḍīb</i>	An Inflammation of penis.
UMA-0876	شقاق القضيب	<i>Shuqāq al-Qaḍīb</i>	Fissures on penis.
UMA-0877	قروح الخصية والقضيب	<i>Qurūḥ al-Khuṣya wa’l Qaḍīb</i>	These are the ulcers of testes and penis. They can be infected if they are present inside the penis and may cause burning micturition, dysuria, haematuria and pyuria. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ulcers of testes and penis</i> .
UMA-0878	حكة القضيب	<i>Ḥikka al-Qaḍīb</i>	Itching of penis due to involvement of irritant and abnormal humours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>penile pruritus</i> .

UMA-0879	سدة مجارى القضيب	<i>Sudda Majārī al-Qaḍīb</i>	Partial or total obstruction of urethra due to ulcer or pustule. Sometimes obstruction occurs due to thick and sticky humours causing adhesions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>plugged-penis syndrome</i> .
UMA-0880	اعوجاج القضيب	<i>I'wījāj al-Qaḍīb</i>	Bending of penis due to stretching and contraction of penis followed by flaccidity of muscles on opposite side may rarely occur due to spasm and inflammation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chordee</i> .
UMA-0881	عظم الخصيتين	<i>I'zam al-Khuṣyatayn</i>	Enlargement of testes without inflammatory signs which stops normal production of semen and hinders other activities. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hypertrophy of testes</i> .
UMA-0882	صغرا لخصيتين	<i>Ṣighar al-Khuṣyatayn</i>	A condition in which the size of testes decreases and it shrinks and ascends toward Iliac fossa, causes pain and hinders the activities. Sometimes it ascends up to the peritoneum resulting in dysuria and dribbling of urine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>testicular atrophy</i> .
UMA-0883	استرخاء الصفن	<i>Istirkhā' al-Ṣafan</i>	Flaccidity of scrotum.
UMA-0884	دوالي الصفن	<i>Dawālī al-Ṣafan</i>	A condition in which dilatation of veins in and around the scrotum causes strong pulsation in veins. Its possible English equivalent is <i>varicocele</i> .
UMA-0885	صلابة الصفن	<i>Ṣalāba al-Ṣafan</i>	Firmness of scrotum.
UMA-0886	قرومائي	<i>Qarw Mā'ī</i>	Accumulation of fluid in the scrotal sac. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hydrocele</i> .
UMA-0887	قرودموي	<i>Qarw Damwī</i>	Accumulation of blood due to trauma in the scrotal sac. Its possible English equivalent is <i>haematocele</i> .
UMA-0888	ابنه	<i>Ubna</i>	It is also called ' <i>Illa al-Mashāyikh</i> (diseases of elderly) in which a man is sexually attracted to people of same sex and involved in anal sex. Its possible English equivalent is <i>homosexuality</i> .
UMA-0889	بند كشاد	<i>Band Kushād</i>	In this condition where opening of penis is widened than normal and results in sexual weakness and premature ejaculation which is caused by excessive intercourse and gonorrhoea.

UMA-0890	قيله	<i>Qīla</i>	Distention of scrotum due to either descending of small intestine known as, Inguinal Hernia or accumulation of thick purulent fluid known as hydrocele and sometimes it may be because of deposition of air in place of fluid .
UMA-0891	قيله مائيه	<i>Qīla Mā'iyya</i>	It is of three types: (a) <i>Ghimdī</i> (scrotal hydrocele) in which fluid accumulate in tunica vaginalis testis/ tunica dar'tos (b) <i>Khilqī</i> when fluid accumulate in cavities of inguinal canal and infiltrates into abdominal cavity on putting pressure and revert when pressure is released.(c) <i>Kīsī</i> , (encysted hydrocele) when fluid accumulates in separate sac instead of whole covering.
UMA-0892	ارتفاع الخصية	<i>Irtifā' al-Khuṣya</i>	A congenital anomaly where testes don't descent into scrotum. The condition may also be acquired due to some pathological condition. Its possible English equivalent is <i>undescended testes</i>
UMA-0893	تقلص الخصية	<i>Taqalluṣ al-Khuṣya</i>	Shrinking of testes due to cold. Its possible English equivalent is <i>testicular atrophy</i> .
UMA-0894	تآليل الذکر	<i>Tha'ālīl al-Dhakar</i>	Growth of warts on the penis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>penile warts</i> .
UMA-0895	غیوط	<i>Ghayūṭ</i>	Same as <i>Adhyūṭ</i> .
UMA-0896	مذی	<i>Madhī</i>	A sticky secretion secreted involuntarily during foreplay. Its possible English equivalent is <i>prostatic fluid</i> .
UMA-0897	ودی	<i>Wadī</i>	A watery secretion which is secreted before or after urination in males.
UMA-0898	سوء مزاج الرحم	<i>Sū' Mizāj al-Raḥim</i>	Derangement in the temperament of uterus due to predominance of hot, cold, dry and moist state, which may be simple or humoural, resulting in the impaired function and diseases of uterus.
UMA-0899	ساعة الرحم	<i>Sal'a al-Raḥim</i>	A tumour growing from the body of uterus. It is prevalent in women aged between 30 to 50 years. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uterine tumour</i> .

UMA-0900	تصغر الرحم	<i>Taşaghghur al-Raḥim</i>	A condition where uterus becomes atrophic and reduces in size. It may be congenital (uterine hypoplasia) or acquired due to impaired blood and nerve supply, structural derangement and shrinking of uterine tissues. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uterine atrophy</i>
UMA-0901	عظم الرحم	<i>‘Iẓam al-Raḥim</i>	In this condition uterus increases in size, its cavity becomes broad and uterine walls becomes thickened due to uterine diseases, displacement of uterus, prolonged lactation and retention of some part of placenta or blood within the uterus during delivery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bulky uterus</i> .
UMA-0902	تشحم الرحم	<i>Tashaḥḥum al-Raḥim</i>	Abnormal presence of fatty component in the uterus, compresses its muscles, ligaments, and nerves resulting in the weakness of uterus due to improper blood and nerve supply. It also affects the normal functions of uterus.
UMA-0903	استسقاء الرحم	<i>Istisqā’ al-Raḥim</i>	Excessive accumulation of fluid in the uterus due to weakness in the expulsive faculty, retention of menstrual bleeding containing yellowish fluid, predominance of phlegm or fluid in blood, weak innate heat of the body and physical strength and impaired function of kidney and liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hydrometra</i> .
UMA-0904	انسداد فم الرحم	<i>Insidād Fam al-Raḥim</i>	Obstruction in external opening of cervix due to tumour or any abnormal growth, adhesion, stricture and coagulation of thick and mucilaginous fluid may cause amenorrhoea or dysmenorrhoea. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cervical stenosis</i> .
UMA-0905	انغلاق الرحم	<i>Inghilāq al-Raḥim</i>	In this disease the cervix is blocked which prevents insertion of any foreign body to uterus due to blockage of cervix, acute and chronic inflammation, mucosal plug, fibroid and any abnormal growth, tumour and fibrosis after healed uterine ulcers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cervical stricture</i> .
UMA-0906	نتن الرحم	<i>Natn al-Raḥim</i>	Foul smelling yellowish discharge from uterus due to discharge of acidic humours, uterine ulcers, foetal infection, difficult labour, leucorrhoea and excessive intake of hot and corrosive medicines.

UMA-0907	انزلاق الرحم	<i>Inzilāq al-Raḥim</i>	In this condition there is infiltration of phlegmatic humour into the ligaments attached to the uterus weakening the ligaments after which uterus descends and results in its prolapse through vagina. Its possible English equivalent is <i>prolapse of the uterus</i> .
UMA-0908	اسقاط	<i>Isqāṭ</i>	Expulsion of foetus before the viability period. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abortion</i> .
UMA-0909	اسقاط عادي	<i>Isqāṭ 'Ādī</i>	Three or more consecutive spontaneous abortions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>habitual abortion</i> .
UMA-0910	التهاب خصى الرحم	<i>Iltihāb Khuṣya al-Raḥim</i>	An inflammation of one or both (rarely) ovaries predominantly the right one. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oophritis</i> .
UMA-0911	وجع خصى الرحم	<i>Waja' Khuṣya al-Raḥim</i>	In this condition, severe neurotic type of pain occurs in ovaries and pelvic cavity due to weakness and impaired temperament ,hysteria, excessive coitus, incomplete orgasm, excessive heat and cold, hard work and excessive intake of spicy and citrus food. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ovarian pain</i> .
UMA-0912	خروج خصى الرحم	<i>Khurūj Khuṣya al-Raḥim</i>	Displacement of one or both ovaries from its original place to anywhere anteriorly or posteriorly or towards either side of uterus and even in the cavity of inverted uterus. It can move along the ligament of uterus towards inguinal canal, even in inguinal region and vulva. Its causes may be diseases of uterus and vagina, loosening in the ligaments of uterus, vagina and ovaries. Other causes include displacement or prolapse, inversion of the uterus and post delivery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>displacement of ovaries</i> .
UMA-0913	استنقاء خصى الرحم	<i>Istisqā' Khuṣya al-Raḥim</i>	Accumulation of white or reddish mucilaginous fluid within the covering of ovaries. This filled sac ascends from pelvic cavity to abdominal cavity and remained there. The disease usually occurs in married women aged between 30-40 years having uterine diseases and sterility. It may be due to weakness of ovaries, impaired blood, responsible for inflammation and malnutrition. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ovarian cyst</i> .

UMA-0914	سلعة خصية الرحم	<i>Sal'a Khusya al-Rahim</i>	Tumours that grow in ovaries, one or many in numbers of varying sizes which are filled with watery or thick matter. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ovarian tumour</i> .
UMA-0915	غشاء خصية الرحم كاذب	<i>Ghishā' Khusya al-Rahim Kādhīb</i>	A firm membrane developing on outer surface of ovaries either by transformation of chronic oophritis into ulcers or secretion of thick or watery substances from uterus to ovaries.
UMA-0916	تصغر خصية الرحم	<i>Taşaghghur Khusya al-Rahim</i>	Reduction in the ovarian size due to shrinkage of tissue. It is divided into two types: <i>Taşaghghur Khusya al-Rahim Khilqī</i> (hypoplastic ovary) and <i>Taşaghghur Khusya al-Rahim Iktisābī</i> (acquired atrophy). Acquired atrophy may be due to several reasons such as complete, absent or reduced blood supply, impaired assimilation power and nutrition, gonorrhoea, and tuberculosis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>atrophy of ovaries</i> .
UMA-0917	التهاب القاذف	<i>Itihāb al-Qādhif</i>	Inflammation of fallopian tubes which extends up to the ovaries. It may be unilateral or bilateral and is of two types: acute and chronic. Its possible English equivalent is <i>salpingitis</i> .
UMA-0918	تآكل القاذف	<i>Ta'akkul al-Qādhif</i>	Formation of lesion in fallopian tube due to inflammation, syphilitic and gonorrhoeal infection resulting in corrosion followed by damage to the fallopian tube. In some cases lesion may be formed as a result of surgical interference and impairment of blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ulcerative salpingitis</i> .
UMA-0919	سلعة القاذف	<i>Sal'a al-Qādhif</i>	Tumour arising from the fimbriated end of the fallopian tube. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tumour of fallopian tubes</i> .
UMA-0920	انسداد القاذف	<i>Insidād al-Qādhif</i>	A condition where one or both fallopian tube get obstructed resulting in difficulty in conception or sterility. Obstruction occurs due to shrinking of muscles, stricture after uterine diseases, abnormal growth, compressed fallopian tube, syphilitic and gonorrhoeal infection. Its possible English equivalent is <i>obstruction of fallopian tubes</i> .
UMA-0921	انشقاق القاذف	<i>Inshiqāq al-Qādhif</i>	Rupture of fallopian tubes due to injury, ectopic pregnancy, and impaired blood supply. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rupture of fallopian tubes</i> .

UMA-0922	قي الحمل	<i>Qay' al-Ḥaml</i>	Vomiting during pregnancy especially in morning. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hyperemesis gravidarum</i> .
UMA-0923	يرقان الحمل	<i>Yaraqān al-Ḥaml</i>	Yellow discoloration of eyes and skin due to the infiltration of non-infected yellow bile towards the skin during pregnancy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>jaundice during pregnancy</i> .
UMA-0924	نملة الحمل	<i>Namla al-Ḥaml</i>	Transmission of herpetic infection that may be transmitted to the foetus during delivery.
UMA-0925	كثرة النفاس	<i>Kathra al-Nafās</i>	Excessive lochial discharge following the birth of the baby caused by cessation of faculties.
UMA-0926	وسعة فم الرحم	<i>Wus'a Fam al-Raḥim</i>	Widening or dilatation of cervical orifice due to relaxation of nerves. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cervical incompetence</i> .
UMA-0927	رجاء	<i>Rajā'</i>	A condition in which a woman may develop all the symptoms of pregnancy accompanied by a growth in uterus but there is actually no pregnancy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pseudocyesis/pseudopregnancy</i> .
UMA-0928	عسر الولادة	<i>'Uṣr al-Wilāda</i>	Difficult labour. The etiology of difficult labour is either foetal or maternal. Foetal causes include large sized baby, foetal malpresentations, foetal abnormalities or foetal death and multiple pregnancies. Its possible English equivalent is <i>difficult labour/dystocia</i> .
UMA-0929	طلق	<i>Ṭalq</i>	Change in the maternal temperament during pregnancy or childbirth. It is severe in primigravida, women with dry temperament and fatty women.
UMA-0930	وذى	<i>Wadhī</i>	A watery secretion secreted after intercourse in females.
UMA-0931	احتباس المشيمة	<i>Iḥtibās al-Mashīma</i>	Prolonged retention of the dead foetus or retention of placenta in the uterus after the birth of the baby. Its possible English equivalent is <i>retained placenta</i> .
UMA-0932	احتباس النفاس	<i>Iḥtibās al-Nafās</i>	Cessation of vaginal discharge or blood before the normal period after the child birth which can be 20-25 days in case of male birth and 35-40 days in case of female birth. It is caused by inflammation and chronic fever and diseases related to amenorrhoea. Its possible English equivalent is <i>retention of lochia</i> .

UMA-0933	عقر	'Uqr	The inability of women to conceive. The cause is attributed to both partners. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sterility</i> .
UMA-0934	عسر الحمل	'Uṣr al-Ḥaml	Same as 'Uṣr al-Wilāda.
UMA-0935	مانع الحمل	Māni' al-Ḥaml	<i>Contraceptive</i>
UMA-0936	قلة اللبن	Qilla al-Laban	Cessation or decreased secretion of milk due to anaemia, or excessive evacuation of blood, malnutrition or intake of cold and dry food, impaired temperament and weak absorptive faculty of breasts. Its possible English equivalent is <i>suppressed lactation</i> .
UMA-0937	كثرة اللبن	Kathra al-Laban	Excess formation of milk resulting in engorgement in the breast which can get infected leading to the inflammation followed by pain and fever. Rarely it can also be seen in the absence of pregnancy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>excessive galactorrhoea</i> .
UMA-0938	تجبّن اللبن	Tajabbun al-Laban	Coagulation of milk in the mammary glands causes distention of breasts and pain. It may be due to excessive heat and cold, increased viscosity and retention of milk. Its possible English equivalent is <i>coagulation of milk</i> .
UMA-0939	ورم الثدي	Waram al-Thadī	It is inflammation of breast due to predominance of humours, coagulation of milk or blood in breasts and trauma. It may be of two types acute or chronic. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mastitis</i> .
UMA-0940	دبيلة وقرحة الثديين	Dubayla wa Qarḥa al-Thadyayn	Breast abscess that is formed when the inflammatory matter gets infected and collected within the breast. Its possible English equivalent is <i>breast abscess</i> .
UMA-0941	عظم وسقوط الثديين	'Iẓam wa Suqūṭ al-Thadyayn	An abnormal condition in which breast becomes large and flaccid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>enlargement of breast</i> .
UMA-0942	تصغر الثديين	Taṣaghghur al-Thadyayn	A condition where breasts become very small in size.
UMA-0943	تمدّد الثديين	Tamaddud al-Thadyayn	Non inflammatory distention of breast due to accumulation of milk. Its possible English equivalent is <i>distension of breasts</i> .
UMA-0944	تغزير اللبن	Taghzīr al-Laban	Same as <i>Kathra al-Laban</i> .

UMA-0945	احتباس الطمث	<i>Iḥtibās al-Ṭamth</i>	It means absence of menstruation. It may be of three types: (1) when menstrual cycle does not start even though a woman has passed the usual age of menarche, (2) menstruation occurs but due to obstruction in the passage, menstrual blood does not escape out of the vagina and remains in the uterus, (3) menstrual bleeding starts improperly and after sometime stops. Its possible English equivalent is <i>amenorrhoea</i> .
UMA-0946	قروح الرحم	<i>Qurūḥ al-Raḥim</i>	Ulcers of uterus which may be due to internal or external factors. External factors such as any injury that damages the internal lining of the uterus and internal factors such as difficult labour, extensive labour pain, forceful manual removal of dead foetus and placenta damaging some part of uterus. Sometimes, it may be because of acute yellow bile causing gradual erosion of uterus due to its acute nature or inflammation and rupture of pustules. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uterine ulceration</i> .
UMA-0947	حكة الرحم	<i>Ḥikka al-Raḥim</i>	Sensation of itching in uterine region and vagina due to acute yellow bile and irritant, acidic and corrosive humours. It may be of two types: <i>Sādhij</i> (simple) <i>Waramī</i> (inflammatory) due to chronic inflammation of ovaries and uterus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pruritus uteri</i> .
UMA-0948	فرسوس النساء	<i>Farīsmūs al-Nisā'</i>	Same as <i>Ḥikka al-Raḥim</i> .
UMA-0949	شقاق الرحم	<i>Shuqāq al-Raḥim</i>	Tearing of the uterus and cervix during child birth especially in abnormal pregnancy due to <i>Yubūsat-i-Raḥim</i> (dryness of uterus). Its possible English equivalent is <i>rupture of uterus</i> .
UMA-0950	انقلاب الرحم	<i>Inqilāb al-Raḥim</i>	A condition where uterus descends and prolapses through vagina. It may be of 2 types: (a) first, fundus comes out of the cervix, blocking the cervical opening, (b) Second only cervix comes out of the vaginal opening but body of the uterus remains inside, leaving cervical canal open. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uterine prolapse</i> .

UMA-0951	نتوء الرحم	<i>Nutū' al-Raḥim</i>	Same as <i>Inqilāb al-Raḥim</i> .
UMA-0952	رتق	<i>Ratq</i>	Obstruction of vagina by an abnormal growth either muscular or membranous. Due to this growth, hymen becomes too rigid to rupture which hinders sexual intercourse. Other causes are adhesion or stricture following the injury or scar of vulva and vagina, absence of opening, responsible for amenorrhoea. Its possible English equivalent is <i>imperforated hymen</i> .
UMA-0953	بواسير الرحم	<i>Bawāsīr al-Raḥim</i>	A growth, similar to piles, accompanied with dilatation of uterine blood vessels due to accumulation of blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uterine polyps</i> .
UMA-0954	كثرت حيض	<i>Kathrat-i-Ḥayḍ</i>	Increased menstrual bleeding which includes increase in amount of bleeding, prolonged duration of bleeding and increased number of cycles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>polymenorrhoea</i> .
UMA-0955	استحاضه	<i>Istihāḍa</i>	Same as <i>Kathrat-i-Ḥayḍ</i> .
UMA-0956	سيلان الرحم	<i>Sayalan al-Raḥim</i>	Yellowish white discharge from uterus due to uterine diseases like amenorrhoea, metritis, displacement of uterus and sometimes due to anemia and general debility. Its possible English equivalent is <i>leucorrhoea</i> .
UMA-0957	ناصور الرحم	<i>Nāṣūr al-Raḥim</i>	An ulcer with constant pain and discharge usually unresponsive to the treatment for at least 40 days transform into fistula which can extend to pubic bone and muscles of the anal sphincter and urinary bladder. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fistula in utero</i> .
UMA-0958	سرطان الرحم	<i>Saraṭān al-Raḥim</i>	An abnormal growth which starts from cervix and spreads quickly inside and outside of the uterus, neighbouring lymphatic nodes become enlarged and uterus gets distended. Its possible English equivalent is <i>uterine carcinoma</i> .
UMA-0959	اختناق الرحم	<i>Ikhtināq al-Raḥim</i>	A state of mind with unmanageable emotional excess. People who are hysterical often lose self control. The patients feel a gas ball rolling from abdomen upto throat. Some organs develop spasm especially calf muscles during the attack. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hysteria</i> .

UMA-0960	نفخ الرحم	<i>Nafkh al-Rahim</i>	Uterine distension caused by altered cold temperament of uterus which weakens uterine faculty due to conversion of its nutrition into air/pneuma. Its possible English equivalent is <i>physometra</i> .
UMA-0961	بثور الرحم	<i>Buthūr al-Rahim</i>	Small eruptions in the internal lining or other part the uterus especially near the cervix due to involvement of abnormal <i>Dam</i> (blood) or fluid containing blood reverting back towards the uterus during menstruation. Some other causes are leucorrhoea, chronic metritis, formation of sharp humours in uterus, syphilis, gonorrhoea.
UMA-0962	برص	<i>Baraş</i>	White discolouration of the skin which can appear anywhere in the body but mostly occurs on hands and feet. When it involves most of the body's skin it is known as <i>Baraş Muntashir</i> (extensive vitiligo). It is caused by the weakness of <i>Quwwat Mughayyira</i> (transformative faculty), cold impaired temperament of organs, or it may be congenital. Its possible English equivalent is <i>vitiligo/leucoderma</i> .
UMA-0963	بهق ابيض	<i>Bahaq Abyaḍ</i>	Slight white discolouration of the skin, associated with fine scaling of the skin. Its causes are the same as that of Baras but mild in severity that is why it is confined only to the skin. It is also considered to be an infection of the skin which is caused by some organism and can spread to others by clothes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pitryasis alba</i> .
UMA-0964	وضح	<i>Waḍaḥ</i>	Same as <i>Bahaq Abyaḍ</i> .
UMA-0965	بهق اسود	<i>Bahaq Aswad</i>	Blackish discoloration of the skin. It is due to predominance of burnt yellow bile. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pitryasis nigra</i> .
UMA-0966	برص اسود	<i>Baraş Aswad</i>	Black discoloration of the skin with scaling. The skin becomes rough. It is due to the accumulation of black bile under the skin.
UMA-0967	كلف	<i>Kalaf</i>	Bluish, black or red spots united to form a patch on the face. It is due to burnt blood, collected under the skin. It is most commonly seen on cheeks, forehead, upper lips etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>melasma/cholasma</i> .

UMA-0968	برش	<i>Barash</i>	Black coloured spots on the body due to the collection of black bile under the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>freckle lentigo/ephelis/ephelides</i> .
UMA-0969	نمش	<i>Namash</i>	Reddish spot on the skin which is usually congenital. Its possible English equivalent is <i>naevus</i> .
UMA-0970	خیلان	<i>Khilān</i>	Black coloured circular spots slightly raised from the surface of the skin. These are caused by the predominance of burnt black bile. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mole</i> .
UMA-0971	خضره و سواد	<i>Khudra wa Sawād</i>	Greenish or blackish discolouration of the skin due to the accumulation of blood beneath it after trauma. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ecchymosis</i> .
UMA-0972	وشم	<i>Washm</i>	Marks on the skin formed by tattooing. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tattoo marks</i> .
UMA-0973	آثار القروح	<i>Āthār al-Qurūḥ</i>	Marks left after the healing of a wound or other morbid process. Its possible English equivalent is <i>scar marks/cicatrix</i> .
UMA-0974	آثار الجدري	<i>Āthār al-Judārī</i>	Scars of the eruptions of small pox. Its possible English equivalent is <i>poxmarks</i> .
UMA-0975	بادشنام	<i>Bādushnām</i>	An ugly extensive red discolouration of the skin which is commonly seen on face and extremities. It mostly occurs in winter season and often accompanied with ulcers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rosacae</i> .
UMA-0976	فساد اللون	<i>Fasād al-Lawn</i>	Pigmentation of skin due to following causes: 1. Deviation of waste humours towards skin. 2. Predominance of waste materials in blood such as in Jaundice. 3. Weakness of the organs e.g. liver, spleen. 4. Exposure to sun and cold climate. 5. Irregularities in food intake e.g. excessive use of fruit of <i>Carum carvi</i> and fruit of <i>Ptychotis ajowan</i> make the skin pale. 6. Intake of stagnant water. 7. Chronic illness, increased sexual activity, excessive grief. Its possible English equivalent is <i>discolouration</i> .

UMA-0977	تقشر الجلد	<i>Taqashshur al-Jild</i>	A condition in which there is scaling of skin due to predominance of black bile. Scales may be of different size and colour . This term was initially used by <i>Rhazes</i> for psoriasis which was specifically characterised by copious scaling of silvery white scales. Its possible English equivalent is <i>scaling/sloughing</i> .
UMA-0978	حزاز و البرية	<i>Ḥazāz-o-Ibriyya</i>	Scaling of the skin of scalp which sheds without ulcers. When the intensity of waste humour increases the ulceration of skin occurs. It is caused by saline phlegm or the blood mixed with black bile. Sometimes it occurs secondary to other diseases in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dandruff/seborrhic dermatitis</i> .
UMA-0979	بقا	<i>Bafā</i>	Same as <i>Ḥazāz-o-Ibriyya</i> .
UMA-0980	هبيرا	<i>Hubayrā</i>	Same as <i>Ḥazāz-o-Ibriyya</i> .
UMA-0981	قشر الراس	<i>Qishr al-Ra's</i>	Same as <i>Ḥazāz-o-Ibriyya</i> .
UMA-0982	حبرية	<i>Ḥibriyya</i>	Same as <i>Ḥazāz-o-Ibriyya</i> .
UMA-0983	داء الثعلب	<i>Dā'al-Tha'lab</i>	Its literal meaning is fox's disease. It is the falling of hair in the form of patches from scalp, beard and eyebrows. It is termed as <i>Dā'al-Tha'lab</i> , because the condition of scalp resembles with the farm that has been ravaged by foxes. Its causes may be acrid phlegm, viscid and morbid sanguineous matter, consumption of spicy and salty diets, burnt blood and nerve weakness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>alopecia areata/pelade</i> .
UMA-0984	داء الحية	<i>Dā' al-Ḥayya</i>	Its literal meaning is "snake's disease". The snakes have a peculiar phenomenon of shedding the entire skin on a cyclical basis i.e moulting. There is scaling of skin with loss of hair in this disease also, hence the name.
UMA-0985	انتثار الشعر	<i>Intithār al-Sha'r</i>	Falling of hair that can be due to weakness of <i>Quwwat Nāmiya</i> (growing faculty) or dilatation of the hair follicles. It may also be due to nutritional deficiencies, laxity of skin, dryness, predominance of viscous and morbid humours, ulcers of scalp and alopecia. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ptylosis/hair fall</i> .

UMA-0986	علة النعانة	<i>'Illa al-Nu'āma</i>	A type of alopecia in which the skin of scalp resembles with the skin of ostrich with plucked feathers. It is associated with hair fall.
UMA-0987	صلع	<i>Ṣala'</i>	Falling of hair from the anterior portion of the scalp. Its possible English equivalent is <i>baldness</i> .
UMA-0988	شيب	<i>Shayb</i>	The greying of scalp hair generally because of ageing. It is due to nutritional deficiencies and predominance of <i>Burūdat</i> (coldness) in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>premature greying of hair/canities</i> .
UMA-0989	تطويل الشعر	<i>Taṭwīl al-Sha'r</i>	The lengthening of hair, which can be done by using drugs that have strong astringent and absorptive action.
UMA-0990	انبات الشعر	<i>Inbāt al-Sha'r</i>	To grow or regrow hair in cases of localised or generalised alopecia.
UMA-0991	حلق الشعر	<i>Ḥalq al-Sha'r</i>	Removal of hair. Its possible English equivalent is <i>shaving</i> .
UMA-0992	تجعيد الشعر	<i>Taj'īd al-Sha'r</i>	Curling of hair for cosmetic purposes.
UMA-0993	ترقيق الشعر	<i>Tarqīq al-Sha'r</i>	To make the hair thin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thinning of hair</i> .
UMA-0994	تسبيط الشعر	<i>Tasbīṭ al-Sha'r</i>	Straightening of hair. Its possible English equivalent is <i>straightening of hair</i> .
UMA-0995	تشقق الشعر	<i>Tashaqquq al-Sha'r</i>	Splitting of the hair due to the predominance of dryness in the body and poor nutrition. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hair splitting</i> .
UMA-0996	نموسه	<i>Namūsa</i>	A condition in which there is foul smell of hair. Whenever there is an increase in the nutrition of hair, sebaceous glands which are situated beneath the hair become hyperactive. As a result of this hyperactivity, they produce large amount of sebum which leads to foul smell. Apart from this, it is also caused by the diversion of matter from the body towards the scalp.
UMA-0997	قمل وصَبَان	<i>Qummal-o-Ṣi'bān</i>	A condition in which lice or its eggs are produced as a result of unhygienic conditions of hair. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pediculosis</i> .
UMA-0998	تقمام	<i>Qamqām</i>	A specific type of lice which is tightly attached to the hair follicles and cannot be separated easily until warm water is poured on it.

UMA-0999	ظفره طلقية	<i>Zufra Ṭalqiyya</i>	A condition in which the nails become white like mica. It is due to the excessive dryness in the body and anaemia. In this condition the nails become brittle and break down easily.
UMA-1000	برص الاظفار	<i>Baraṣ al-Aẓfār</i>	Whitening of nails due to varied reasons. Its possible English equivalent is <i>leukonychia</i> .
UMA-1001	نمش الاظفار	<i>Namash al-Aẓfār</i>	Dotted discolouration of nails. In this condition there is appearance of dots of different colours on nails.
UMA-1002	جذام الاظفار	<i>Judhām al-Aẓfār</i>	A condition where nails become thick, weak and brittle that break into pieces. The process usually begins at the distal nail edge and then involves the whole nail causing discolouration, ridging and black discolouration. It is due to accumulation of black bile.
UMA-1003	تشقق الاظفار	<i>Tashaqquq al-Aẓfār</i>	Ridging of nails due to the predominance of black bile and dryness. Its possible English equivalent is <i>onychotrophia</i> .
UMA-1004	تعقف الاظفار	<i>Ta'aqquf al-Aẓfār</i>	A deformity of nails in which the shape of nails becomes curved or hooked. This condition appears when there is regrowth of nail after being primarily destroyed by some trauma or impairedness. Repeated contact with hard objects causes this deformity of nails. Its possible English equivalent is <i>onychogryphosis</i> .
UMA-1005	تقلع الاظفار	<i>Taqallu' al-Aẓfār</i>	Complete detachment of the nails due to trauma. Its possible English equivalent is <i>onychomadesis</i> .
UMA-1006	تنقع الاظفار	<i>Taqasṣu' al-Aẓfār</i>	Detachment of the nails due to accumulation of fluid in the nail bed.
UMA-1007	موت الدم	<i>Mawt al-Dam</i>	Accumulation of blood in the nail bed due to vascular rupture. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ecchymosis</i> .
UMA-1008	صفرة الاظفار	<i>Ṣufra al-Aẓfār</i>	Yellowish discoloration of nails due to anaemia and predominance of bile in the body.
UMA-1009	رض الاظفار	<i>Radd al-Aẓfar</i>	Crushing of nails due to trauma. Its possible English equivalent is <i>contusion of nails</i> .
UMA-1010	كثرة العرق	<i>Kathra al-'Araq</i>	Excessive sweating without any apparent cause i.e. climatic conditions or physical exertion. The condition however does not cause weakness of the body. It is caused either by the increase in nutrition or weakness of the <i>Quwwat Māsika</i> (retentive faculty) and laxity of the skin pores. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hyperhidrosis</i> .

UMA-1011	عرق منتن	'Araq Muntin	Foul smelling sweat from palm, sole, axilla and groin region due to the disturbance in the function of sweat producing glands or unhygienic conditions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bromidrosis</i> .
UMA-1012	عرق الدم	'Araq al-Dam	A condition in which there is discharge of sanguineous fluid resembling the colour of washed water of meat. It is due to the increase in sharpness of blood due to the mixing of yellow bile and weakness of the <i>Quwwat Māsika</i> (retentive faculty) of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hemathidrosis</i> .
UMA-1013	شقوق الاطراف والوجه	<i>Shuqūq al-Aṭrāf wa'l Wajh</i>	Cracking of extrimities and face. The condition occurs due to the predominance of dryness in the body which can be due to external factors i.e. environmental conditions or internal factors.
UMA-1014	تقرح الشدقين	<i>Taqarruḥ al-Shidqayn</i>	Ulcers at the angle of mouth which are caused by the infiltration of saline phlegmatic humour from the head. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cheilosis</i> .
UMA-1015	وجع العقب	<i>Waja' al-'Aqib</i>	Severe pain in the heel which is also known as <i>Nuzūl al-Mā'</i> i.e. infiltration of water. It is caused by the infiltration of acrid humours after pain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>achillodynia</i> .
UMA-1016	تقشف الجلد	<i>Taqashshuf al-Jild</i>	Increase in the thickness of the skin due to the predominance of black bile and its infiltration towards skin. The condition may or may not be associated with itching. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sunburn</i> .
UMA-1017	تقشر القدمين	<i>Taqashshur al-Qadamayn</i>	Cracking of feet or heels occuring due to friction by woollen clothes and socks. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cracked heels</i> .
UMA-1018	قشور الجبهة	<i>Qushūr al-Jabha</i>	Scaling of the skin of forehead.
UMA-1019	سحج الجلد	<i>Suḥūj al-Jild</i>	Abrasion of the skin which may be caused by friction of some hard objects on the skin.
UMA-1020	عقر الحنف والنعل	'Aqr al-Khuff wa'l Na'l	Abrasion of the skin caused by improper shoes and leather socks. Its possible English equivalent is <i>shoe bite</i> .
UMA-1021	مد الحبل	<i>Madd al-Ḥabl</i>	Abrasion of the skin caused by tightening of rope or any ligature.

UMA-1022	هزال	<i>Huzāl</i>	Emaciation or cachexia that may be caused by (1) nutritional deficiencies e.g. intake of low fat diet (2) weakness of the faculties of stomach due to its cold temperament (3) after discontinuation of regular and strenuous exercise (4) bilious temperament of an individual (5) dysfunctioning of liver (6) worm infestation (7) excessive catabolism e.g. in case of chronic debilitating illnesses, excessive grief, sorrow etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>undernutrition</i> .
UMA-1023	سمن مفراط	<i>Siman Mufrit</i>	Obesity is caused by leading sedentary life, intake of fatty diets. Its possible English equivalent is <i>obesity</i> .
UMA-1024	دق الشيخوخة	<i>Diqq al-Shaykhūkha</i>	A type of cachexia of the body in which there is massive dryness of the body without fever. The patient looks like an old man in this condition. Its possible English equivalent is <i>senile generalised atrophy</i> .
UMA-1025	غضنون	<i>Ghudūn</i>	Spasm of the skin of forehead which causes wrinkles on the forehead. It is more commonly seen in winter season. It is characterized by burning and itching.
UMA-1026	عثره	<i>‘Athra</i>	Injury of the toe due to stumbling on the road.
UMA-1027	انتفاخ الاصابع	<i>Intifākh al-Aṣābi‘</i>	Swelling and itching of the fingers in winter season. It commonly occurs in individuals having bilious temperament. During winter season the skin pores are closed and there is thickening of skin due to which morbid material get accumulated in the skin of fingers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chilblains</i> .
UMA-1028	حكة الاصابع	<i>Ḥikka al-Aṣābi‘</i>	Itching of the fingers.
UMA-1029	مزعج	<i>Mazaḥ</i>	An infection caused by the continuous dampening in between the fingers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intertrigo</i> .
UMA-1030	ضنان	<i>Ṣunān</i>	A foul smell of axilla and groin region. It is caused by the putrefaction of the humours of body. It is also due to strenuous physical activity especially after over indulgence in sex. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bromidrosis</i> .

UMA-1031	نتن جلد الرأس	<i>Natn Jild al-Ra's</i>	Foul smell in the scalp due to hypersecretion and putrefaction of the sebaceous glands. The condition is more commonly seen in children because of the presence of considerable amount of fluid in them. In older people this condition arises due to the decrease in the innate energy of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>foul odour of scalp</i> .
UMA-1032	خسر و تصقيع	<i>Khaṣar-o-Taṣqī'</i>	Countries that have a cold climate there is thickening of the skin of hand, feet, face which sometimes get resolved and sometimes gets ulcerated and detaches after developing gangrene. Its possible English equivalent is <i>frostbite</i> .
UMA-1033	فساد الاطراف بالبرد	<i>Fasād al-Aṭrāf bi'l Bard</i>	Same as <i>Khaṣar-o-Taṣqī'</i> .
UMA-1034	حرق	<i>Ḥarq</i>	Burn injury with dry heat e.g flame, heated metal, heated objects. Its possible English equivalent is <i>burn</i> .
UMA-1035	حرق الصاعقة	<i>Ḥarq al-Ṣā'iqā</i>	Burning with lightning and thunder bolt. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lightening burn</i> .
UMA-1036	حرق الشمس	<i>Ḥarq al-Shams</i>	Burning of the skin on exposure to strong sun rays. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sun burn</i> .
UMA-1037	حرق البلادر	<i>Ḥarq al-Balādur</i>	Burn injury due to direct contact with the secretion of <i>Baladur</i> (<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>).
UMA-1038	حرق برقي	<i>Ḥarq Barqī</i>	Same as <i>Ḥarq al-Ṣā'iqā</i> .
UMA-1039	حرق درخشانی	<i>Ḥarq Darakhshānī</i>	Burn injury with radiation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>radiation burn</i> .
UMA-1040	علّة البقر	<i>'Illa al-Baqar</i>	A parasitic disease in which there is worm infestation in the subcutaneous space. This worm travels inside the body and can reach up to head. This travelling causes intense pain and burning. From head it usually comes out through the eyes and causes blindness. It can reach to any part of the body. Its treatment is either ligation and incision of a part to remove this worm or cauterization.
UMA-1041	ناقرنامی	<i>Nāqarnāmī</i>	A condition where <i>Waram Rihū</i> travels in the body very fast like mercury. Its treatment is to ligate that particular part and cauterize it, otherwise cupping with fire can also be done on that part. If the affected part is difficult to locate then drugs which are used to evacuate phlegm from the body are used. This disease is seen in non-Arab females.

UMA-1042	وجع	<i>Waja‘</i>	Perception of incongruity in the body. It is caused by impaired temperament. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pain</i> .
UMA-1043	وجع حكاك	<i>Waja‘ Ḥakkak</i>	Pain due to the presence of sharp, pungent and saline humours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>itching pain</i> .
UMA-1044	وجع ناخس	<i>Waja‘ Nākhis</i>	Pain with pricking sensation caused by the presence of those humours which create distension and hardness in the organs. It usually occurs in membranes e.g. pleural membrane. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pricking pain</i> .
UMA-1045	وجع تمددی	<i>Waja‘ Tamaddudī</i>	A pain caused by the accumulation of flatus which produces tension in the organs. It can also be caused by the accumulation of those humours which produce distension in the organ or its membranes.
UMA-1046	وجع مفسخ	<i>Waja‘ Mufassikh</i>	Pain caused by the accumulation of humours in the muscle fibres making them distended.
UMA-1047	وجع کسر	<i>Waja‘ Mukassir</i>	Pain caused by the accumulation of flatus or humours between bone and its covering membrane. Sometimes exposure to cold causes spasm in these humours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bone breaking pain</i> .
UMA-1048	وجع رخو	<i>Waja‘ Rikhw</i>	A type of low intensity pain which occurs only in muscles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dull pain</i> .
UMA-1049	وجع ثاقب	<i>Waja‘ Thāqib</i>	Pain caused by the accumulation of flatus in the compartment of solid organ e.g. large intestine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>piercing pain</i> .
UMA-1050	وجع مسلی	<i>Waja‘ Misallī</i>	Same as <i>Waja‘ Thāqib</i> .
UMA-1051	وجع خدری	<i>Waja‘ Khadarī</i>	Numbness caused by the blockage of sensory nerve endings due to extreme cold or any other reason and congestion.
UMA-1052	وجع ضربانی	<i>Waja‘ Darabānī</i>	A type of pain caused by the acute inflammation of organ. Its possible English equivalent is <i>throbbing pain</i> .
UMA-1053	وجع ثقیل	<i>Waja‘ Thaqīl</i>	Pain originating in the organs innervated by autonomic nervous system e.g. lungs, kidneys, spleen etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>heavy pain</i> .
UMA-1054	وجع اعیانی	<i>Waja‘ I’yā’ī</i>	A type of pain caused by fatigue. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fatigue pain</i> .

UMA-1055	وجع اعمیائی تہدی	<i>Waja‘ I‘yā‘ī Tamaddudī</i>	Pain caused by fatigue with distension.
UMA-1056	وجع اعمیائی ریگی	<i>Waja‘ I‘yā‘ī Rīhī</i>	Pain accompanied with distension due to flatus.
UMA-1057	وجع لاذع	<i>Waja‘ Lādhi‘</i>	A type of pain caused by presence of irritant humours.
UMA-1058	موسقیری	<i>Mawsqīrī</i>	The treatment of certain diseases and psychological disorders through music.
UMA-1059	بیطرہ	<i>Bayṭara</i>	Study of animals. Its possible English equivalent is <i>veterinary science</i> .
UMA-1060	ذردقہ	<i>Dhardaqa</i>	Science which discusses about plants and animals other than human beings.
UMA-1061	بزدرة	<i>Bazdara</i>	The study of birds. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ornithology</i> .
UMA-1062	ہندسہ	<i>Handasa</i>	The science of mathematics. Ancient Unani physicians have used this science for surgical purposes e.g. incision of an organ, joining of fractured bones. This science is also used in ophthalmology. Ancient Unani physicians used to make different types of cauteries and instrument for the surgery of eyes and bandages.
UMA-1063	طلسمات	<i>Ṭilismāt</i>	The science of universe and the effects of the movement of planets on the health of an individual.
UMA-1064	بحران	<i>Buḥrān</i>	The sudden change in acute diseases. It can be in the direction of health or diseases. In fact this is a fight between <i>medicatrix naturae</i> and the disease causing material. In the crisis period either this material is expelled out totally from the body or it becomes dominant in the body due to which the whole body becomes weak. Its possible English equivalent is <i>crisis of the disease</i> .
UMA-1065	بحران جید	<i>Buḥrān Jayyid</i>	A state when the disease causing material is expelled from the body paving the way for recovery.
UMA-1066	بحران ردی	<i>Buḥrān Radī</i>	A state when the disease causing material becomes dominant in the body causing the death of an individual, it is known as <i>Buḥrān Radī</i> .
UMA-1067	بحران انتقالی	<i>Buḥrān Intiqālī</i>	A state when the crisis of a disease transforms into other diseased condition.
UMA-1068	نہش	<i>Nahsh</i>	A venomous bite which does not produce wounds but infuses poisons in the body e.g. snake bite, insect bite.

UMA-1069	گزیدگی	<i>Gazīdgī</i>	The bites of animals that cause wounds e.g. human bite, dog bite and bites of other animals etc.
UMA-1070	عض	<i>‘Aḍḍ</i>	Same as <i>Gazīdgī</i> .
UMA-1071	لسعه	<i>Las ‘a</i>	Poisonous effect produced by the stings of animals e.g. scorpion sting, wasp sting etc.
UMA-1072	لدغه	<i>Ladgha</i>	Same as <i>Las ‘a</i> .
UMA-1073	حدبه	<i>Ḥadaba</i>	A deformity in which there is backward bending of the vertebral column. Its possible English equivalent is <i>kyphosis</i> .
UMA-1074	تقصع	<i>Taqasṣu ‘</i>	Forward bending of chest. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lordosis</i> .
UMA-1075	التواء	<i>Iltiwā’</i>	Dislocation of vertebral column at one side. Its possible English equivalent is <i>scoliosis</i> .
UMA-1076	حدبة المقدم	<i>Ḥadaba al-Muqaddam</i>	Same as <i>Taqasṣu ‘</i> .
UMA-1077	حدبة المؤخر	<i>Ḥadaba al-Mu’akhhkar</i>	Same as <i>Ḥadaba</i> .
UMA-1078	رياح الافرسه	<i>Riyāḥ al-Afrisa</i>	Displacement of vertebral column commonly seen in tubercular patients. In this a chronic ulcer damages the vertebral column up to the gangrenous stage. Due to this destruction, there is displacement of vertebral column.
UMA-1079	داء الفيل	<i>Dā’ al-Fīl</i>	Collection of fluid in the lymphatic channels due to their obstruction as a result of which the legs become swollen. But unlike varicose veins these channels are not visible under the skin. The leg and foot of the patient resemble with that of an elephant. Its possible English equivalent is <i>elephantiasis/filariasis</i> .
UMA-1080	دوالي	<i>Dawālī</i>	Dilatation, elongation and torsion of the veins which affects the legs of the patient. This is usually common in person who used to stand for a long time. Its possible English equivalent is <i>varicose veins</i> .
UMA-1081	وجع الظهر	<i>Waja’ al-Zahr</i>	Pain of the back can be superficial or deep. It can be due to cold impaired temperament, predominance of phlegm, physical exertion, incorrect sitting posture, increased sexual activity, weakness of kidneys, premenstrual pain, labour pain, congestion of portal vein and aorta. Its possible English equivalent is <i>backache</i> .

UMA-1082	وجع الخاصرة	<i>Waja' al-Khāṣira</i>	Pain of the lower portion of back. Its possible English equivalent is <i>low backache</i> .
UMA-1083	حدار	<i>Ḥudār</i>	Inflammation and pain of joints with redness of the skin. Sometimes it involves heart. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rheumatism</i> .
UMA-1084	وجع المفاصل	<i>Waja' al-Mafāṣil</i>	A type of arthralgia which involves several joints. As per involvement of humours it is of four types i.e. <i>Damwī</i> , <i>Balghamī</i> , <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> and <i>Sawdāwī</i> . According to severity of symptoms it is again divided into acute and chronic type. When two humours are involved this is known as <i>Waja' al-Mafāṣil Murakkab</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>polyarthritis</i> .
UMA-1085	وجع الورك	<i>Waja' al-Warik</i>	Pain of hip joint. Its causes are same as <i>Waja' al-Mafāṣil</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>coccydynia</i> .
UMA-1086	نقرس	<i>Niqris</i>	A specific type of swelling and pain that occurs in foot specially in great toe. But sometimes it may affect wrist and fingers of hand also. According to <i>Ibn Habal</i> , toe joints are known as <i>Inqūrūs</i> from which the word <i>Niqris</i> been derived. It is a heredity disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gout</i> .
UMA-1087	عرق النسا	<i>ʿIrq al-Nasā</i>	A type of pain which originates from the hip joints and runs along with the sciatic nerve. Intensity of pain increases with the quantity of matter. This pain causes wasting of the muscles of legs due to disuse. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sciatica</i> .
UMA-1088	تجبر وصلاية المفاصل	<i>Tahajjur wa Ṣalāba al-Mafāṣil</i>	The ossification of joints and reduced joint spaces leading to locking of the joints. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ankylosing arthritis</i> .
UMA-1089	ورم	<i>Waram</i>	It denotes the swelling of the organ due to the accumulation of viscous humours resulting distension of the organs.
UMA-1090	بثور	<i>Buthūr</i>	A type of eruptions. According to content, they are classified into different types. Its possible English equivalent is <i>eruptions</i> .
UMA-1091	خلد	<i>Khuld</i>	Persistent eruptions on skin and mucous membrane.
UMA-1092	ورم حار	<i>Waram Ḥārr</i>	Acute swelling of the organs characterised by severe clinical features.

UMA-1093	ورم بارو	<i>Waram Bārid</i>	Swelling caused by cold humours.
UMA-1094	ورم سازج	<i>Waram Sādhij</i>	Swelling occurs without putrefaction.
UMA-1095	ورم مادی	<i>Waram Māddī</i>	Swelling that occurs due to the involvement of humours. It may be <i>Damwī</i> , <i>Balghamī</i> , <i>Ṣafrāwī</i> and <i>Sawdāwī</i> . When it involves blood it is known as <i>Falghamūnī</i> . When it involves yellow bile, it is known as <i>Namla wa Ḥumra</i> . When it involves black bile, it is known as <i>Saqīrūs</i> and when it involves phlegm it is known as <i>Waram Rikhw</i> .
UMA-1096	فلغمونی	<i>Falghamūnī</i>	Swelling of an organ due to the involvement of blood. As this swelling is warm in nature and is accompanied with burning, it is included in <i>Waram Ḥārr</i> (acute inflammation) but most of the time its matter is blood. In this condition the site of swelling is distended, with severe pain which aggravates on pressure. This is more marked in the vascular organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sanguineous inflammation</i> .
UMA-1097	ورم رخو	<i>Waram Rikhw</i>	A transudative type of swelling.
UMA-1098	سقیروس	<i>Saqīrūs</i>	A type of chronic inflammation or swelling which is due to accumulation of black bile characterized by stony hardness and loss of sensation and pain. It starts with small swelling which later grows and sometimes it may transform into cancer. It is of two types: <i>Saqīrūs Khālīṣ</i> and <i>Saqīrūs Ghayr Khālīṣ</i> .
UMA-1099	سلعات	<i>Sal'āt</i>	A type of movable swelling with varying size from gram seed to watermelon. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tumours</i> .
UMA-1100	سلعه سلیمه	<i>Sal'a Salīma</i>	A tumour, formed by the tissues of the some organs. These are often encapsulated and do not spread. They don't recur once removed. Its possible English equivalent is <i>benign tumour</i> .
UMA-1101	سلعه خبیثه	<i>Sal'a Khabītha</i>	A type of spreading and recurring tumour. Sometimes these become ulcerated from which pus and other material comes out. These are accompanied with anaemia and general weakness of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>malignant tumour</i> .

UMA-1102	سلعہ شحمیہ	<i>Sal'a Shaḥmiyya</i>	The content of this type of tumour is fat which is white in colour and very hard and can't be compressed on pressure. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lipoma</i> .
UMA-1103	سلعہ عسلیہ	<i>Sal'a 'Asaliyya</i>	The content of this type of tumour resembles with that of honey. It is somewhat liquid and yellow in colour.
UMA-1104	سلعہ اردہالیہ	<i>Sal'a Ardahāliyya</i>	Contents of this type of tumour resemble with <i>Ardhala</i> i.e. a semi solid preparation made of flour and clarified butter.
UMA-1105	سلعہ شیرازیہ	<i>Sal'a Shīrāziyya</i>	Contents of this type of tumour resemble a curry named <i>Shīrazī</i> which is white in colour and prepared with milk. It is somewhat similar to <i>Harira</i> .
UMA-1106	سلعہ بلغمیہ	<i>Sal'a Balghamiyya</i>	A tumour that occurs in face, urinary bladder, intestine, nerves and spinal cord. Content of this tumour are phlegm or phlegm like humour. Its possible English equivalent is <i>myxoma</i> .
UMA-1107	سلعہ غضروفیہ	<i>Sal'a Ghudrūfiyya</i>	A tumour that occurs in retina, brain and spinal cord. It is composed of cartilaginous matter. Its possible English equivalent is <i>enchondroma</i> .
UMA-1108	سلعہ لیفیہ	<i>Sal'a Līfiyya</i>	Contents of this type of tumour are fibrous and hair like. It is commonly found in the uterus in women. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fibroma</i> .
UMA-1109	سلعہ عظمیہ	<i>Sal'a 'Aẓmiyya</i>	A type of tumour found on the margins of long bones and it causes pain when it compresses the nerve. Its possible English equivalent is <i>osteoma</i> .
UMA-1110	سلعہ سنیہ	<i>Sal'a Sinniyya</i>	A type of tumour that is found around the teeth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>odontoma</i> .
UMA-1111	سلعہ عصبیہ	<i>Sal'a 'Aṣabiyya</i>	A rare type of tumour which occurs on face or neck. This is formed from nerve fibres along with other tissues. It is not a fatal condition. Its possible English equivalent is <i>neuroma</i> .
UMA-1112	سلعہ عروقیہ	<i>Sal'a 'Urūqiyya</i>	A type of tumour which occurs in the blood vessels. Its possible English equivalent is <i>angioma</i> .
UMA-1113	سلعہ عضلیہ	<i>Sal'a 'Aḍaliyya</i>	A type of tumour which occurs in uterus, prostate glands and GI tract. Its possible English equivalent is <i>myoma</i> .
UMA-1114	سلعہ مخیہ	<i>Sal'a Mukhkhiyya</i>	A type of tumour which arises from bone marrow. Its possible English equivalent is <i>myeloma</i> .
UMA-1115	سلعہ غدیہ	<i>Sal'a Ghuddiyya</i>	Tumour of the glands. Its possible English equivalent is <i>adenoma</i> .

UMA-1116	سرطان	<i>Saraṭān</i>	Its literal meaning is “crab” as it sticks to its prey like a crab. It is a type of malignant, melanotic swelling which can occur anywhere in the body. It starts with a small swelling which gradually increases with time. It spreads very rapidly and the roots of this swelling are deep with prominent vessels. Sometimes it appears due to the accumulation of burnt yellow bile and phlegm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>carcinoma</i> .
UMA-1117	سرطان متقرح	<i>Saraṭān Mutaqarriḥ</i>	This malignant swelling is associated with ulceration and purulent discharge. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ulcerated malignant tumour</i> .
UMA-1118	نملہ	<i>Namla</i>	Its literal meaning is ‘ant’. These are one or more small red papules which causes severe burning and itching. This burning is similar to ant bite. These red papules spread along one line like ant that is why it is known as <i>Namla</i> or <i>Sā’iya</i> . Its cause is the preponderance of bile or any abnormality in bile. It is of many types. Its possible English equivalent is <i>herpes</i> .
UMA-1119	ساعیہ	<i>Sā’iya</i>	Same as <i>Namla</i> .
UMA-1120	نملہ سازجہ	<i>Namla Sādhija</i>	When the red papules affect only the upper surface of the skin and cause burning and itching. It is due to the accumulation of yellow bile under the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>herpes simplex/ fever blister/cold sore</i> .
UMA-1121	نملہ متاکلہ	<i>Namla Muta’akkila</i>	When the papules get ulcerated these are known as <i>Namla Muta’akkila</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>rodentine herpes</i> .
UMA-1122	نملہ شفویہ	<i>Namla Shafawiyya</i>	When the red papules appear on the lips crusting appears with in 6-8 days and they finally disappear. Its possible English equivalent is <i>herpes labialis</i> .
UMA-1123	نملہ ختانیہ	<i>Namla Khitāniyya</i>	When the red papules appear on the prepuce internally or externally. These cause severe itching and form blisters and internal papules which later changes into ulcers. External papules disappear within 7-8 days. Sometimes papules appear gradually which causes hardening of the prepuce. Its possible English equivalent is <i>herpes genitalis</i> .

UMA-1124	نملمه منطقيه	<i>Namla Minṭaqiyya</i>	In this condition eruptions appear on the line of distribution of nerves which changes into transparent papules and causes severe burning and itching. Later blisters with crusting appear within 10-14 days. Its possible English equivalent is <i>herpes zoster</i> .
UMA-1125	نملمه نارويه	<i>Namla Nāriyya</i>	Same as <i>Namla Minṭaqiyya</i> .
UMA-1126	نملمه منطقيه جبهي	<i>Namla Minṭaqiyya Jabhiyya</i>	In this condition, papules occur along the ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve. These are generally accompanied by conjunctivitis and sometimes by keratitis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>herpes zoster ophthalmicus</i> .
UMA-1127	نملمه قرحيه	<i>Namla Qazhiyya</i>	A type of erythema in which vesicles occur. It is devoid of neuralgic pain. It usually subsides in four weeks.
UMA-1128	نملمه جاورسيه	<i>Namla Jāwarsiyya</i>	In this condition the papules are millet shaped. These are white in colour with red roots. They cause burning, pain and swelling at the site.
UMA-1129	نقاطات طفليه	<i>Naffāṭāt Ṭaḥliyya</i>	Blisters which occur during childhood. These blisters rupture quickly and black crust appears on them followed by the formation of cicatrix. Its possible English equivalent is <i>impetigo</i> .
UMA-1130	نقاطات غانغرانيه	<i>Naffāṭāt Ghāngharāniyya</i>	Sometimes blisters are accompanied with infection and decomposition of the tissues. This condition leads to weakness and death of the patient.
UMA-1131	نقاطات طبقيه	<i>Naffāṭāt Ṭabaqiyya</i>	Initially a blister appears on the upper trunk then gradually small blisters appear around it which later join and yellow crust appears on these blisters. A specific type of smell occurs in the patient.
UMA-1132	جمره	<i>Jamra</i>	Collection of flat red papules which causes severe burning sensation resembling to fire burn. It immediately forms crusting of brown colour. It is caused by predominance of black bile. Its possible English equivalent is <i>carbuncle</i> .
UMA-1133	شب چراغ	<i>Shab Chirāgh</i>	Same as <i>Jamra</i> .

UMA-1134	نار فارسی	<i>Nār Fārsī</i>	Eruptions of the skin which are encrusted immediately after appearance. There is intense burning in these eruptions. There are reddish greenish lines on the skin at the site of eruptions which resemble flame of fire. Hence it is called <i>Nār fārsī</i> . <i>Nār fārsī</i> , is classified into many types depending on the nature of eruptions. These are plain, reddish, vesicular, pustular, hard and <i>Shuqāqī</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>eczema</i> .
UMA-1135	نفاطات	<i>Naffātāt</i>	Eruptions of the skin in the form of bullous, containing watery fluid and sometimes blood. These resemble the blisters which are produced after burns. This is caused by the dilution of blood and collection of fluid beneath the skin which later on takes the shape of blisters. It is of two types: acute and chronic. Its possible English equivalent is <i>blisters</i> .
UMA-1136	نفاخت	<i>Nuffākhāt</i>	Blisters containing gases in place of fluids.
UMA-1137	طاعون	<i>Ṭā'ūn</i>	The word <i>Ṭā'ūn</i> is an altered form of the Unani word <i>Ṭay'ūn</i> meaning inflammation of lymph glands of the body. It is the swelling of the body which is accompanied with severe pain and burning. The colour of the skin surrounding the swelling becomes blackish, reddish, bluish or greenish. It usually spreads in the form of epidemic. It is caused by poisonous substances which destroy the affected organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>plague</i> .
UMA-1138	طاعون غدودی	<i>Ṭā'ūn Ghudadī</i>	Inflammation accompanied with swelling of the lymph glands of axilla, groin and neck. Before swelling there is high grade fever with rigors and chills, headache, nausea and vomiting. But after the appearance of swelling of lymph glands these symptoms subside. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bubonic plague</i> .
UMA-1139	طاعون عفونی	<i>Ṭā'ūn 'Ufūnī</i>	The most severe and grave type of plague. In this condition there is generalized swelling of all the lymph glands of the body accompanied with fever, delirium, vomiting, diarrhoea and haemorrhage. Patient suffering from this type usually dies within 24 hours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>septicaemic plague</i> .

UMA-1140	طاعون رنوی	<i>Ṭā'ūn Ri'wī</i>	It is a highly infectious type of plague in which infection spreads through droplets characterized by high fever, cough , passing of blood while coughing. This type has a bad prognosis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pneumonic plague</i> .
UMA-1141	آكله	<i>Ākila</i>	A gangrenous ulcer of any part of the body. It is also known as <i>Ghāngharāna</i> or <i>Shafāqalūs</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>cancrum</i> .
UMA-1142	تطویس	<i>Taṭwīs</i>	<i>Taṭwīs</i> is derived from the word <i>Ṭāwūs</i> meaning peacock. It is blackish green discoloration of skin. It resembles the peacock's feather.
UMA-1143	اورام المغابن	<i>Awrām al-Maghābin</i>	Inflammation, swelling and enlargement of the lymph glands of axilla and groin due to infections such as syphilis, tuberculosis, gonorrhoea etc. It is due to the collection of morbid material from the organs. It can also be due to some ulcers of the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>buboes</i> .
UMA-1144	باغره	<i>Bāghira</i>	Same as <i>Awrām al-Maghābin</i> .
UMA-1145	شری	<i>Sharā</i>	Abrupt eruptions of the skin which are reddish in colour with raised margins cause severe itching of the body. They are caused by hot and acute humours which are produced by the disturbance of metabolism, indigestion, constipation, frequent intake of infected and improper diets which are not easily digestible, irregular menstruation, intake of alcohol. It is more prevalent in women than men. It is of two types: <i>Sharā Damwī</i> (sanguineous urticaria) and <i>Sharā Balghamī</i> (phlegmatic urticaria). Its possible English equivalent is <i>urticaria</i> .
UMA-1146	حصف	<i>Ḥaṣaf</i>	Prickly eruptions resembling that of <i>Jowār</i> (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>) and <i>Bājra</i> (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>) and are spread all over the skin. The eruptions mostly occur in hot climate, countries and hot temperament individuals or in those parts of the body where there is an accumulation of excessive sweat. These are due to closing of pores and caused by collection of acute humours under the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>miliaria rubra</i> .

UMA-1147	بشور شوکیه	<i>Buthūr Shawkiyya</i>	Same as <i>Ḥaṣaf</i> .
UMA-1148	بنات اللیل	<i>Banāt al-Layl</i>	A type of urticaria which occurs during night. In cold climate as in night when the temperature decreases the pores of the skin get closed and the vapours which come out through these pores remain collected under the skin, resulting in urticaria.
UMA-1149	قوبا	<i>Qūbā</i>	A type of roughness or scaly skin which is black or red in colour. It is caused by acrid pungent fluid mixed with black bile which is more viscous than the humour responsible for scabies. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ring worm/dermatophytosis</i> .
UMA-1150	قوبا حدیث	<i>Qūbā Ḥadīth</i>	An acute type of roughness of skin i.e. <i>Qūbā</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>acute ring worm</i> .
UMA-1151	قوبا ردی	<i>Qūbā Radī</i>	A type of <i>Qūbā</i> which permeates deep in the skin and has bad prognosis.
UMA-1152	قوبا متقشر	<i>Qūbā Mutaqashshir</i>	A chronic type of roughness of skin i.e. <i>Qūbā</i> (ringworm) in which there is sloughing of the skin like that of scales of fish. Its causes are similar to that of alopecia. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ichthyosis nigricans</i> .
UMA-1153	قوبا ساعی	<i>Qūbā Sā'ī</i>	A bad type of <i>Qūbā</i> (ringworm) which is spreading and migrating in nature. Its possible English equivalent is <i>creeping ring worm</i> .
UMA-1154	قوبا واقف	<i>Qūbā Wāqif</i>	A bad type of <i>Qūbā</i> (ringworm) which is stationary in nature. Its possible English equivalent is <i>stationary ring worm</i> .
UMA-1155	جذام	<i>Judhām</i>	A chronic disease like tuberculosis which causes deformity of the organs and loss of organs in later stage. Sometimes, in few patients it is accompanied with ulceration of the body. It is of two types: 'Uqdī/ 'Ajrī and 'Aṣabī/Khadarī. Its possible English equivalent is <i>leprosy</i> .
UMA-1156	العلية الکبریٰ	<i>Al- 'Illa al-Kubrā</i>	Same as <i>Judhām</i> .
UMA-1157	جذام خدری	<i>Judhām Khadrī</i>	In this type of leprosy there is no nodular formation but there is loss of sensation of organs. It is more commonly seen in tropical countries. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lepromatous leprosy</i> .

UMA-1158	جذام عقدی	<i>Judhām ‘Uqadī</i>	In this type of leprosy there is nodular formation with deformity of organs. It is more commonly seen in cold countries. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tuberculoid leprosy</i> .
UMA-1159	داحس	<i>Dākhīs</i>	An acute infection of the nail bed. It is accompanied with severe pain, distension, leading to falling off nail and fever. It is caused by predominance of blood and blood mixed with yellow bile. Sometimes it is caused by general weakness of the body, weakness of liver, anaemia and lymphadenitis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>paronychia/whitlow</i> .
UMA-1160	دمل	<i>Dummal</i>	A type of small abscess which can occur anywhere on the body. Initially it is red and cause severe pain. The condition mostly occurs in travellers and persons who do more physical work and sternuous work. Its possible English equivalent is <i>boil</i> .
UMA-1161	جرب	<i>Jarab</i>	Small red papules which cause severe itching. Sometimes it gets infected and form pustules. These are most commonly found in hands and between fingers but may spread to other areas of the body. It is caused by specific organism, <i>Dūd-i-Jarab</i> (animalcule) which resembles lice. For the first time they were identified by Unani Physician, <i>Ṭabrī</i> . It is divided into three types as per the involvement of humours i.e. <i>Jarab Ṣafrāwī</i> , <i>Sawdāwī</i> and <i>Balghamī</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>scabies</i> .
UMA-1162	حكة	<i>Hikka</i>	Itching of the body. It starts from calf muscles and is due to the disturbance in digestion and nutritional deficiencies. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pruritus</i> .
UMA-1163	حكة المشايخ	<i>Hikka al-Mashāyikh</i>	A type of itching mostly found in older people. In such people, there is reduction of the innate heat of the body and increased production of saline phlegm. Weakness of the skin closes the pores and this saline phlegm cause severe itching. Its possible English equivalent is <i>senile pruritus</i> .
UMA-1164	اوزيمه	<i>Ūdhīma</i>	<i>Ūdhīma</i> is a Greek word meaning phlegmatic swelling. It is formed by the predominance of phlegm. It causes pitting on the site of swelling. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oedema</i> .

UMA-1165	عرق مدینى	<i>‘Irq Madīnī</i>	A type of parasitic disease. It starts with an eruption on the skin of the leg or hand or extremities or trunk more commonly on the calf muscles. After the ulceration of eruptions, a red thread like worm comes out from it which is quite long and its length gradually increases. This worm usually resides beneath the skin and creeps. There is pain at the site of worm. Sometimes, the number of these worms is about 40-50. Its possible English equivalent is <i>drancunculosis</i>
UMA-1166	شفاقلوس	<i>Shafāqalūs</i>	It is a Greek word meaning decomposition of organs. It is a decomposed inflammation which is caused by putrified blood or without blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>moist gangrene</i> .
UMA-1167	غانغراننا	<i>Ghāngharānā</i>	An initial stage of <i>Shafāqalūs</i> , in which colour of the affected part slightly changes due to decayed and putrified blood. There is no loss of sensitivity of the part. The innate energy of the part remains preserved i.e. there is no destruction of tissues of the affected part. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dry gangrene</i> .
UMA-1168	غابر غانه	<i>Ghābar Ghāna</i>	Same as <i>Ghāngharānā</i> .
UMA-1169	غانغراننا يابسہ	<i>Ghāngharānā Yābisa</i>	A type of gangrene caused by chronic obstruction of the arteries. In this condition the decayed organ becomes hard, dry and wrinkled. The colour of organ changes to dark brown. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dry gangrene</i> .
UMA-1170	غانغراننا رطبہ	<i>Ghāngharānā Raṭba</i>	Gangrene caused by obstruction of veins or occlusion of arteries abruptly. Its possible English equivalent is <i>wet gangrene</i> .
UMA-1171	غانغراننا رطبہ عفونیہ	<i>Ghāngharānā Raṭba ‘Ufūniyya</i>	A rapidly spreading gangrene in which decaying process is fast. The colour of the affected part changes to yellow, green, black and leads to toxemia. Its possible English equivalent is <i>infected gangrene</i> .
UMA-1172	غانغراننا عرضیہ	<i>Ghāngharānā ‘Arḍiyya</i>	A type of gangrene that occurs as a result of complication of some other disease. It is of many types.

UMA-1173	غانغراناسدیہ	<i>Ghāngharānā Suddiyya</i>	A type of gangrene that occurs as a result of obstruction of vessels. Its possible English equivalent is <i>embolic gangrene</i> .
UMA-1174	غانغراناشیخوخیہ	<i>Ghāngharānā Shaykhūkhiyya</i>	A type of gangrene that occurs in old age. Its possible English equivalent is <i>senile gangrene</i> .
UMA-1175	غانغراناتحتریہ	<i>Ghāngharānā Takhaththuriyya</i>	A type of gangrene that occurs due to the pressure of thrombus in the arteries. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thrombotic gangrene</i> .
UMA-1176	غانغراناذیابطسیہ	<i>Ghāngharānā Dhayābīṭusiyya</i>	A type of gangrene that occurs due to diabetes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diabetic gangrene</i> .
UMA-1177	غانغراناجرحیہ	<i>Ghāngharānā Jurḥiyya</i>	A type of gangrene that occurs due to trauma or injury of a part. Its possible English equivalent is <i>traumatic gangrene</i> .
UMA-1178	غانغرانابریدیہ	<i>Ghāngharānā Bardiyya</i>	A type of gangrene which develops when a part is exposed to extreme cold for a long duration of time.
UMA-1179	غانغراناحادۃساعیہ	<i>Ghāngharānā Ḥadda Sā'īyya</i>	An acute infective type of gangrene which spreads very rapidly and is accompanied with swelling.
UMA-1180	سعفہ	<i>Sa'fa</i>	A variant infection involving head, face and hair follicles. This is characterized by the appearance of one or more papule at the root of hair follicle which gets encrusted and later takes the shape of ulcer.
UMA-1181	سعفہ رطبہ	<i>Sa'fa Raṭba</i>	An ulcerated form of <i>Sa'fa</i> from which there is continuous discharge of purulent fluid. It is more commonly seen in children. It is caused by viscous, putrified, irritant and bad humours which causes swelling and ulceration of skin.
UMA-1182	شیرینج	<i>Shīrīnaj</i>	Same as <i>Sa'fa Raṭba</i> .
UMA-1183	سعفہ یابسہ	<i>Sa'fa Yābisa</i>	A dry form of <i>Sa'fa</i> in which there is white scaling of skin. It is caused by black bile mixed with pungent humour which sharpens the nature of the disease.
UMA-1184	سورجی	<i>Sūrajī</i>	Same as <i>Sa'fa Yābisa</i> .
UMA-1185	سعفہ شہدیہ	<i>Sa'fa Shahdiyya</i>	A type of <i>Sa'fa Raṭba</i> . In this condition, the scalp becomes honey comb like in appearance with small openings which are filled with fluid. It is accompanied with hair loss. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tinea favus</i> .

UMA-1186	رؤس الابرة	<i>Ru'ūs al-Ibra</i>	A type of <i>Sa'fa</i> . Its literal meaning is “tip of needle”. The papules are similar to tip of needle with swelling of the root of hair follicle from which there is discharge of fluid mixed with blood.
UMA-1187	عجر	<i>'Ujar</i>	A type of <i>Sa'fa</i> which resembles fig in appearance. There is round ulcerated portion within the papules similar to that of fig. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nodular prurigo</i> .
UMA-1188	حلمى	<i>Ḥalamī</i>	A type of <i>Sa'fa</i> which occurs in semi lunar shape and are red in colour.
UMA-1189	سعة بلخية	<i>Sa'fa Balkhiyya</i>	A bad and chronic type of <i>Sa'fa</i> which is caused by morbid humours.
UMA-1190	سعة حمرة	<i>Sa'fa Ḥumra</i>	A red coloured <i>Sa'fa</i> involving the skin of scalp. It is painful and appears after shaving the head. According to Galen, if it is suppurated, it cannot be treated.
UMA-1191	انور سما	<i>Anūrasmā</i>	Its literal meaning is “flowing of blood”. It is a swelling of arteries. It is a dilatation of the arterial wall in which blood and fluids are accumulated. It is of two types: <i>Ḥaqīqī</i> or <i>Maraḍī</i> (True) and <i>Kādhīb</i> (False). It is a longitudinal and movable dilatation which increases and decreases by the movement of arteries. This movement can be felt by fingers. The blood is usually dark coloured. Its possible English equivalent is <i>aneurysm</i> .
UMA-1192	انور سما حقيقى	<i>Anūrasmā Ḥaqīqī</i>	An aneurysm in which the sac is formed by the arterial walls and one of it at least is unbroken. Its possible English equivalent is <i>true aneurysm</i> .
UMA-1193	انور سما كاذب	<i>Anūrasmā Kādhīb</i>	An aneurysm in which sac is formed by the surrounding tissues. Its possible English equivalent is <i>false aneurysm</i> .
UMA-1194	انور سما مغزلى	<i>Anūrasmā Mighzalī</i>	A spindle shaped arterial aneurysm in which the stretching process affects the entire circumference of the artery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fusiform aneurysm</i> .
UMA-1195	انور سما كيسى	<i>Anūrasmā Kīsī</i>	An eccentric, localized distended sac affecting only a part of the circumference of arterial wall. Its possible English equivalent is <i>saccular aneurysm</i> .
UMA-1196	انور سما تشرىجى	<i>Anūrasmā Tashrīḥī</i>	A type of aneurysm in which haemorrhage results from the longitudinal splitting of the arterial wall, producing a tear in the intima and establishing communication with the lumen. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dissecting aneurysm</i> .

UMA-1197	ذات الاصل	<i>Dhāt al-Aṣl</i>	Small, white coloured pustules with roots as hard as tumour. Their outer ends are filled with pus. These are melanotic in nature.
UMA-1198	خافيه ظاهره	<i>Khāfiya Zāhira</i>	A type of pustules that appear at different sites. These are due to accumulation of acrid blood in the body.
UMA-1199	شيلم	<i>Shīlam</i>	A type of abnormal eruptions which appear on face and cheeks in the form of hard pustules with redness around them. It involves the whole face in later stage.
UMA-1200	بثور الاصداع	<i>Buthūr al-Aṣḍāgh</i>	A type of eruption which occurs on the external ear or pinna. These are small, red coloured papules. These are caused by the derangement of blood, mixed with fluids.
UMA-1201	بثور الساق	<i>Buthūr al-Sāq</i>	Big sized, black coloured eruptions from which black pus is discharged. They mostly occur at the calf muscles. These are caused due to the accumulation of morbid humours in the calf muscles.
UMA-1202	بثور القفي	<i>Buthūr al-Qafā</i>	A type of abnormal eruptions which occur at nape of neck. These are multiple, large and painful pustules. These are caused by acrid humour.
UMA-1203	آتشک	<i>Ātshak</i>	An infectious disease which transmits sexually. It is of two types: congenital and acquired. It is caused by specific causative organism. It is characterized by the presence of hard ulcer on the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>syphilis</i> .
UMA-1204	آبله فرنگ	<i>Ābla Farang</i>	Same as <i>Ātshak</i> .
UMA-1205	ضرمه	<i>Ḍarma</i>	Same as <i>Ātshak</i> .
UMA-1206	ساعور	<i>Sā'ūr</i>	Same as <i>Ātshak</i> .
UMA-1207	الافرنجى	<i>Al-Afranjī</i>	Same as <i>Ātshak</i> .
UMA-1208	بادفرنگ	<i>Bād Farang</i>	Same as <i>Ātshak</i> .
UMA-1209	النجيل	<i>Al-Khajīl</i>	Same as <i>Ātshak</i> .
UMA-1210	قرحه صلبه	<i>Qarḥa Ṣulba</i>	Same as <i>Ātshak</i> .
UMA-1211	کوفت	<i>Koft</i>	Same as <i>Ātshak</i> .
UMA-1212	بطم	<i>Buṭm</i>	Black coloured large papules which occur on calf muscles and are suppurated.
UMA-1213	توشه	<i>Tūtha</i>	An ulcerated papule found on the cheeks and vagina. It resembles with mulberry. It occurs beneath the skin.

UMA-1214	وبال وراثی	<i>Wabāl Warāthī</i>	A type of syphilis that occurs in the intra uterine life through mother. It is an infectious disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>congenital syphilis</i> .
UMA-1215	خلفی آتشک	<i>Khilqī Ātshak</i>	Same as <i>Wabāl Warāthī</i> .
UMA-1216	الافرنجی الوراثة	<i>Al-Afranjī al-Warāthī</i>	Same as <i>Wabāl Warāthī</i> .
UMA-1217	موروثی آتشک	<i>Mawrūthī Ātshak</i>	Same as <i>Wabāl Warāthī</i> .
UMA-1218	آتشک مجازی	<i>Ātshak Majāzī</i>	A type of sexually transmitted disease which is highly infectious in nature. Infection is usually localized on the genitalia of both male and female. Its infection does not spread in the blood like syphilis and does not produce any complication. Its possible English equivalent is <i>soft chancre/chancroid</i> .
UMA-1219	خنازیر	<i>Khanāzīr</i>	This is caused by the viscosity and derangement of the blood. There is predominance of black bile in the blood. Due to this, it accumulates in the organs causing swelling and inflammation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lymphadenopathy</i> .
UMA-1220	سلسه حلمیه	<i>Sal‘a Ḥalamiyya</i>	A type of tumour of semi lunar shape. Its possible English equivalent is <i>papilloma</i> .
UMA-1221	ثآلیل	<i>Tha‘ālīl</i>	Hard eruptions on the surface of the skin. If the edges of these eruptions are circular, then these are known as <i>Masāmīr</i> . If the edges are slanting, these are known as <i>Qurūn</i> . These are produced by the predominance of viscous phlegm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>warts/verruca</i> .
UMA-1222	بثور لبنیه	<i>Buthūr Labaniyya</i>	Sometimes there is an appearance of white papules on face and nose accompanied by discharge of viscous fluids from them. These are mostly due to the inflammation of sweat glands in young people. Its possible English equivalent is <i>acne vulgaris</i> .
UMA-1223	حب الشباب	<i>Ḥabb al-Shabāb</i>	Same as <i>Buthūr Labaniyya</i> .
UMA-1224	بثور دهنیه	<i>Buthūr Duhniyya</i>	Same as <i>Buthūr Labaniyya</i> .
UMA-1225	الغده الشائع	<i>Al-Ghudd al-Shā‘i</i>	Same as <i>Buthūr Labaniyya</i> .

UMA-1226	بثور صغار	<i>Buthūr Şighār</i>	According to Galen, small pustules are formed by the accumulation of morbid fluids which after being deviated towards skin gets collected in between the muscular layer and skin. This usually appears in those persons who have thick skin.
UMA-1227	اکیاس	<i>Akyās</i>	Fluctuant swelling which are more or less circular in shape and are filled with fluid or viscous material. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cyst</i> .
UMA-1228	ورم ریچی	<i>Waram Rīḥī</i>	In this type of swelling, gas gets accumulated in the spaces of organs. This is lighter in weight and cannot be pressed with pressure.
UMA-1229	قروح بلخیه	<i>Qurūḥ Balkhiyya</i>	Primarily, there is appearance of small papule on the skin. Later, there is increase in redness and burning. After about 10-15 days there is a formation of ulcer with intense red papule and crusts. There is a continuous discharge from this ulcer and these are difficult to heal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oriental sore</i> .
UMA-1230	عقدہ	<i>‘Uqda</i>	Hard nodules present in an organ. These do not resolve even after a long period of time.
UMA-1231	جروح	<i>Jurūḥ</i>	Breaches in the continuity of muscles and other tissues of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>wounds</i> .
UMA-1232	جروح مفتوحہ	<i>Jurūḥ Maftūḥa</i>	Discontinuity of skin and mucous membrane which is exposed outside. Its possible English equivalent is <i>open wounds</i> .
UMA-1233	جروح واضحہ	<i>Jurūḥ Wāḍiḥa</i>	Same as <i>Jurūḥ Maftūḥa</i> .
UMA-1234	جروح قطعیہ	<i>Jurūḥ Qaṭ‘iyya</i>	Wounds which are produced by sharp instruments or objects. Its possible English equivalent is <i>incised wounds</i> .
UMA-1235	جروح و خزیہ	<i>Jurūḥ Wakhiziyya</i>	Wounds caused by pointed sharp objects that involve skin and underlying tissues. Its possible English equivalent is <i>penetrating wounds</i> .
UMA-1236	جروح مزقیہ	<i>Jurūḥ Mazqiyya</i>	Wounds with irregular and jagged edges and characterised by the massive destruction of tissues. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lacerated wounds</i> .
UMA-1237	جروح مسدسہ	<i>Jurūḥ Musaddasa</i>	Wounds having six edges.
UMA-1238	جروح شش خانہ	<i>Jurūḥ Shashkhana</i>	Same as <i>Jurūḥ Musaddasa</i> .

UMA-1239	جروح رضيه	<i>Jurūḥ Raḍḍiyya</i>	Closed blunt wounds not involving skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>contused wounds</i> .
UMA-1240	جروح سميه	<i>Jurūḥ Sammiyya</i>	Wounds caused by the bite of poisonous animals. Its possible English equivalent is <i>wounds due to bite</i> .
UMA-1241	جروح ناريه	<i>Jurūḥ Nāriyya</i>	Wounds caused by burn.
UMA-1242	جروح باروديه	<i>Jurūḥ Bārūdiyya</i>	Same as <i>Jurūḥ Nāriyya</i> .
UMA-1243	جروح عفونيه	<i>Jurūḥ 'Ufūniyya</i>	Wounds that are infected and suppurated.
UMA-1244	جروح غير ملوثة	<i>Jurūḥ Ghayr Mulawwatha</i>	Wounds that are not infected and not suppurated.
UMA-1245	جروح غير عفونيه	<i>Jurūḥ Ghayr 'Ufūniyya</i>	Same as <i>Jurūḥ Ghayr Mulawwatha</i> .
UMA-1246	خياطه	<i>Khiyāṭa</i>	Suturing of the wounds.
UMA-1247	خياطه مخفيه	<i>Khiyāṭa Makhfiyya</i>	A type of suture that is placed deep inside the tissues and concealed by the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>buried suture</i> .
UMA-1248	خياطه متقطعه	<i>Khiyāṭa Mutaqaṭṭi 'a</i>	A non-continuous suture in which each stitch is made with a separate piece of material. This type of suturing is done in those wounds which are tense and lacerated. Its possible English equivalent is <i>interrupted sutures</i> .
UMA-1249	خياطه متصله	<i>Khiyāṭa Muttaṣila</i>	A type of suture which is continuous and uninterrupted. This is done in those wounds which have well defined margins. Its possible English equivalent is <i>continuous sutures</i> .
UMA-1250	خياطه لقيه	<i>Khiyāṭa Laffiyya</i>	A type of continuous suture in which the needle is passed through all the layers and the loop of suture material is made to fall over the point of emergence of the needle which comes up through the loop forming a self locking stitch when the strand is pulled out. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lockstitch sutures</i> .
UMA-1251	خياطه داخل الجلد	<i>Khiyāṭa Dākhil al-Jild</i>	A type of suturing involving placement of suture in the sub-cuticular tissues parallel with the line of the wound. Continuous or interrupted suture may be used in this type of suturing. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sub-cuticular suture</i> .
UMA-1252	تعفن الدم	<i>Ta'affun al-Dam</i>	A systemic disease associated with the presence, multiplication and formation of septic emboli in the blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>septicaemia</i> .

UMA-1253	تسمم الدم	<i>Tasammum al-Dam</i>	A condition which results from the spread of bacterial products or toxins in the blood stream. Its possible English equivalent is <i>toxaemia</i> .
UMA-1254	تقيح الدم	<i>Taqayyuh al-Dam</i>	Presence of pus in the blood with pyaemic abscesses. This condition is marked by fevers, chills, sweating and abscess in various parts of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pyemia</i> .
UMA-1255	قرح	<i>Qarḥa</i>	Breach in the continuity of the epithelial membrane is known as ulcer. It is caused by some injury, abscess and skin eruptions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ulcer</i> .
UMA-1256	قرح عرضيه	<i>Qarḥa 'Arḍiyya</i>	A type of ulcer caused by pus forming bacteria.
UMA-1257	قرح نوعيه	<i>Qarḥa Naw'iyya</i>	A type of ulcer caused by specific causative organism e.g. syphilitic ulcers, tuberculous ulcers etc.
UMA-1258	قرح خبيثه	<i>Qarḥa Khabītha</i>	A type of ulcer that doesn't heal easily or the healing is delayed. Its possible English equivalent is <i>lupoid ulcer/malignant ulcer</i> .
UMA-1259	قرح مؤلم	<i>Qarḥa Mūlima</i>	A type of ulcer accompanied with pain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>painful ulcer</i> .
UMA-1260	قرح غير مؤلم	<i>Qarḥa Ghayr Mūlima</i>	A type of ulcer not accompanied with pain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>painless ulcer</i> .
UMA-1261	قرح سليم	<i>Qarḥa Salīma</i>	A type of ulcer that is easily healed. Its possible English equivalent is <i>benign ulcer</i> .
UMA-1262	قرحة عسر الاندمال	<i>Qarḥa 'Asir al-Indimāl</i>	A type of ulcer that is difficult to heal e.g. varicose ulcer. Its possible English equivalent is <i>indolent ulcer/callous ulcer</i> .
UMA-1263	قرح خيرونيه	<i>Qarḥa Khayrūniyya</i>	A grave kind of ulcer, named after the person <i>Khayrūn</i> who first suffered from this. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tuberculous ulcer</i> .
UMA-1264	قرح ساعيه	<i>Qarḥa Sā'iyya</i>	A type of ulcer that has the tendency to spread by the continuous discharge of pus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spreading ulcer</i> .
UMA-1265	قرح احتراقية	<i>Qarḥa Iḥtirāqiyya</i>	A type of ulcer found on the skin surface as a scar mark with dark sloughing. It is caused due to the accumulation burnt black bile.

UMA-1266	قرحہ قطاۃ	<i>Qarḥa Qaṭāt</i>	A type of ulcer found in bed ridden patients. These ulcers are produced by the pressure, injury, anaemia and wet surface of the bed. Its possible English equivalent is <i>decubitus ulcer/bed sore</i> .
UMA-1267	قرحہ نقیہ	<i>Qarḥa Naqiyya</i>	Ulcer which is clean. Its possible English equivalent is <i>non infected ulcer</i> .
UMA-1268	قرحہ غیر نقیہ	<i>Qarḥa Ghayr Naqiyya</i>	Ulcer in which infection persists. Its possible English equivalent is <i>infected ulcer</i> .
UMA-1269	قرحہ لثیقہ	<i>Qarḥa Lathiqa</i>	Ulcer in which there is plenty of viscid fluids.
UMA-1270	قرحہ وسخہ	<i>Qarḥa Wasikha</i>	Ulcer in which there is putrified material.
UMA-1271	قرحہ متاکلہ	<i>Qarḥa Muta'akkila</i>	Ulcerating basal cell carcinoma of the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rodent ulcer</i> .
UMA-1272	قرحہ رہلہ	<i>Qarḥa Rahla</i>	Ulcer which is associated with falling of hair around it.
UMA-1273	قرحہ رشاحہ	<i>Qarḥa Rashshāḥa</i>	Ulcers with continuous discharge from them. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oozing ulcer</i> .
UMA-1274	قرحہ حارہ	<i>Qarḥa Ḥārā</i>	Ulcers which are hot in nature.
UMA-1275	قرحہ باردہ	<i>Qarḥa Bārīda</i>	Ulcers which are cold in nature.
UMA-1276	قرحہ ناثرہ	<i>Qarḥa Nāthira</i>	Same as <i>Qarḥa Rahla</i> .
UMA-1277	قرحہ دوالیہ	<i>Qarḥa Dawāliyya</i>	An ulcer found on the legs because of stasis or stagnation of blood in the veins. Its possible English equivalent is <i>varicose ulcer</i> .
UMA-1278	قرحہ عفنہ	<i>Qarḥa 'Afina</i>	Same as <i>Qarḥa Khabītha</i> .
UMA-1279	شق الجبۃ بالعرض	<i>Shaqq al-Jabha bi'l 'Arḍ</i>	A type of surgical treatment of chronic catarrh affecting the eyes. The treatment helps in stopping the drainage of fluids towards the eyes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>transverse incision of forehead</i> .
UMA-1280	تشمیر	<i>Tashmīr</i>	A surgical procedure for the treatment of extra eyelashes in the upper eyelid. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epilation</i> .
UMA-1281	تبویل بالقائطیر	<i>Tabwīl Bi'l Qāthāṭīr</i>	This is done in cases of retention of urine due to calculi or other reason. Its possible English equivalent is <i>catheterization</i> .
UMA-1282	شق	<i>Shaqq</i>	Tearing of the skin.
UMA-1283	عمل ربط	<i>'Amal-i-Rabṭ</i>	Ligation or tying.

UMA-1284	الزراق	<i>Ilzāq</i>	<i>Sticking</i>
UMA-1285	فسخ	<i>Faskh</i>	Cutting of a part.
UMA-1286	هتك	<i>Hatk</i>	Same as <i>Faskh</i> .
UMA-1287	خزق	<i>Khazq</i>	Piercing of a hard object in the body.
UMA-1288	نخس	<i>Nakhs</i>	Same as <i>Khazq</i> .
UMA-1289	وسخ	<i>Wasakh</i>	Same as <i>Khazq</i> .
UMA-1290	غرز	<i>Gharz</i>	Same as <i>Khazq</i> .
UMA-1291	عمل بزل الماء	‘ <i>Amal Bazl al-Mā</i> ’	A procedure adopted to aspirate the fluid of ascites from the abdomen. It is recommended only for those patients who can bear it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tapping/paracentesis</i> .
UMA-1292	عمل ختنه	‘ <i>Amal-i-Khatna</i> ’	A surgical procedure in which the foreskin or prepuce is surgically cut to open the glans penis. Its possible English equivalent is <i>circumcision</i> .
UMA-1293	اخصاء	<i>Ikhṣā</i> ’	A procedure in which both testes are removed in males. Its possible English equivalent is <i>castration/orchiectomy</i> .
UMA-1294	عمل خزم	‘ <i>Amal -i-Khazm</i> ’	A process in which needle is inserted at the base of the pile mass, then it is ligated at the peduncle lightly with silk thread. This is done to remove the pile mass. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ligation of piles</i> .
UMA-1295	عمل شد	‘ <i>Amal-i-Shadd</i> ’	A surgical treatment for piles in which pile mass is tightly tied with a thread for three days and the knot is gradually tightened. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ligation</i> .
UMA-1296	عمل قطع	‘ <i>Amal-i-Qaṭ</i> ’	A surgical procedure of excision of pile mass for treatment of piles. Its possible English equivalent is <i>haemorrhoidectomy</i> .
UMA-1297	بط الخراج	<i>Baṭṭ al-Khurāj</i>	A method of incision and drainage of pus from an abscess. Its possible English equivalent is <i>incision and drainage</i> .
UMA-1298	بط	<i>Baṭṭ</i>	A procedure adopted or done to clear the pus from a site. It is of two types: natural and artificial. Its possible English equivalent is <i>to incise</i> .
UMA-1299	مبط	<i>Mibaṭṭ</i>	An instrument used for incision of an abscess. Its possible English equivalent is <i>instrument for incision</i> .

UMA-1300	حمى	<i>Ḥummā</i>	It is the abnormal heating of the body which after reaching the heart from any part of the body spreads to other organs through vessels. This abnormal heating interferes with the vital faculties of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fever</i> .
UMA-1301	حميات	<i>Ḥummayāt</i>	The plural of <i>Ḥummā</i> .
UMA-1302	حمى اليوم	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm</i>	A type of fever which lasts only for few days. It is a transient and short term fever. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1303	حمى اليوم هسية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Hammiyya</i>	A type of fever that occurs due to severe apprehension. Its possible English equivalent is <i>apprehension ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1304	حمى اليوم فزعية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Faz'iyya</i>	A type of fever that occurs due to fear and fright as these gestures aggravates the heat of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fright ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1305	حمى اليوم فكريه	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Fikriyya</i>	A type of fever that occurs due to profound anxiety. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anxiety ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1306	حمى اليوم غضبية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Ghadabiyya</i>	A type of fever that occurs due to excessive anger. The fever is characterized by red swollen face, red congested eyes, high pulse volume, red urine and may cause burning. Its possible English equivalent is <i>anger ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1307	حمى اليوم فرحيه	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Farhiyya</i>	A type of fever that occurs due to excessive happiness and joy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>joy ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1308	حمى اليوم سهريه	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Sahriyya</i>	A type of transient fever that occurs due to sleep deprivation. This is accompanied with sunken eyes, puffy eyelids, face palor, swollen body, low volume pulse. Its possible English equivalent is <i>insomniuous ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1309	حمى اليوم تعبیه	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Ta'biyya</i>	A type of transient fever that occurs due to excessive physical exertion and fatigue. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fatigue ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1310	حمى اليوم اسهاليه	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Ishāliyya</i>	A type of transient fever that occurs due to excessive loss of fluids because of loose motions. In this type of fever patient will give history of loose motion or use of any drug which causes loose motion. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diarrhoeal ephemeral fever</i> .

UMA-1311	حمى اليوم وجعیه	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Waja'iyya</i>	A type of transient fever that occurs due to excessive pain. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pain ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1312	حمى اليوم غشیه	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Ghashiyya</i>	A type of transient fever that occurs due to fainting and coma. Its possible English equivalent is <i>syncope ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1313	حمى اليوم عطشیه	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm 'Aṭashiyya</i>	A type of fever that occurs due to excessive thirst over a long time. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thirst ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1314	حمى اليوم جوعیه	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Jū'iyya</i>	A type of fever that occurs due to excessive starvation over a long time. This is characterized by low feeble pulse. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hunger ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1315	حمى اليوم سدیہ	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Suddiyya</i>	A type of transient fever that occurs due to obstruction of blood vessels. This is the only type of transient fever which can last up to three days and can transform into <i>Ḥummā 'Ufūnī</i> i.e. infectious fever. The temperature in this type is higher than any other fever, pulse rate becomes faster, urine become dark. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ephemeral fever due to occlusion of blood vessels</i> .
UMA-1316	حمى اليوم تخمیه	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Tukhmiyya</i>	A type of transient fever that occurs due to dyspepsia and indigestion. In this there is increased sore eructation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dyspeptic ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1317	حمى اليوم ورمیه	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Waramiyya</i>	A type of fever that results due to ulcer, wounds, injuries, boils, abscesses etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inflammatory ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1318	حمى اليوم شمسیہ	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Shamsiyya</i>	A type of transient fever that results from the long exposure to sun or travelling under the sun. In this the eyes become congested, pulse small and fast. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ephemeral fever due to heat stroke</i> .
UMA-1319	حمى اليوم استحصافیه	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Istihṣāfiyya</i>	A type of transient fever caused by the closure of the skin pores due to cold environment, bathing with excessively cold water or water in which astringent drugs are added e.g. alum. In this condition, the skin becomes thickened, face and eyes are swollen, pulse becomes rapid, and urine becomes concentrated and yellow in colour.

UMA-1320	حمى اليوم شرابية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Sharābiyya</i>	A type of transient fever that occurs due to the intake of pure alcohol. In this condition eyes and face become congestion, there will be burning at the site of liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intoxicating ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1321	حمى اليوم غذائية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Ghidhā'iyya</i>	A type of fever that occurs due to the intake of hot diets rich in spices. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dietetic ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1322	حمى اليوم دوائية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Dawā'iyya</i>	A type of fever that occurs due to the intake of drugs of hot temperament.
UMA-1323	حمى اليوم قشقية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Qashfiyya</i>	A type of transient fever that occurs due to closure of skin pores by dirt and dust because of abstinence from bathing.
UMA-1324	حمى اليوم نزلية وزكامية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Nazliyya-o-Zukāmiyya</i>	A type of fever that occurs due to cold and coryza. Its possible English equivalent is <i>catarrhal ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1325	حمى اليوم زحيرية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Zahīriyya</i>	A type of fever that occurs due to dysentery.
UMA-1326	حمى اليوم حرية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Harriyya</i>	Transient fever due to exposure to extreme heat.
UMA-1327	حمى اليوم نومية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Nawmiyya</i>	This type of transient fever occurs due to prolonged sleep. The patient will give a history of excessive sleep and less physical exertion. Pulse will be voluminous. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sleeping ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1328	حمى اليوم راحية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Rāhiyya</i>	Same as <i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Nawmiyya</i> .
UMA-1329	حمى اليوم جرحية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Jurḥiyya</i>	This occurs due to trauma or injury of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>traumatic ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1330	حمى اليوم امتلائية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Imtilā'iyya</i>	This type of fever occurs due to the accumulation of bad humours in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>repletive ephemeral fever</i> .
UMA-1331	حمى اليوم استفرغية	<i>Ḥummā al-Yawm Istifrāghiyya</i>	Transient fever due to excessive evacuation.
UMA-1332	حمى دقية	<i>Ḥummā Diqqiyya</i>	A specific type of fever which gradually destroys the fluids and weakens the organs of the body and causes weight loss. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hectic fever</i> .
UMA-1333	حمى عفونية	<i>Ḥummā 'Ufūniyya</i>	A type of fever in which the temperature of the humours of body usually rises because of putrefaction. From here it goes towards heart and then spreads to other organs of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>septic fever</i> .

UMA-1334	عفونت	'Ufūnat	The abnormal changes occurring in the humours and body due to obnoxious substances that affect their normal functioning. Sometimes these changes occur inside the vessels i.e. <i>Dākhil al-'Urūq</i> and when these changes occur outside the vessels these are known as <i>Khārij al-'Urūq</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>infection</i> .
UMA-1335	حمى دائمه	Ḥummā Dā'ima	When the putrefaction of the humours occurs inside the vessels i.e. <i>Dākhil al-'Urūq</i> then the fever remains continuous and is known as <i>Ḥummā Dā'ima</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>continuous fever</i> .
UMA-1336	حمى لازمه	Ḥummā Lāzima	Same as <i>Ḥummā Dā'ima</i> .
UMA-1337	حمى دائره	Ḥummā Dā'ira	When the putrefaction of the humours occur outside the vessels i.e. <i>Khārij al-'Urūq</i> then the fever which comes into being is <i>Ḥummā Dā'ira</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>intermittent fever</i> .
UMA-1338	حمى نائبه	Ḥummā Nā'iba	Same as <i>Ḥummā Dā'ira</i> .
UMA-1339	حمى العنب	Ḥummā al-Ghibb	A type of fever that occurs due to the predominance of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile) in the body. It is of three types i.e. <i>Ghibb Dā'ira</i> , <i>Ghibb Lāzima</i> and <i>Ghibb Muḥarriqa</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>bilious fever</i> .
UMA-1340	حمى العنب دائره	Ḥummā al-Ghibb Dā'ira	When the putrefaction of yellow bile occurs outside the vessels then the attack of fever occurs after three days or approximately 48 hours. The attack usually starts with rigors and chills. It is accompanied with headache, excessive thirst, restlessness, bilious vomiting and sometimes, bilious diarrhoea. Pulse in the initial stage is irregular and later on, it becomes rapid and strong, urine is reddish and sharp smelling. This fever subsides with sweating and the attack of fever is of short duration usually 4-6 hours and sometimes it extends upto 12 hours. This type of fever has got good prognosis similar to ephemeral fever. Its possible English equivalent is <i>tertian fever</i> .

UMA-1341	حمى الغب لازمہ	<i>Ḥummā al-Ghibb Lāzima</i>	When the putrefaction of <i>Ṣafrā'</i> (yellow bile) occurs within the vessels then the fever is continuous in nature and lasts for 5-14 days. But meanwhile there is relief in symptoms for few hours. The fever is usually high with or without rigors and chills. Before the onset of fever patient feels nausea and restlessness. In this stage the face and eyes of the patient becomes red and congested, he experiences excessive thirst, bilious vomiting, pulse rapid, urine red, scanty. This fever subsides abruptly in the form of <i>Buḥrān</i> .
UMA-1342	حمى الغب محرقہ	<i>Ḥummā al-Ghibb Muḥarriqa</i>	When the fever and its related symptom are more severe as compared to tertian fever. In this condition, the patient's tongue becomes rough, black, fever is continuous in nature, there is restlessness, confusion, excessive thirst and bilious vomiting. This type of fever occurs mostly in children and young people.
UMA-1343	حمى مواظبہ	<i>Ḥummā Muwāḏiba</i>	A type of septic phlegmatic fever whose attacks occur on consecutive days. This starts with severe rigors and chills. Temperature is not very high. Pulse is low and irregular, body oedematous, phlegmatic vomiting and diarrhoea occurs, urine is viscous. It affects persons with phlegmatic temperament i.e. children and older people. Its possible English equivalent is <i>quotidian fever</i> .
UMA-1344	حمى مواظبہ مضاعفہ	<i>Ḥummā Muwāḏiba Muḏā'ifa</i>	Sometimes the attack of septic phlegmatic fever occurs twice in a day.
UMA-1345	حمى مواظبہ صفراویہ	<i>Ḥummā Muwāḏiba Ṣafrāwiyya</i>	When there is involvement of yellow bile in phlegm the symptoms of fever are more severe.
UMA-1346	حمى لثقیہ	<i>Ḥummā Lathiqa</i>	In this condition there is no rigor and chills. The symptoms are more or less same that of <i>Ḥummā Muwāḏiba</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>asthenic fever</i> .
UMA-1347	حمى بلغمیہ لازمہ	<i>Ḥummā Balghamiyya Lāzima</i>	Same as <i>Ḥummā Lathiqa</i> .

UMA-1348	حمى الربع	<i>Ḥummā al-Rib</i>	A type of septic melanotic fever in which subsequent attack occurs every four day. This is a type of intermittent fever because the putrefaction of black bile occurs outside the vessels. The fever occurs mostly in summer season. The fever starts with mild rigors and chills and lasts for 24 hours. It is associated with joint pain, there is involvement of spleen, hardness of pulse and excessive thirst. Its possible English equivalent is <i>quartan fever</i> .
UMA-1349	حمى الربع لازمه	<i>Ḥummā al-Rib 'Lāzima</i>	A type of fever that occurs when there is putrefaction of black bile inside the vessels. In this type, fever is continuous, but on the fourth day it reaches to higher degree. The attack of fever is not associated with rigors and chills. This type of fever is usually rare.
UMA-1350	حمى مختلطه	<i>Ḥummā Mukhtaliṭa</i>	A type of fever that does not follow a particular pattern. This occurs due to inflammation of organs.
UMA-1351	حمى افيالوس	<i>Ḥummā Afyālūs</i>	A type of humoral fever in which the patient feels heat outside the body but cold from inside. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ephiyalus fever</i> .
UMA-1352	حمى ليفوريا	<i>Ḥummā Līfūriyā</i>	It is just opposite to <i>Ḥummā Afyālūs</i> . It is of two type; moderate and severe.
UMA-1353	حمى افيالوس ليفوريا	<i>Ḥummā Afyālūs Līfūriyā</i>	A fever that combines the features of <i>Afyālūs</i> and <i>Līfūriyā</i> .
UMA-1354	حمى مطبقة	<i>Ḥummā Muṭbiqa</i>	A type of fever that is sanguinous in nature and rises with the passage of time. It is of two types: <i>Muṭbiqa Ghalyāniyya</i> and <i>Muṭbiqa 'Ufūniyya</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>continous fever</i> .
UMA-1355	حمى مطبقة غليانية	<i>Ḥummā Muṭbiqa Ghalayāniyya</i>	A type of fever that occurs due to the involvement of blood. The fever starts without rigors and chills. The symptoms are similar to the symptoms produced due to the predominance of blood in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>synochus fever</i> .
UMA-1356	حمى سونوخس	<i>Ḥummā Sūnūkhūs</i>	Same as <i>Ḥummā Muṭbiqa Ghalayāniyya</i> .
UMA-1357	حمى مطبقة عفونية	<i>Ḥummā Muṭbiqa 'Ufūniyya</i>	A type of fever occurring due to severe putrefaction or sepsis. It is of three types: (a) <i>Mutazā'ida</i> , in which the symptoms gradually increases till the onset of fever, (b) <i>Mutanāqiṣa</i> , in which the symptoms gradually decreases till the onset of fever, (c) <i>Mutasāwiya</i> , in which the symptoms remain same till the onset of fever.

UMA-1358	حمى الخمس	<i>Ḥummā al-Khims</i>	When the attack of fever repeats after five days. Its possible English equivalent is <i>quintan fever</i> .
UMA-1359	حمى السدس	<i>Ḥummā al-Suds</i>	When the attack of fever repeats after six days.
UMA-1360	حمى السبع	<i>Ḥummā al-Sub</i> ‘	When the attack of fever repeats after seven days.
UMA-1361	حمى التسع	<i>Ḥummā al-Tus</i> ‘	When the attack of fever repeats after nine days.
UMA-1362	حمى غشيه	<i>Ḥummā Ghashiyya</i>	A type of fever accompanied with altered sensorium, because the causative humour i.e. phlegm and yellow bile affects the brain of the patient.
UMA-1363	حمى معويه	<i>Ḥummā Mi‘wiyya</i>	A type of continuous and infectious fever which involves intestines. It usually lasts for 21 days or more and small eruptions appear on the skin. Its possible English equivalent is <i>enteric fever</i> .
UMA-1364	حمى وبائيه	<i>Ḥummā Wabā’iyya</i>	A type of fever which affects the population of a particular area during a specific period. It is caused by water, air or soil pollution. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epidemic fever</i> .
UMA-1365	حمى طفحيه	<i>Ḥummā Ṭafḥiyya</i>	A type of fever that is accompanied with eruptions of different colours and sizes. Its possible English equivalent is <i>eruptive fever</i> .
UMA-1366	حمى جدريه	<i>Ḥummā Judariyya</i>	A severe infectious disease which spreads in the form of epidemic. In this condition, there is a high degree of fever and eruptions appear after three days. Its possible English equivalent is <i>small pox</i> .
UMA-1367	حصبة	<i>Ḥaṣba</i>	An infectious fever which is continuous in nature. This is accompanied with eruptions and infections of nasal cavity. Eruptions are scattered all over the body but are not big in size and similar to millet. Its possible English equivalent is <i>measles</i> .
UMA-1368	حمى قرمزيه	<i>Ḥummā Qirmiziyya</i>	An infectious type of fever with eruptions of crimson red colour. This is usually accompanied with inflammation of throat and kidney. Its possible English equivalent is <i>scarlet fever</i> .
UMA-1369	حمى غاميه هذيانيه	<i>Ḥummā Ghāmiya Hadhayāniyya</i>	A type of eruptive fever without the involvement of any organ. There is marked weakness. Sometimes there is congestion of lungs. Living in unhygienic condition, damp places and malnutrition are predisposing causes of this fever. This fever is accompanied with delirium and coma.

UMA-1370	حمى رقط	<i>Ḥummā Ruqṭa</i>	Same as <i>Ḥummā Ghāmiya</i> <i>Hadhayāniyya</i> .
UMA-1371	حمى السفن	<i>Ḥummā al-Sufun</i>	Same as <i>Ḥummā Ghāmiya</i> <i>Hadhayāniyya</i> .
UMA-1372	حمى قذره	<i>Ḥummā Qadhira</i>	Same as <i>Ḥummā Ghāmiya</i> <i>Hadhayāniyya</i> .
UMA-1373	حمى السجون	<i>Ḥummā al-Sujūn</i>	Same as <i>Ḥummā Ghāmiya</i> <i>Hadhayāniyya</i> .
UMA-1374	حمية	<i>Ḥumayqa</i>	A type of eruptive fever in which the symptoms are not severe. The eruptions are colourless, bigger in size. Fever is usually not high. There is no marked weakness. It is not accompanied with delirium and coma. Its possible English equivalent is <i>chicken pox</i> .
UMA-1375	بادآبله	<i>Bād Ābla</i>	Same as <i>Ḥumayqa</i> .
UMA-1376	طراطاوس	<i>Ṭrāṭāūs</i>	Same as <i>Ḥummā Ghibb</i> .
UMA-1377	بطراطاوس	<i>Baṭrāṭāwūs</i>	Same as <i>Ḥummā al-Rib ‘Dā’ira</i> .
UMA-1378	ططرا	<i>Ṭaṭrā</i>	Its literal meaning is four. Same as <i>Ḥummā al-Rib ‘</i> .
UMA-1379	طيفودس	<i>Ṭayfūdas</i>	A type of <i>Ḥummā Liḫūriyā</i> , caused due to the predominance of <i>Ṣafrā’</i> (yellow bile).
UMA-1380	فاوسوس	<i>Fāwsūs</i>	Same as <i>Ḥummā Muḥarriqa</i> .
UMA-1381	حمى زهريه	<i>Ḥummā Zamharīriyya</i>	A type of fever caused by <i>Balgham Zujājī</i> (vitreous phlegm) and <i>Balgham Shor</i> (saline phlegm). This fever does not last for a long time.
UMA-1382	فردموريوس	<i>Fardmūriyūs</i>	Same as <i>Ḥummā Zamharīriyya</i> .
UMA-1383	فيماطوس	<i>Fīmāṭūs</i>	A type of melanotic fever which occurs after five, six, seven, eight or nine days.
UMA-1384	دواره	<i>Dawwāra</i>	Same as <i>Fīmāṭūs</i> .
UMA-1385	قتمه	<i>Qatma</i>	Haemorrhages occurring beneath the skin, petechial or bigger in size and caused by fevers e.g. <i>Ḥummā Ghāmiyya</i> etc.
UMA-1386	انقریبوس	<i>Anqarībūs</i>	Same as <i>Ḥummā Balghamiyya Dā’ira</i> .
UMA-1387	استرابوس	<i>Astrābūs</i>	Same as <i>Ḥummā Muwāḏiba</i> .
UMA-1388	آجوم	<i>Ājūm</i>	Its literal meaning is stagnant water which is surrounded by bushes and grasses from all sides.

UMA-1389	حمى اجاميه	<i>Humma Ajamiyya</i>	A type of infectious fever caused by the organism found in the stagnant water. This is characterised by enlargement of spleen.
UMA-1390	انشقاق	<i>Inshiqāq</i>	<i>Disunion</i>
UMA-1391	تشقق	<i>Tashaqquq</i>	Sama as <i>Inshiqāq</i> .
UMA-1392	انسداد	<i>Insidād</i>	To be blocked/obstructed.
UMA-1393	كسر	<i>Kasr</i>	Discontinuity/breaking of bones. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fracture</i> .
UMA-1394	كسر بسيط	<i>Kasr Basīṭ</i>	In this condition, only the bone is broken but there is no discontinuity of skin and mucous membrane. Its possible English equivalent is <i>simple fracture</i> .
UMA-1395	كسر ساذج	<i>Kasr Sādhij</i>	Same as <i>Kasr Basīṭ</i> .
UMA-1396	كسر مركب	<i>Kasr Murakkab</i>	Breakage of bone associated with skin and mucous membrane. There is laceration of skin by the fragments of broken bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound fracture</i> .
UMA-1397	كسر مكشوف	<i>Kasr Makshūf</i>	Same as <i>Kasr Murakkab</i> .
UMA-1398	كسر مضاعف	<i>Kasr Muḍā‘af</i>	Breakage or discontinuity of bone together with the involvement of organs either artery or vein. It is either due to trauma from outside or puncture by the fragments of broken bones. Its possible English equivalent is <i>complicated fracture</i> .
UMA-1399	كسر مختلط	<i>Kasr Mukhtaliṭ</i>	Same as <i>Kasr Muḍā‘af</i> .
UMA-1400	كسر كامل	<i>Kasr Kāmil</i>	Complete breakage or discontinuity of the bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>complete fracture</i> .
UMA-1401	كسر غير كامل	<i>Kasr Ghayr Kāmil</i>	Incomplete breaking or discontinuity of the bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>incomplete fracture</i> .
UMA-1402	كسر جزئى كامل	<i>Kasr Juz‘ī Kāmil</i>	Same as <i>Kasr Ghayr Kāmil</i> .
UMA-1403	كسر صدعى	<i>Kasr Ṣad‘ī</i>	The fracture of bone longitudinally. It occurs mostly in flat bones e.g. skull, scapula etc. It is usually too small to trace. Its possible English equivalent is <i>longitudinal fracture</i> .

UMA-1404	کسر خروبی	<i>Kasr Kharrūbī</i>	An incomplete type of fracture which occurs mostly in children or ribs of older people. It resembles the breaking of fresh green branch of tree which when bended gets partially broken with some of its fibres remaining intact. Its possible English equivalent is <i>green stick fracture</i> .
UMA-1405	کسر مفتت	<i>Kasr Mufattat</i>	Crushing of a single bone into many pieces. Its possible English equivalent is <i>comminuted fracture</i> .
UMA-1406	کسر شطوی	<i>Kasr Shaṭwī</i>	Breaking of bone with injury by some sharp objects and exposure of a piece of bone outside. Its possible English equivalent is <i>avulsion fracture</i> .
UMA-1407	کسر ثاقب	<i>Kasr Thāqib</i>	A perforating type of breakage of bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>perforating fracture</i> .
UMA-1408	کسر مستطیل	<i>Kasr Mustaṭīl</i>	In this type of fracture, breaking occurs longitudinally or in the length of bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>longitudinal fracture</i> .
UMA-1409	کسر مستعرض	<i>Kasr Musta'raḍ</i>	In this type of fracture, breaking of bone occurs transversally. Its possible English equivalent is <i>transverse fracture</i> .
UMA-1410	کسر مؤرب	<i>Kasr Mu'arrab</i>	In this type of fracture breaking of bone occurs obliquely. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oblique fracture</i> .
UMA-1411	کسر لولبی	<i>Kasr Lawlabī</i>	In this type of fracture, breaking of bone occurs in twisted manner or spiral manner. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spiral fracture</i> .
UMA-1412	کسر حلزونی	<i>Kasr Ḥalazūnī</i>	Same as <i>Kasr Lawlabī</i> .
UMA-1413	کسر مدغم	<i>Kasr Mudgham</i>	A type of fracture in which broken long bones penetrate into the soft tissue. Its possible English equivalent is <i>impacted fracture</i> .
UMA-1414	کسر منغرز	<i>Kasr Munghariz</i>	Same as <i>Kasr Mudgham</i> .
UMA-1415	کسر متعدد	<i>Kasr Muta'addid</i>	Same as <i>Kasr Musta'raḍ</i> .
UMA-1416	کسر رحمی	<i>Kasr Rahimī</i>	The fracture of bones of foetus inside the uterus due to the trauma to the abdomen of expecting women. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intrauterine fracture</i> .
UMA-1417	کسر خلقي	<i>Kasr Khilqī</i>	Fracture of the bones of a new born due to bad obstetric procedure.
UMA-1418	کسر شعری	<i>Kasr Sha'rī</i>	In this type, there is a thin line fracture of bones. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hairline fracture</i> .

UMA-1419	کسر ذاتی	<i>Kasr Dhātī</i>	A fracture that occurs in the bones due to some disease. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pathological fracture</i> .
UMA-1420	کسر مفصلی	<i>Kasr Maḥṣilī</i>	Fracture of the edges of bones. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epiphyseal fracture</i> .
UMA-1421	خشخشه	<i>Khashkhasha</i>	Sound produced by the rubbing of two bones. Its possible English equivalent is <i>bony crepitations</i> .
UMA-1422	صریر	<i>Ṣarīr</i>	Same as <i>Khashkhasha</i> .
UMA-1423	کسر الانف	<i>Kasr al-Anf</i>	Fracture of nasal bone.
UMA-1424	کسر مشطب	<i>Kasr Mushaṭṭab</i>	Same as <i>Kasr Mustaqīl</i> .
UMA-1425	کسر فحلی	<i>Kasr Fujlī</i>	Deep and broad fracture of the bones.
UMA-1426	کسر قصبی	<i>Kasr Qaṣabī</i>	Same as <i>Kasr Fujlī</i> .
UMA-1427	کسر قثوی	<i>Kasr Qathwī</i>	Same as <i>Kasr Fujlī</i> .
UMA-1428	کسر بلالی	<i>Kasr Hilālī</i>	Broad and long fracture of bones.
UMA-1429	کسر قضیبی	<i>Kasr Qaḍībī</i>	Same as <i>Kasr Sawīqī</i> .
UMA-1430	کسر سولقی	<i>Kasr Sawīqī</i>	Crushed fracture of the bones.
UMA-1431	کسر جوزی	<i>Kasr Jawzī</i>	Same as <i>Kasr Sawīqī</i> .
UMA-1432	خشخش العظام	<i>Takhashkhush al-'Izām</i>	Sound produced by movement of broken bones.
UMA-1433	تخلخل العظام	<i>Takhalkhul al-'Izām</i>	Same as <i>Wahn al-'Izām</i> .
UMA-1434	تحت العظام	<i>Takhaththur al-'Izām</i>	Same as <i>Wahn al-'Izām</i> .
UMA-1435	جیره	<i>Jabīra</i>	A small slender fragment of wood or metal to support a piece of fractured bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>splint</i> .
UMA-1436	خلع ضربی	<i>Khal' Ḍarbī</i>	Dislocation of joints caused by two factors i.e., exogenous and endogenous. Exogenous factors, include trauma of the joint. Endogenous factors include the weakness of joint, ligaments etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>traumatic dislocation</i> .
UMA-1437	خلع کامل	<i>Khal' Kāmil</i>	Same as <i>Khal' Tāmm</i> .
UMA-1438	خلع غیر کامل	<i>Khal' Ghayr Kāmil</i>	Same as <i>Khal' Ghayr Tāmm</i> .
UMA-1439	خلع غیر مکمل	<i>Khal' Ghayr Mukammal</i>	Same as <i>Khal' Ghayr Tāmm</i> .

UMA-1440	كسر جريشي	<i>Kasr Jarīshī</i>	Same as <i>Kasr Sawīqī</i>
UMA-1441	عشم	<i>‘Athm</i>	Malunion of fractured bone.
UMA-1442	جبر	<i>Jabr</i>	Union of bone after fracture.
UMA-1443	خلع المفاصل	<i>Khal‘ al-Mafāṣil</i>	Total deviation or displacement of bone from its adjoining bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dislocation of joints</i> .
UMA-1444	خلع خلقي	<i>Khal‘ Khilqī</i>	A type of dislocation which is present at birth. It is caused either by the abnormal position of the foetus in the uterus or by defect in the process of formation of structure in foetal life. The most common congenital dislocation is the dislocation of hip joint. Its possible English equivalent is <i>congenital dislocation</i> .
UMA-1445	خلع مرضي	<i>Khal‘ Maraḍī</i>	A type of dislocation occurring due to joint diseases e.g. inflammation, pus formation, or tubercular infection and other nerve disorders. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pathologic dislocation</i> .
UMA-1446	خلع عرضي	<i>Khal‘ ‘Arḍī</i>	Same as <i>Khal‘ Maraḍī</i> .
UMA-1447	خلع تام	<i>Khal‘ Tāmm</i>	When the head of the bone completely subluxate from its normal position. Its possible English equivalent is <i>complete dislocation</i> .
UMA-1448	خلع غير تام	<i>Khal‘ Ghayr Tāmm</i>	When the head of the bone partially subluxates from its normal position. Its possible English equivalent is <i>incomplete dislocation</i> .
UMA-1449	خلع مركب	<i>Khal‘ Murakkab</i>	When there is injury of the skin with dislocation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>compound dislocation</i> .
UMA-1450	خلع مضاعف	<i>Khal‘ Muḍā‘af</i>	When there is injury of vessels and bones with dislocation. This is a complicated type of dislocation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>complicated dislocation</i> .
UMA-1451	خلع كسري	<i>Khal‘ Kasrī</i>	When there is fracture with dislocation of bone. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fracture dislocation</i> .
UMA-1452	وثن	<i>Wathā</i>	Partial displacement of the bone from its joint. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spraining</i> .
UMA-1453	وهن العظام	<i>Wahn al-‘Iḏām</i>	It means weakness of bones in old age or pain of bones after trauma and injury. Bones are more prone to fractures in this condition. Its possible English equivalent is <i>osteoporosis</i> .

UMA-1454	دشبد	<i>Dushbud</i>	It is the formation of tissue on the point of union of fractured bones. Its possible English equivalent is <i>callus formation</i> .
UMA-1455	نبض	<i>Nabḍ</i>	It is a movement of expansion and relaxation in the arteries to supply oxygenated blood to the tissues. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulse</i> .
UMA-1456	حرکت	<i>Ḥarakat</i>	It is movement having two types: <i>Ḥarakat ‘Ayniyya</i> : The type of movement in which the position of the body changes with movement e.g. walking. <i>Ḥarakat Waḍ‘iyya</i> : The type of movement in which the position of the body or object does not change with movement e.g. spinning a potter’s wheel. Its possible English equivalent is <i>movement</i> .
UMA-1457	حرکت الانقباض	<i>Ḥaraka al-Inqibāḍ</i>	It is the movement of constriction of pulse.
UMA-1458	حرکت الانبساط	<i>Ḥaraka al-Inbisāt</i>	It is the movement of expansion of pulse.
UMA-1459	سکون داغلی	<i>Sukūn Dākhilī</i>	Pause or repose after movement of constriction.
UMA-1460	سکون مرکزی	<i>Sukūn Markazī</i>	Same as <i>Sukūn Dākhilī</i> .
UMA-1461	سکون خارجی	<i>Sukūn Khārijī</i>	Pause or repose after movement of expansion.
UMA-1462	سکون محیطی	<i>Sukūn Muḥīṭī</i>	Same as <i>Sukūn Khārijī</i> .
UMA-1463	اجناس النبض	<i>Ajnās al-Nabḍ</i>	<i>Ajnās</i> is a plural of the word “ <i>Jins</i> ” which literally means types. This term is used for the types of pulse. Its possible English equivalent is <i>types of pulse</i> .
UMA-1464	ادلة النبض	<i>Adilla al-Nabḍ</i>	<i>Adilla</i> is a plural of the word “ <i>Dalīl</i> ” which literally means “indications or logic”. There are ten indicators which help in finding the type of pulse. Its possible English equivalent is <i>indicators for pulse</i> .
UMA-1465	مقدار الانبساط	<i>Miqdār al-Inbisāt</i>	According to the quantity of expansion of pulse, it is of nine types. Its possible English equivalent is <i>quantity of expansion of pulse/size of pulse</i> .
UMA-1466	نبض طویل	<i>Nabḍ Ṭawīl</i>	In this type, expansion of pulse is long in terms of length. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus longus</i> .
UMA-1467	نبض قصیر	<i>Nabḍ Qaṣīr</i>	In this type expansion of pulse is short in terms of length. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus curtus</i> .

UMA-1468	نبض عريض	<i>Nabḍ ‘Arīḍ</i>	In this type, expansion of the pulse is broad in terms of breadth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus latus</i> .
UMA-1469	نبض ضيق	<i>Nabḍ Ḍayyiq</i>	In this type, expansion of the pulse is narrow. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus strictus</i> .
UMA-1470	نبض منخفض	<i>Nabḍ Munkhafiḍ</i>	In this type, expansion of the pulse is deep and is measured in terms of depth, contrary to elevated pulse. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sinking pulse</i> .
UMA-1471	نبض مشرف	<i>Nabḍ Mushrif</i>	In this type, expansion of the pulse is measured in terms of height. Its possible English equivalent is <i>elevated pulse</i> .
UMA-1472	نبض عظيم	<i>Nabḍ ‘Aẓīm</i>	It is the combination of pulsus longus, pulsus latus and elevated pulse. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus magnus</i> .
UMA-1473	نبض صغير	<i>Nabḍ Ṣaghīr</i>	It is the combination of pulsus curtus, pulsus strictus and sinking pulse. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus parvus</i> .
UMA-1474	نبض غليظ	<i>Nabḍ Ghalīẓ</i>	A type of combined pulse which is more than normal in terms of length and breath. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus grossus</i> .
UMA-1475	نبض رقيق	<i>Nabḍ Raqīq</i>	A type of combination pulse which is more than normal in terms of breadth and height. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus subtilis</i> .
UMA-1476	كيفية القرع	<i>Kayfiya al-Qar‘</i>	One of the indicators to define the type of pulse. It means the quality of force produced by the movement of pulse on the arterial wall. Its possible English equivalent is <i>strength of pulse</i> .
UMA-1477	نبض قوي	<i>Nabḍ Qawī</i>	A type of pulse, that produces great force at the expansion on the arterial wall and does not subside on exerting pressure on it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus fortis</i> .
UMA-1478	نبض ضعيف	<i>Nabḍ Ḍa‘īf</i>	A type of pulse, that produces less force while expanding and subsides on exerting little pressure on it. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus debilis</i> .
UMA-1479	زمانه حرکت	<i>Zamāna-i-Ḥarakat</i>	One of the indicators, to define the type of pulse. It indicates the duration of the movement of pulse.
UMA-1480	نبض سریع	<i>Nabḍ Sarī‘</i>	A type of pulse, in which the duration of speed of pulse is faster than normal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus velox</i> .

UMA-1481	نبض بطی	<i>Nabḍ Baṭī</i>	A type of pulse in which the duration of speed of pulse is slower than normal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus tardus</i> .
UMA-1482	زمانہ سکون	<i>Zamāna-i-Sukūn</i>	One of the indicators, to define the type of pulse. It indicates the duration of pause between the two beats.
UMA-1483	نبض متواتر	<i>Nabḍ Mutawātir</i>	A type of pulse in which the duration of pause is small. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus frequens</i> .
UMA-1484	نبض متدارک	<i>Nabḍ Mutadārik</i>	Same as <i>Nabḍ Mutawātir</i> .
UMA-1485	نبض متکاثف	<i>Nabḍ Mutakāthif</i>	Same as <i>Nabḍ Mutawātir</i> .
UMA-1486	نبض متفاوت	<i>Nabḍ Mutaḥawit</i>	A type of pulse in which duration of pause is long. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus rarus</i> .
UMA-1487	قوام آتہ	<i>Qiwām-i-Āla</i>	One of the indicators, to define the type of pulse. It means the elasticity of arterial wall.
UMA-1488	نبض لین	<i>Nabḍ Layyin</i>	A type of pulse which is compressed on little pressure. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus mollis</i>
UMA-1489	نبض صلب	<i>Nabḍ Ṣulb</i>	A type of pulse, which is hard and does not compress. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus durus</i> .
UMA-1490	خلا و امتلاء	<i>Khalā-o-Imtilā'</i>	One of the indicators, to define the type of pulse. It defines the volume of the pulse.
UMA-1491	نبض متلی	<i>Nabḍ Mumtālī</i>	A type of pulse which is voluminous i.e. full of blood. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus plenus</i> .
UMA-1492	نبض خالی	<i>Nabḍ Khālī</i>	A type of pulse in which the volume of the pulse is less i.e. volume of the circulating blood is less. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus vacuus</i> .
UMA-1493	لمس	<i>Malmas</i>	One of the indicators, to define the type of pulse in terms of temperature.
UMA-1494	نبض حار	<i>Nabḍ Ḥārr</i>	A type of pulse in which the temperature over the pulse is more as compared to other parts of the body.
UMA-1495	نبض بارد	<i>Nabḍ Bārid</i>	A type of pulse in which the temperature over the pulse is less as compared to other parts of the body.
UMA-1496	استواء و اختلاف	<i>Istiḥā'-o-Ikhtilāf</i>	One of the indicators to define the type of pulse. It defines the synchronicity of the pulse, whether the pulse is regular or irregular. Sometimes, this synchronicity is observed in different beats or different parts of the beat or any one part of single beat.

UMA-1497	نبض مستوی	<i>Nabḍ Mustawī</i>	A type of pulse which is regular in any indicator of pulse i.e. rhythm, consistency, volume, movement and pressure in every beat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus aequalis</i> .
UMA-1498	نبض مختلف	<i>Nabḍ Mukhtaliḥ</i>	A type of pulse which is irregular in any indicator of pulse i.e. rhythm, consistency, volume, movement and pressure in every beat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus inaequalis</i> .
UMA-1499	نبض مستوی مطلق	<i>Nabḍ Mustawī Muṭlaq</i>	A type of pulse which is moderate and regular in every aspect or every indicators used to define the pulse
UMA-1500	نبض مستوی مقید	<i>Nabḍ Mustawī Muqayyad</i>	A type of pulse which is regular in one of the indicators used to define the pulse.
UMA-1501	نبض مختلف مطلق	<i>Nabḍ Mukhtaliḥ Muṭlaq</i>	A type of pulse which is irregular in every aspect or every indicator used to define the pulse.
UMA-1502	نبض مختلف مقید	<i>Nabḍ Mukhtaliḥ Muqayyad</i>	A type of pulse which is irregular in one of the indicators, used to define the pulse.
UMA-1503	نبض منقطع	<i>Nabḍ Munqaṭi</i>	A type of pulse in which beats are missed or dropped. Its possible English equivalent is <i>intermittent pulse</i> .
UMA-1504	نبض عائد	<i>Nabḍ ‘Ā’id</i>	A type of pulse which is recurrent in nature. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus redivivus</i> .
UMA-1505	نبض متصل	<i>Nabḍ Muttaṣil</i>	A type of pulse which is continuously irregular in nature.
UMA-1506	نظام وعدم نظام	<i>Niẓām-o- ‘Adm-i-Niẓām</i>	An indicator used to define the type of pulse. It means the rhythm of the pulse, whether it is rhythmic or arrhythmic.
UMA-1507	نبض مختلف منظم	<i>Nabḍ Mukhtaliḥ Muntazim</i>	<i>irregularly regular pulse</i>
UMA-1508	نبض مختلف منظم مطلق	<i>Nabḍ Mukhtaliḥ Muntazim Muṭlaq</i>	A type of pulse in which irregularity is seen in only one indicators of pulse. Its possible English equivalent is <i>regularly irregular pulse</i> .
UMA-1509	نبض منتظم دائر	<i>Nabḍ Muntazim Dā’ir</i>	A type of pulse which has irregularity in many parts of the beat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>irregularly irregular pulse</i> .
UMA-1510	وزن	<i>Wazn</i>	Comparison of the duration of movement and duration of pause of pulse.
UMA-1511	نبض جيد الوزن	<i>Nabḍ Jayyid al-Wazn</i>	A type of pulse which has a good rhythm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>eurhythmic pulse</i> .
UMA-1512	نبض ردی الوزن	<i>Nabḍ Radī al-Wazn</i>	A type of pulse which has a bad rhythm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dysrhythmic pulse</i> .

UMA-1513	نبض متغير الوزن	<i>Nabḍ Mutaghayyir al-Wazn</i>	A type of pulse in which the rhythm of the pulse is changed to the adjacent age group e.g the rhythm of pulse of adults is seen in the pulse of children. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pararhythmic pulse</i> .
UMA-1514	نبض متجاوز الوزن	<i>Nabḍ Mutajāwiz al-Wazn</i>	Same as <i>Nabḍ Mutaghayyir al-Wazn</i> .
UMA-1515	نبض مباين الوزن	<i>Nabḍ Mubāyan al-Wazn</i>	A type of pulse in which rhythm of the pulse is changed to the pulse found in the age group non adjacent to each other e.g. the rhythm of pulse of a child becomes similar to that of an old man.
UMA-1516	نبض خارج الوزن	<i>Nabḍ Khārij al-Wazn</i>	A type of pulse in which rhythm of the pulse does not match any age. Its possible English equivalent is <i>arrhythmic pulse</i> .
UMA-1517	نبض مركب	<i>Nabḍ Murakkab</i>	<i>Compound pulse</i> .
UMA-1518	نبض مسلي	<i>Nabḍ Misallī</i>	Flickering pulse. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus mesalius</i> .
UMA-1519	نبض منحدر	<i>Nabḍ Munḥadir</i>	Same as <i>Nabḍ Misallī</i> .
UMA-1520	نبض مائل الوسط	<i>Nabḍ Mā'il al-Wasaṭ</i>	Same as <i>Nabḍ Misallī</i> .
UMA-1521	نبض عميق منخني	<i>Nabḍ 'Amīq Munḥanī</i>	When the pulse fluctuates first in decreasing order rather than increasing order.
UMA-1522	نبض مائل الطرفين	<i>Nabḍ Mā'il al-Ṭarfayn</i>	Same as <i>Nabḍ 'Amīq Munḥanī</i> .
UMA-1523	نبض ذوالفترة	<i>Nabḍ Dhu'l Fatra</i>	A type of pulse in which there are more pauses than the movements. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus intercidens</i> .
UMA-1524	نبض واقع في الوسط	<i>Nabḍ Wāqi 'fi'l Wasaṭ</i>	A type of pulse in which there are more movements than pauses. Its possible English equivalent is <i>super numerary pulse</i> .
UMA-1525	نبض ذوالقرعتين	<i>Nabḍ Dhu'l Qar'atayn</i>	A type of pulse in which two beats occur consecutively. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus duplex/dichrotic pulse</i> .
UMA-1526	نبض متداخل	<i>Nabḍ Mutadākhil</i>	Same as <i>Nabḍ Dhu'l Qar'atayn</i> .
UMA-1527	نبض مطرقي	<i>Nabḍ Miṭraqī</i>	Same as <i>Nabḍ Dhu'l Qar'atayn</i> .
UMA-1528	نبض ذنب الفار	<i>Nabḍ Dhanab al-Fār</i>	A type of pulse in which irregularity occurs either in increasing or decreasing order. This irregularity occurs in terms of degree of force of beat, expansion, duration of movement. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus myurus/decurtate pulse</i> .

UMA-1529	نبض ذنب الفار منقضي	<i>Nabḍ Dhanab al-Fār Munqaḍī</i>	A type of decurtate pulse, which is irregular in the expansion of the beat. It starts with pulsus and does not end at pulsus parvus.
UMA-1530	نبض ذنب الفار ثابت	<i>Nabḍ Dhanab al-Fār Thābit</i>	A type of decurtate pulse which starts with pulsus magnus and ends at pulsus parvus.
UMA-1531	نبض ذنب الفار عائد	<i>Nabḍ Dhanab al-Fār ‘Ā’id</i>	A type of decurtate pulse which starts with pulsus magnus and ends at pulsus parvus thereafter rebounds to the state of pulsus magnus
UMA-1532	نبض غزالي	<i>Nabḍ Ghazālī</i>	A type of pulse in which there is sudden marked distension. Its possible English equivalent is <i>jerking pulse</i> .
UMA-1533	نبض موجي	<i>Nabḍ Mawjī</i>	A type of pulse which fluctuates in every aspect. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus fructuosus/bounding pulse</i>
UMA-1534	نبض دودي	<i>Nabḍ Dūdī</i>	A type of pulse whose movement resembles with that of worm movement i.e. small and ropy. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus vermicularis</i> .
UMA-1535	نبض نملي	<i>Nabḍ Namlī</i>	A type of pulse which is not perceptible. It is usually ant like, thin and thready. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus formicans</i> .
UMA-1536	نبض منشاري	<i>Nabḍ Minshārī</i>	A type of pulse which resembles pulsus fluctuosus but is firm and hard in nature. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus serratus</i> .
UMA-1537	نبض متشنج	<i>Nabḍ Mutashannij</i>	A type of pulse, in which there is spasm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>spasmodic pulse</i> .
UMA-1538	نبض ملتوي	<i>Nabḍ Multawī</i>	A type of pulse which is small and tense. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus retortus/wiry pulse</i> .
UMA-1539	نبض مرتعش	<i>Nabḍ Murta‘ish</i>	A type of pulse which is feeble and trembling. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus tremulus</i> .
UMA-1540	نبض متوتر	<i>Nabḍ Mutawattir</i>	A type of pulse which is similar to pulsus tremulous but is chord like. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pulsus chordosus</i> .
UMA-1541	نبض معتدل	<i>Nabḍ Mu‘tadil</i>	A type of pulse which is moderate in every respect and each indicator used to define the pulse. Its possible English equivalent is <i>moderate pulse</i> .
UMA-1542	معاينة البول	<i>Mu‘āyana al-Bawl</i>	Examination of urine for the diagnosis of a disease. It includes examination of colour, quantity, odour, taste, transparency, sediments and froth. Its possible English equivalent is <i>physical examination of urine</i> .

UMA-1543	دلائل البول	<i>Dalā'il al-Bawl</i>	Indicators of normalcy or abnormalcy of the urine and include colour, odour, sediments and froth of urine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>indicators of urine</i> .
UMA-1544	الوان البول	<i>Alwān al-Bawl</i>	Colours of urine are of five types: yellow, red, white, green and black. Its possible English equivalent is <i>colours of urine</i> .
UMA-1545	بول تبني	<i>Bawl Tibnī</i>	The colour of urine that resembles with the water in which dry fodder is soaked i.e. light yellow. This is seen in <i>Ḍu'f al-Kulya</i> , <i>Dhayābītus</i> and <i>Faqr al-Dam</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>straw yellow urine</i> .
UMA-1546	بول اترجي	<i>Bawl Utrujjī</i>	The colour of urine that resembles with the peel of orange. This is commonly seen in febrile conditions. Its possible English equivalent is <i>orange coloured urine</i> .
UMA-1547	بول اشقر	<i>Bawl Ashqar</i>	Urine of this colour is seen in cachexia, fasting, <i>Dhayābītus</i> (diabetes), <i>Ikhtilāt-i-'Aql</i> (delirium) and <i>Sarsām</i> (meningitis). Its possible English equivalent is <i>reddish yellow coloured urine</i> .
UMA-1548	بول اشقر نارنجی	<i>Bawl Ashqar Nāranjī</i>	The colour of urine that resembles with the peel of orange but the red colour is more prominent as compared with <i>Bawl Ashqar</i> . It is seen in yellow fever, <i>Faqr al-Dam</i> (anaemia), <i>Zaḥīr Ṣādiq</i> , malaria and diseases of liver and gall bladder. Its possible English equivalent is <i>reddish orange coloured urine</i> .
UMA-1549	بول ناری	<i>Bawl Nārī</i>	The colour of urine resembles with colour of the flame of fire. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fire coloured urine</i> .
UMA-1550	بول زعفرانی	<i>Bawl Za'frānī</i>	The colour of urine resembles with saffron. Its possible English equivalent is <i>saffron coloured urine</i> .
UMA-1551	بول اصهب	<i>Bawl Aṣhab</i>	This is seen in cases of <i>Fālij Hissī</i> , intake of certain drugs or food colours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>yellowish red coloured urine</i> .
UMA-1552	بول وردی	<i>Bawl Wardī</i>	The colour of urine resembling a rose. This is seen in diseases of liver especially cirrhosis of liver. Its possible English equivalent is <i>rose red urine</i> .
UMA-1553	بول احمر اقم	<i>Bawl Aḥmar Aqam</i>	It is seen in haematuria, <i>Fālij</i> , <i>Sū' al-Qinya</i> , and <i>Qūlanj</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>blackish red coloured urine</i> .
UMA-1554	بول احمر قانی	<i>Bawl Aḥmar Qānī</i>	It is seen in <i>Bawl al-Dam</i> (Haematuria), <i>Sal'a Lahmyiya</i> (Myoma). Its possible English equivalent is <i>intense red urine</i> .

UMA-1555	بول فستقی	<i>Bawl Fustuqī</i>	When the colour of urine is yellowish green. It is seen in <i>Yaraqān</i> (Jaundice) and in cold temperament individuals. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pistachio coloured urine</i> .
UMA-1556	بول زنجاری	<i>Bawl Zanjārī</i>	When the colour of urine is whitish green. It is seen in the predominance of black bile, increased catabolism, <i>Tashannuj</i> (spasm) . Its possible English equivalent is <i>copper rust coloured urine</i> .
UMA-1557	بول آسمانجونی	<i>Bawl Āsmānjūnī</i>	When the colour of urine is blackish white. It is seen in the predominance of coldness in the body and intake of certain poisonous drugs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>grey coloured urine</i> .
UMA-1558	بول نیلجی	<i>Bawl Nīljī</i>	When the colour of urine is more blackish white than <i>Bawl Āsmānjūnī</i> . It is also seen in the predominance of coldness in the body and poisoning. Its possible English equivalent is <i>dark grey coloured urine</i> .
UMA-1559	بول کُرّاثی	<i>Bawl Kurrāthī</i>	It is seen in predominance of black bile, increased catabolism and poisoning. Its possible English equivalent is <i>shallot coloured urine</i> .
UMA-1560	بول اسود	<i>Bawl Aswad</i>	It is seen in <i>Yaraqān Aswad</i> , diseases of spleen, <i>Buḥrān</i> , <i>Ḥummā Rib</i> ’, and diseases of uterus, retention of bleeding of piles, fatigue, spasm, <i>Ḥummā Damwī</i> , delirium and haematuria. Its possible English equivalent is <i>blackish urine</i> .
UMA-1561	بول ابيض	<i>Bawl Abyaḍ</i>	It is seen in leukaemia, ulcers of urinary tract, bladder calculi, indigestion, crisis of phlegmatic swellings and acute diseases. Its possible English equivalent is <i>white coloured urine</i> .
UMA-1562	بول ابيض مجازی	<i>Bawl Abyaḍ Majāzī</i>	It indicates cold temperament and defective digestion of food. Its possible English equivalent is <i>transparent urine</i> .
UMA-1563	بول ابيض حقیقی	<i>Bawl Abyaḍ Ḥaqīqī</i>	It is white like milk and viscous in nature. It shows increase in the quantity of phlegm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>translucent urine</i> .
UMA-1564	بول مخاطی	<i>Bawl Mukhāṭī</i>	The colour of urine shows raw or undigested phlegm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mucoïd urine</i> .
UMA-1565	بول اہالی	<i>Bawl Ihālī</i>	The colour of urine resembles olive oil. It is seen in case of the liquefaction of phlegm. It indicates the bad prognosis in acute fevers or indicates the possible attack of tuberculosis in future.

UMA-1566	بول فتاعی	<i>Bawl Fuqā'ī</i>	The colour of urine in which pus is mixed. It indicates the presence of calculus of urinary bladder or ulcers of urinary tract.
UMA-1567	بول منوی	<i>Bawl Manwī</i>	When the colour of urines resemble with semen. It indicates <i>Buḥrān</i> . If this urine appears without <i>Buḥrān</i> then it indicates likelihood of <i>Fālij</i> and <i>Sakta</i> . If this urine is associated with fever, the fever will change in quartan type.
UMA-1568	بول رصاصی	<i>Bawl Raṣāṣī</i>	When the colour of urine is greenish white. Its possible English equivalent is <i>leaden urine</i> .
UMA-1569	بول لبنی	<i>Bawl Labanī</i>	The colour of urine resembles with milk. It is of bad prognosis in acute fevers. Its possible English equivalent is <i>galacturia</i> .
UMA-1570	بول رقیق	<i>Bawl Raqīq</i>	As per the consistency of urine it is divided into two types: <i>Bawl Raqīq</i> and <i>Bawl Ghalīz</i> . <i>Bawl Raqīq</i> is thin urine with low specific gravity. It is seen before <i>Nudj</i> and obstruction of urinary tract. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thin urine</i> .
UMA-1571	بول غلیظ	<i>Bawl Ghalīz</i>	It is the urine of thick consistency. The consistency of urine becomes thick after maturation of humours. Its possible English equivalent is <i>thick urine</i> .
UMA-1572	بول الدم	<i>Bawl al-Dam</i>	Passing of blood in the urine. It is fresh in nature due to the rupture of vessels of urinary tract. According to <i>Jurjāni</i> passing of blood from the urinary tract can be due to (1) congestion of blood in kidneys, (2) intake of hot diets and drugs e.g. garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>), chillies, <i>Jundbaydastar</i> (castorium/beaver), <i>Farfiyūn</i> (<i>Euphorbia resinifera</i>) etc., (3) lifting of heavy weight, physical exertion, increased sexual activity, injury at the site of kidneys, (4) calculus of kidneys. Its possible English equivalent is <i>haematuria</i> .
UMA-1573	بول غسالی	<i>Bawl Ghusālī</i>	The colour of urine resembles with the colour of water obtained after washing of meat. The urine is smoky in colour. This happens when the amount of blood is low. It is caused due to weakness of expulsive and digestive faculties of kidneys and liver. It indicates the weakness of liver and excess of blood in body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>urine like washed water of flesh</i> .

UMA-1574	بول شعری	<i>Bawl Sha'rī</i>	The urine, in which hair like or thready constituents are present. These are sometimes red or black in colour. This is caused by weakness of digestive faculty of kidneys and vessels, and use of viscous diets. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pileous urine</i> .
UMA-1575	بول مدی	<i>Bawl Middī</i>	Urine mixed with pus is due to the rupture of abscesses of urinary tract or the pus diverted towards the urinary tract from other adjoining organs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>purulent urine/pyuria</i> .
UMA-1576	بول دسمی	<i>Bawl Dasmī</i>	Fat mixed with urine is passed out due to excessive metabolism of fat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oily urine</i> .
UMA-1577	بول قشاری	<i>Bawl Qushārī</i>	Urine having casts.
UMA-1578	بول زلالی	<i>Bawl Zulālī</i>	Excretion of albumin with urine. Its possible English equivalent is <i>albuminuria</i> .
UMA-1579	زبدۃ البول	<i>Zubda al-Bawl</i>	Froth of urine occurs when there is predominance of <i>Rīḥ</i> (gas) in the body. If the colour of froth is reddish it indicates yellow jaundice and if the colour is blackish it would indicate black jaundice. Its possible English equivalent is <i>froth of urine</i> .
UMA-1580	رسوب البول	<i>Rasūb al-Bawl</i>	Sediments which are present in the urine. This includes all things that are present at the bottom of a flask or dissolved in urine making the urine thick and translucent.
UMA-1581	رسوب طبعی محمود	<i>Rasūb Ṭabī'ī Maḥmūd</i>	Sediments which are produced naturally and are present at the base of urine. These are homogenous in nature and odourless.
UMA-1582	رسوب خراطی	<i>Rasūb Khurāṭī</i>	Sediments which are similar to sawdust.
UMA-1583	رسوب خراطی نخالی	<i>Rasūb Khurāṭī Nukhālī</i>	Sediments which are similar to wheat husk.
UMA-1584	رسوب خراطی کرسنی	<i>Rasūb Khurāṭī Karsanī</i>	Sediments whose colour is yellowish grey/earthy.
UMA-1585	رسوب خراطی دشیشی	<i>Rasūb Khurāṭī Dashīshī</i>	When the colour of sediments is red and dark yellow. Its possible English equivalent is <i>gritty sediments</i>
UMA-1586	رسوب خراطی سولیتی	<i>Rasūb Khurāṭī Sawiqī</i>	Flour like sediments. Its possible English equivalent is <i>flaky sediments</i> .
UMA-1587	رسوب خراطی صفائی	<i>Rasūb Khurāṭī Ṣafā'ihī</i>	Flat peel like sediments.

UMA-1588	رسوب دسمی	<i>Rasūb Dasmī</i>	It indicates the increased catabolism of fat. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fatty sediments</i> .
UMA-1589	رسوب لحمی	<i>Rasūb Lahmī</i>	Meat like sediments. It indicates renal failure. Its possible English equivalent is <i>fleshy sediments</i> .
UMA-1590	رسوب مدی	<i>Rasūb Middī</i>	Sediments of urine indicating the presence of pus in urinary tract. Its possible English equivalent is <i>purulent sediments</i> .
UMA-1591	رسوب مخاطی	<i>Rasūb Mukhāṭī</i>	Sediments of urine indicating the presence of viscous humour in the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>mucoïd sediments</i>
UMA-1592	رسوب خمیری	<i>Rasūb Khamīrī</i>	Sediments of urine indicating the disturbance in the digestive faculty .Its possible English equivalent is <i>fermented sediments</i> .
UMA-1593	رسوب رملی	<i>Rasūb Ramlī</i>	Sediments of urine indicating the presence of calculus. Its possible English equivalent is <i>sandy sediments</i> .
UMA-1594	رسوب رمادی	<i>Rasūb Ramādī</i>	Sediments of urine indicating pus and raw phlegm. Its possible English equivalent is <i>ash like sediments</i> .
UMA-1595	براز ابيض	<i>Barāz Abyaḍ</i>	Sediments of urine indicating obstruction in biliary channel. Its possible English equivalent is <i>whitish faeces</i> .
UMA-1596	براز اسود	<i>Barāz Aswad</i>	Black coloured stools that indicate intense concoction of black bile, intake of black coloured foods. Its possible English equivalent is <i>blackish faeces</i>
UMA-1597	براز نارى	<i>Barāz Nārī</i>	Sediments of urine indicating the excess of yellow bile in faeces. Its possible English equivalent is <i>golden faeces</i> .
UMA-1598	براز قیچی	<i>Barāz Qīḥī</i>	Sediments of urine indicating the presence of pus in the faeces due to perforation of an abscess. Its possible English equivalent is <i>purulent faeces</i> .
UMA-1599	براز اخضر	<i>Barāz Akhḍar</i>	It is due to the decrease in the innate heat of the body. Its possible English equivalent is <i>greenish faeces</i> .
UMA-1600	استفراغ	<i>Istifrāgh</i>	The expulsion of humours from the body. It is a normal process of body and is called <i>Istifrāgh Ṭabīʿī</i> , when evacuation is within normal limit. If <i>Istifrāgh</i> occurs in excess quantity, it is known as <i>Istifrāgh Ghayr Ṭabīʿī</i> and results in various diseases. To evacuate the disease causing humours from the body it is used as a mode of treatment and is induced through various means. Its possible English equivalent is <i>evacuation</i> .

UMA-1601	مسهل	<i>Mushil</i>	Drugs which help in the expulsion of morbid humours in the form of loose motions by intestines. This mode of treatment is generally adopted for the evacuation of bad humours of stomach, intestines, liver and joints. Its possible English equivalent is <i>purgative</i> .
UMA-1602	فصد	<i>Faṣd</i>	Evacuation of blood by incising specific veins or arteries for the treatment of different disorders and pains. Its possible English equivalent is <i>venesection</i> .
UMA-1603	حجامه	<i>Ḥijāma</i>	A form of local evacuation of humours which is accompanied with <i>Imāla</i> and attraction of humours from the diseased site to other site with the help of a cup. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cupping</i> .
UMA-1604	محبجه	<i>Mihjama</i>	An instrument which is used to do <i>Ḥijāma</i> . It is made of horns of animals, wood, glass, metal etc. It is a cup shaped instrument in which vacuum is created by fire or suction. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cupping instrument</i> .
UMA-1605	حجامه بالشرط	<i>Ḥijāma bi'l Sharṭ</i>	A type of <i>Ḥijāma</i> in which the skin of that part is cut superficially and deeply by scalpel before applying the instrument. This is done for local evacuation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cupping with scarification</i> .
UMA-1606	حجامه بلا شرط	<i>Ḥijāma bilā Sharṭ</i>	A type of <i>Ḥijāma</i> , skin is not incised and this is done only for diversion of morbid humours from the affected site. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cupping without scarification</i> .
UMA-1607	حجامه بالنار	<i>Ḥijāma bi'l Nār</i>	A type of cupping, vacuum is created by igniting fire. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cupping with fire</i> .
UMA-1608	حجامه بلا نار	<i>Ḥijāma bilā Nār</i>	A type of cupping, vacuum is created by sucking either by mouth or by suction pump. Its possible English equivalent is <i>cupping without fire</i> .
UMA-1609	حجامه مائى	<i>Ḥijāma Mā'ī</i>	A type of cupping in which the decoction of certain drugs are used.
UMA-1610	تعلیق العلق	<i>Ta'līq al-'Alaq</i>	A method of evacuation of bad humours from the body with the help of leeches. It is used for treatment of skin diseases e.g. <i>Qūbā, Sa'fa, Kalaf, Namash</i> . Its possible English equivalent is <i>leeching/hirudotherapy</i> .

UMA-1611	حقنة غذائية	<i>Ḥuqna Ghidhā'iyya</i>	In case of coma or any pathology in the throat, nutrition can be supplied to the body in the form of enema. This type of enema includes meat soup, milk, eggs etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>nutritive enema</i> .
UMA-1612	اماله	<i>Imāla</i>	Diversion of morbid humours from the affected site to the other site or increase in the flow of humours towards a specific site.
UMA-1613	اماله قريب	<i>Imāla Qarīb</i>	Diversion of morbid humours towards the adjacent organs or parts of the body lying adjacent to the affected site or organ.
UMA-1614	اماله بعيد	<i>Imāla Ba'īd</i>	Diversion of morbid humours towards a distant organ or part of the body distant to the affected site or organ.
UMA-1615	مكواة	<i>Mikwāt</i>	An apparatus or instrument used for the purpose of cauterization. It is usually made up of iron, copper, silver and gold. Gold is considered to be the best for cautery. Its possible English equivalent is <i>diathermy instrument</i> .
UMA-1616	ايلام	<i>Īlām</i>	To simulate the nerves, sometimes pain is induced by pressing or tying the organ or cupping of the organ etc. Its possible English equivalent is <i>pain induction</i> .
UMA-1617	فتق	<i>Fatq</i>	Protrusion of an organ or a part of the organ through an abnormal opening from the abdominal cavity to outside. It can be caused by increased abdominal pressure due to chronic cough, pregnancy, chronic constipation etc. It can also be due to injury or incision in the peritoneum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>hernia</i> .
UMA-1618	فتق تام	<i>Fatq Tāmm</i>	Protrusion of a part of intestine from the inguinal canal into the scrotum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>complete hernia</i> .
UMA-1619	فتق ناقص	<i>Fatq Nāqish</i>	Protrusion of a part of intestine into the inguinal canal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>incomplete hernia</i> .
UMA-1620	فتق راجع	<i>Fatq Rāji'</i>	A type of hernia which can be reduced back to its original position by manipulation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>reducible hernia</i> .
UMA-1621	فتق عاصي	<i>Fatq 'Āṣī</i>	A type of hernia which can not be reduced to its original position by manipulation. Its possible English equivalent is <i>irreducible hernia</i> .

UMA-1622	فتق محنوق	<i>Fatq Makhnūq</i>	A type of hernia in which the herniated part is so tightly constricted in the orifice that it disrupt the blood supply of the hernial sac leading to its gangrene. Its possible English equivalent is <i>strangulated hernia</i> .
UMA-1623	فتق ورمی	<i>Fatq Waramī</i>	A type of hernia in which the herniated part gets inflamed. Its possible English equivalent is <i>inflamed hernia</i> .
UMA-1624	فتق سدی	<i>Fatq Suddī</i>	A type of hernia in which there is obstruction in the hernial sac because of extramural cause. Its possible English equivalent is <i>obstructed hernia</i> .
UMA-1625	فتق اربی و رابی	<i>Fatq Urbī-o-Rābī</i>	A type of hernia in which the herniated part comes out from deep inguinal ring into the inguinal canal. Its possible English equivalent is <i>oblique/indirect inguinal hernia</i> .
UMA-1626	فتق مستقیم	<i>Fatq Mustaqīm</i>	A type of hernia in which the herniated part comes out through the hesselbach's triangle. Its possible English equivalent is <i>direct inguinal hernia</i> .
UMA-1627	فتق خلقي	<i>Fatq Khilqī</i>	A type of hernia which is present since birth . In this type, there is herniation of intestine in the scrotum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>congenital hydrocele</i> .
UMA-1628	فتق کیسی	<i>Fatq Kīsī</i>	A type of inguinal hernia in which the bowel with its sac herniates into the scrotal sac with all three layers of peritoneum. Its possible English equivalent is <i>encysted hydrocele</i> .
UMA-1629	فتق بطني	<i>Fatq Baṭnī</i>	A type of hernia in which any internal organ herniates through the weak part of the abdominal wall. Its possible English equivalent is <i>abdominal hernia</i> .
UMA-1630	فتق مراقی	<i>Fatq Marāqī</i>	Same as <i>Fatq Baṭnī</i>
UMA-1631	فتق سری	<i>Fatq Surrī</i>	A type of hernia in which a part of intestine herniates through the umbilicus. This occurs mostly in children , old people and young multipara women. Its possible English equivalent is <i>umbilical hernia</i> .
UMA-1632	سقوط السرة	<i>Suqūṭ al-Surra</i>	Displacement of abdominal muscle around umbilicus.
UMA-1633	نتوء السرة	<i>Nutū' al-Surra</i>	Same as <i>Fatq Surrī</i> .

UMA-1634	فتق معدی	<i>Fatq Mi'dī</i>	A type of hernia, in which a part of stomach herniates through the opening in the abdominal wall. Its possible English equivalent is <i>epigastric hernia</i> .
UMA-1635	فتق مائی	<i>Fatq Mā'ī</i>	Same as <i>Qīl Mā'ī</i> .
UMA-1636	قیل مائی	<i>Qīl Mā'ī</i>	Accumulation of fluid in the scrotal sac.
UMA-1637	فتق ریجی	<i>Fatq Rīhī</i>	Accumulation of <i>Rīh</i> (gas) in the scrotal sac.
UMA-1638	فتق ثربی	<i>Fatq Tharbī</i>	Herniation of omentum.
UMA-1639	فتق فخذی	<i>Fatq Fakhidhī</i>	Herniation of a part of intestine through the femoral canal in thighs. Its possible English equivalent is <i>femoral hernia</i> .
UMA-1640	ورم الصفاق	<i>Waram al-Şifāq</i>	Inflammation of peritoneum. It is of two types: acute and chronic. Its possible English equivalent is <i>peritonitis</i> .

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